

No. 10 VOL XVIII.

JANUARY 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR, THE VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, M. A.



CLERGY—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (Cambridge), Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY—

Mr. T. Watson, People's Churchwarden.
Mr. T. Binnie, Hon. Treas. and Sec.
Mr. G. Hurst and Mr. Jos. Aldridge—Sidesmen.
Mr. Arthur Hardy.

Miss Lewis, Organist.

Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

BIRTH.

BROWNING. Stanley, December 13th, the wife of F. Browning, of a son.

DEATHS.

- LAWRENCE. Suddenly at 11 Springlan's Terrace, Aberdeen, 7th October, Margaret A. Lawrence, wife of J. D. Lawrance, Georgetown, Demerara, and youngest daughter of the late Alexander Lawrence, Guthrie Hill, Arbroath. Aged 25 years.
- COOLEN. Calgary, November 3rd, Mary Ellen, (nee Nellie Walsh) the beloved wife of Harvey Coolen, aged 23 years.
- MCGILL. Stanley, December 25th, Isabella, the wife of William McGill, aged 63 years.
- HURST. Stanley, December 29th, Mary, the wife of Mr. G. Hurst, aged 45 years.

Mr. Hurst begs to convey his grateful thanks for the sincere sympathy shown by so many kind friends during the illness of Mrs. Hurst, and also wishes to thank those who so kindly sent the beautiful wreaths and flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN EVER LOVING MEMORY of William, the beloved son of Henry and Elizabeth Hannaford, of the Glebe Farm, Upton, Reading, who was drowned at Port Howard on January 14th, 1906, aged 23 years.

On that happy Easter morning all the graves their dead restore;
Father, Sister, Child and Mother, meet once more.

BAPTISMS.

- LUXTON. Port Stephens, November 2nd, Viola Mary Maggie Luxton.
- PAICE. Hill Cove, November 30th, William Nathaniel Paice.
- HARVEY. The Chartres, December 2nd, Ruth Margaret Harvey.
- CAREY. Pebble Island, December 14th, Winifred Ann Carey.
- LYSE. Pebble Island, December 14th, Markham Oswald Lyse.
- ALDRIDGE. Stanley December 30th, Reginald Falkland Aldridge.
- CAMPBELL. Stanley 5th January 1907, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Alma Marie Cathey Campbell.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORY, OCTOBER 1906.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Brought forward	£12 9 10½	To Wages:—	
7. Offertory	1 1 6	„ Sexton	£3 1 0
14. „	1 9 6	„ Organ Blower	10 0
21. „	1 10 0½	„ „ „ extra	6 7
28. „	1 3 2	„ Bell Ringer	10 0
		„ Sunday School	4 0
		„ Balance	13 2 6
	£17 14 1		£17 14 1

Cash Balance in hand £13 2 6

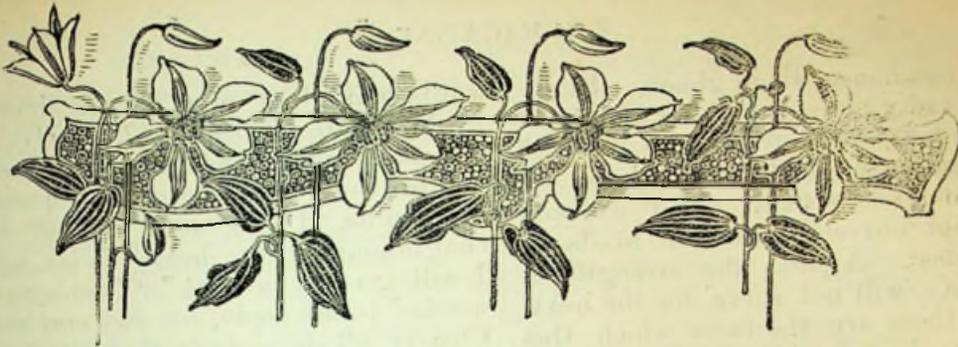
THOMAS BINNIE, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Dear Brandon returned from the West Falklands in the *Richard Williams* 18th December and left for Darwin January 10th.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Owing to the lateness of the season the Committee have decided to hold the Exhibition on Friday and Saturday 1st & 2nd March.

ADELINE WATT,
Hon. Sec.



The  AGAZINE.

Vol. XVIII No. 10.

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MOTTO for the NEW YEAR.

"As thy days, so shall thy strength be"
(Deuteronomy 33, 25.)

WHAT awaits me in the New Year? Shall I be still alive at its close? Shall I have joined those who rest in the grave? Will the New Year bring more of joy and success or will it be marked by sorrow and misfortune? Such questions must arise in the heart of every thinking person, more especially as they advance in life.

How does Scripture tell us to answer these and such very natural thoughts? In the words of the motto—"As thy days, so shall thy strength be." No promise of God's Word has more deeply touched the hearts of God's people; or more frequently proved itself a balm in care. We hear it re-echoed in the promise to Joshua, as he was about to take up the office of leader of the Jews into the promised land, after the death of Moses; "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." Joshua 1, 5. These words are thus expanded by Saint Paul, "I will never leave thee, no, no, I will never forsake thee." Hebrews 13, 5.

Though the words of the motto seem to be so very simple, yet from the fact that the word in the original Hebrew for "strength" occurs only

here in the Hebrew Bible, several different meanings have been attached to it from the earliest times; though each after all means very much the same thing. The best Hebrew scholars express it thus—"As thy days, thy rest," the word "rest" meaning, prosperity, or the happiness which comes from prosperity; a play on the word Asher (*happy*), the name of the tribe to which the promise was first made. In the oldest translation we have of the Old Testament, namely the Greek, made 250 or 300 years before our Lord's birth, the meaning is given thus, "As your days, your strength." The Latin translation made by Saint Jerome about 400 years after the Lord's birth gives the sense rather than the exact rendering of the words, "As the days of thy youth, so also thine old age."

Think what the words mean—
Strength promised for the day.

1. WHAT DOES THE PROMISE TEACH? *That we have to live by the day.* In one sense we cannot do otherwise. We can never with certainty look over the rim of one day so as to see what will happen to-morrow.

Then *each day has its own peculiar changes and variations of light and shade.* One day is all smiling; the

next, perchance, all in gloom. Every hour, every place has "hues of its own fresh borrowed from the heart." Consequently, each day brings its own demands with it. And we need to adapt ourselves to the needs of each day. Again, the strength of each day will not serve for the next. Now, these are the facts which this promise is intended to meet. How does it meet them?

1. It assures us of strength *as varied* as the day. Whatever kind of strength is wanted, that kind of strength will be given—whether for work or waiting, pain or sickness, poverty or temptation, bereavement or death. "They that wait on the Lord shall renew (change) their strength."

2. It is a promise of strength *as sure* as the day. No day shall come without its due measure of might to enable us to meet its demands. He who hath taught his children to cry "Give us day by day our daily bread," in teaching them so to pray, reveals His purpose to fulfil the prayer He has taught. We shall never find a day when the Saviour's grace is a-wanting.

3. It pledges grace *as long* as the days shall last. So long as any demands are made upon us, so long will God's grace be sufficient to enable us to meet them. We need not look wistfully and anxiously ahead. Our Father cares. One whose words are more to us than thousands of gold and silver has said "Be not over anxious for the morrow, &c." And an inspired writer has given us an unanswerable argument, "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, *how shall he not* with Him also freely give us all things?"

II. WHAT IS IT WHICH GIVES THIS PROMISE A SPECIAL VALUE? "As thy days, so shall thy strength." The

words remind us of a picture drawn by Mrs. Stowe, in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, of a slave weary and worn with toiling in the sultry sun. One quotes the words, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!" "Them's good words," is the reply, *but who says 'em?* Clearly all depends on that. So it is here. The words are said—by

1. One who knows what our days will be.
2. One who orders our days.
3. One who measures our days
4. One who loved us from ever lasting days.
5. One whose love changes not with the days.
6. One who has infinite resources on which we can draw throughout the days.
7. One whose love, as revealed in Christ, is a pledge that He will be with us to the end of the days. Is anything wanted to heighten the value of a promise if it comes from such a promiser.

III. OUGHT NOT SUCH A PROMISE TO HAVE GREAT POWER OVER US? Yea, verily. A fourfold power.

1. It should stimulate to holy obedience. "Let us hold fast grace, whereby we may offer service well-pleasing to God with reverence and awe."

2. It should prepare us to look onward with holy calmness. "I will trust, and not be afraid."

3. It should give us courage to meet trials with a brave, believing, prayerful heart. "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

4. It should lead us to look upward with a waiting, expectant eye. "For our citizenship is in heaven; from whence also we wait for a Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ; who shall fashion anew the body of our humiliation, conformed to the body of His glory."

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas has come and gone. The schools closed on Friday 21st December and next day, the camp was covered with busy bees in search of the invaluable "Christmas bush," which is indispensable for the decorations.

All day Monday Christmas Eve, there were many under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's directions, hard at work in the Church, which looked very bright and pretty the following day. A wreath of Christmas bush was carried right round the nave and across the top of the chancel, the windows were all filled with the same and with gorse which was most effective. Tussac was largely used on the screen and in the chancel, while the beautiful flowering pelargoniums, canterbury bells, &c., kindly lent from Government House gave the finishing touches. The font looked particularly well with a pot containing a large Canterbury bell in full bloom, laid into it, while sprays of ivy completed the effect. There were not many white cut flowers to be had so the flowers on the Altar had to be arranged with very pale mauve, almost white sweet rocket and ferns which shewed up well against the white background.

The Services on Christmas Day at 7 a. m., 8 a. m., and at 11 a. m., were well attended, the singing was bright and hearty, Evening Service at 7 p. m. was also well attended. The day itself was rather cold and gloomy while heavy rain fell in the late afternoon. The weather continued more or less chilly and uncertain until about the 31st, since which date it has been decidedly warmer and more settled.

On the evening of the 31st the Festival Service took place, the congregation being a large one, while at 11. 15 there was the usual midnight service, also well attended.

The Offertories amounting to over £6 on Christmas Day and at the Festival Service to over £2 were given to the Choir Fund.

On Sunday afternoon the 30th, in the Cathedral, the Prizes were distributed to the Sunday School children by His Excellency the Governor who kindly addressed them and impressed on them the fact that the wonders of nature and of their own bodies and of life in general, proved to them the existence of a Supreme Being and that it should be an endeavour on their part to be as much as they possibly could of Him.

BAND OF HOPE.

One of the brightest meetings we have ever had took place on Tuesday evening 18th December. The programme had a strong flavour of Christmas and of the excitement that comes with the prospect of holidays.

No new members were enrolled, but the usual papers were distributed. Dean Brandon, who, after an absence of three months, had returned

that morning from the West Falklands, in the *Richard Williams*, addressed the children and then the programme, which speaks for itself, was proceeded with.

PROLOGUE	...	Henry Aldridge	
SONG	"Good King Wenceslas"		Boys
RECITATION	Boundary of Christmas	Horace Aldridge	
RECREATION	We are but little folks		
	Claude Hardy and Dorothy Aldridge		
SONG	Santa Claus		Girls
DIALOGUE	Mrs Jones visits Mrs. Brooks		
TRAPPEZ	...	Pearl and Claude Hardy	
DIALOGUE	A mean man	Tom Hardy and Henry Aldridge	
SONG	St. George and Merrie England		Boys
SONG	Santa Claus		Boys and Girls
DIALOGUE	A visit to a Circus	Stanley Atherton and Sydney Summers	
DIALOGUE	Old friends		Boys and Girls
SONG	Dolly's Bedtime		Boys and Girls
DIALOGUE	Wanted an Office Girl	Lena and Nellie Aldridge and M. Hardy	
DRILL	...	...	Nine Girls
DIALOGUE	...	Magic Snowball	
PEARL HARDY (the Queen)	Claude (the Herakl)		and nine fairies
FINALE	God Save the King		All

We were pleased to hear that several of Miss Kirwan's young friends whom she trains to take part in the programmes of the Band of Hope meetings, shewed their affection for her and appreciation of all the time and the trouble she spends on them, by joining together and presenting her with two handsomely framed pictures, which we are sure will always be pleasant reminders to her of the good feeling existing between her and her scholars, and also of the fact that if the work were hard the reward was sweet!

Meetings will be held throughout the year on or about the following dates: February 21st, April 18th, June 27th, August 22nd, October 17th, December 12th.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

A preliminary meeting of the Sustentation Fund Committee was held on Monday the 7th, inst, the following being present:—Messrs. W. A. Harding, Vere Packe, G. Hurst and W. C. Girling, also Dean Brandon. A statement for 1906 was presented by the Secretary, shewing that the total receipts for the past year (including a few unpaid subscriptions) amounted to £285, out of which passages to and from England had been paid as well as part of the stipend of the Assistant Chaplain.

It was decided that the Committee should shortly issue a circular inviting the co-operation of all classes in securing a sum sufficient to pay the clergy, provide for the furniture and up-keep of the Church-house and horses, as well as pay the passages of the Clergy as required.

Mr. Girling was asked to retain the duties of Secretary and Treasurer, and a hope was expressed that all subscriptions and letters should be sent direct to him.

UNIQUE VOYAGE OF AN EIGHTY-TON SCHOONER.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.
(From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21st, 1906.)

In the course of a few days a remarkably constructed auxiliary schooner, the *Malvina*, of 80 tons burden, will sail from the Carriers' Dock, Liverpool, for the Falkland Islands. She is one of the most unique craft that has been in the port for a considerable time, and is owned by the Falkland Islands Company, Ltd.

The *Malvina* was built by Messrs. Ferguson and Son of Cornhill's Quay, and was only launched on Saturday last. Special designs and specifications have been followed in the construction, not only to render the little craft thoroughly seaworthy for her voyage of nearly 7,000 miles, but to adapt her for the rough coastwise work among the islands of her destination. She is intended by the Falkland Islands Company to carry cargo, chiefly of wool, from the various stations of the islands to Port Stanley, and to convey to the same port settlers and commercial men going among them to do business. Already the Falkland Islands Company employ a fleet of sailing craft for this purpose, but as travellers intending to catch Pacific boats from Port Stanley are sometimes belated owing to weather conditions, it was decided to make a new departure in the building of the *Malvina*, and to augment sail with mechanical propulsion. Consequently the schooner has been fitted with a four-cylinder Gardener oil engine, with a maximum of 65 break horsepower when running at 500 revolutions a minute. The motive power is to be supplied by paraffin or petroleum, and a guaranteed speed under the engine of five knots per hour, at 400 revolutions per minute has been given. She will carry two strong steel tanks, one to carry the oil fuel and the other to carry the water for the engine, each capable of holding a supply enabling the working of the engines at a maximum speed for 24 hours. The engines can be put into operation within 20 minutes of the engineer receiving orders. She will be fitted with a single screw two-bladed propeller, which can be fixed or allowed to run light when the schooner is running under sail only. The object of this combination is to enable the *Malvina* to maintain a regular speed in contrary weather, and to enhance the punctuality of the service between Port Stanley and the sister islands.

The dimensions of the craft are as follows: Length, 90 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches. While American rock elm has been used for the keel, the stem, stern posts, and strong parts are entirely of British oak. Indeed, for practical purposes, the schooner has been constructed of oak. To enhance her strength, however, the whole of the outside of the hull

has been sheathed with copper, varying from 22oz. for the bottom, 24oz. for topsides, 50oz. for stem and forefoot, and 30oz. for rudder stern post. In these points of structure the *Malvina* was intended to possess extraordinary strength with great buoyancy.

Lying as she does at present in the Carriers' Dock against the *Viola*, a typical British coasting schooner, the *Malvina* looks in size and peculiarity of lines merely like a graceful yacht. Along the main deck there is only a three-foot bulwark, while aft, where the deck is raised, there are yacht rails. Life-lines, however, are to be fixed for the ocean voyage. The hull is designed on the lines of Canadian yachts, having sharp clipper bows, with a square overhanging stem. Under canvas, she is calculated to acquire extraordinary speed. It is only intended that the engines shall be used in the case of calms, negotiating port approaches, or in the event of storm to prevent her being driven to a dangerous lee. She is equipped with two exceptionally large and powerful lifeboats, which will be used for loading and unloading cargo when trading round the islands, on which service she will be permanently placed. She is fitted with patent screw rigging instead of the usual linyards.

When she leaves the Mersey the *Malvina* will carry with her 250 casks of petroleum as a preliminary reserve for her own consumption. Her commander is Captain Charles Finch, of Liverpool, an officer who has had first-class experience both in sail and steam, and especially in fore-and-aft rig, which is that of the little schooner now to embark on her long and unusual voyage. Captain Finch hopes to conclude the trip in sixty days.

The *Malvina* will probably leave Liverpool this day week. It is interesting to remember that the last small craft which successfully undertook the same voyage was the old No 10 pilot cutter, originally on the Mersey service.

The *Malvina* was launched on 16th November and christened by Miss Violet Blake late of Hill Cove, West Falklands. Among those present were Mr. F. E. Cobb and Mr. Robert Blake.

IMPORTED LABOUR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.)

Dear Sir,—Is the "native driven from his just inheritance" the one who, on meeting his employer or his employer's friends, does not take the trouble to take his hands from his pockets or remove his pipe from his mouth far less his cap from his head but perhaps graciously bestows a slight nod if the person met happens to be a lady? If so, let him be driven for a time among the Boers to learn some elementary manners and then on through the land of the Lotus Eaters or the Cape Verde Islands to pick

up some hints about work. Till he is fit and willing to be employed, how can the Falkland employer be blamed for employing smart active well-mannered men from outside the colony?

On the other hand, why do the employers employ foreign labour instead of British? Why do the followers of Joe Chamberlain and those who profess to think and act imperially ever employ aliens instead of British workers? Why do these same Chamberlainites talk so much about taking work from the English and giving it to aliens and then practice the very opposite by using French chocolate and gloves, Swedish matches, Danish butter, Swiss milk, Turkish cigarettes, American tinned meats and patent medicines, Dutch cocoa and endless other articles manufactured equally well or better in England?

Yours &c. R. S. V. P.

INTER-ISLAND COMMUNICATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.)

Dear Sir—Are there any reasons why Carrier Pigeons should not be used in the Falkland Islands for carrying messages? If so, what are they?

yours &c, RIF VAN WINKLE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The last outward mail arrived unusually early—on Tuesday 18th December. Among the passengers for Stanley were Mr. and Mrs. Reid—the F. I. Co's new manager, and Mr. and Mrs. James from Buenos Aires.

Mr. James has come on behalf of a B. A. syndicate to study the possibility of establishing works in these Islands for peat briquetting purposes. Some of the necessary conditions are a sufficiently large peat yielding area, within easy access of the sea, that would keep the plant going for about 20 years. We sincerely hope that this enterprise may be carried through as the opening up of a new industry would bring other benefits in its train and add greatly to the prosperity of the Islands. We might further add that letters addressed to the Editor on this subject containing information regarding localities where peat is to be obtained under favourable conditions viz., quantity, quality and position, would materially assist present investigations.

The F. I. Co. have been unfortunate of late with their schooners. We regret another casualty has been added to the previous list, viz. the stranding of the *Consort* at Northarm. It is feared she will not be able to get off without assistance. The need of an inter-island steamer, and telephonic communication is being more and more felt and we feel sure the day is not far distant when both will be a matter of course. "Coming events cast their shadows!"

It was reported a short time ago that a strange schooner was seen off the Volunteers poaching on the seal rookeries. A cutter went out with two policemen but she was soon beyond reach.

The F. I. Co's neat and substantial Christmas gift to their clients has no doubt, been welcomed in many households as a useful and convenient addition to the writing-table.

Messrs. Sutton and Sons write under date 2nd November in reference to some potatoes that were sent to them for trial from the Falklands as follows: "Referring to the Dutch Regent Potato you kindly sent us for trial last summer, we have pleasure in sending you the following extract from our trial book:—Red round; white flesh; distinct foliage; lilac-striped white bloom. Variety quite distinct, flesh badly stained through, small crop; useless for English trade."

Friends of Mr. J. D. Lawrence, late itinerant schoolmaster on the West Falklands will much regret to learn of his sad loss in the death of his wife.

Many too, who knew Mr. and Mrs. Hurst on the West Falklands and elsewhere will be sorry to hear of Mrs. Hurst's death on the 29th December after a long and painful illness. As will be remembered she was born and brought up in these Islands, having been one of a large family who were amongst the first settlers in the Islands. Her only son was absent at the time of his mother's death, having left, last September shortly before she took ill, in the Norwegian whaler as customs' officer. The vessel is not expected to return until April.

The Holidays are over! On Monday the 14th the Schools re-assemble; the Senior school to take up its quarters in the new building, where everything is now ready for the reception of the scholars, including the playground with its swings, merry-go-round, and play house for bad days.

The weather during the holidays has been on the whole fine, specially the last week, and there have been numerous picnics in different directions. A party of 86 went one day to Sparrow Cove in the steam launch *Plym*, and were fortunate in the day. It was warm enough to admit of the youngsters wading on the soft sandy beach to their hearts content, and the fun was, venturing in as far as could safely be managed with a due regard to clothes. Next day there was another picnic to the south coast, which one little boy who had been to both pronounced the best of the two, because he had been able to go into the water up to his waist—some say, up to his neck!

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BAZAAR

IN AID OF SITE FUND OF YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

The managing Committee of the Site Fund take this opportunity of acknowledging the following subscriptions received since the publishing of the last list of subscribers.

Omitted by mistake in last acknowledgment:—		FANCY STALL, Mrs. G. Biggs,	
Mrs. A. Martin	5 0	Mrs. C. Aldridge, Mrs. Halkett	£17 1 6½
Master T. Martin	2 6	FANCY STALL	
Already acknowledged	£258 5 3	Mrs. Watt, Miss Barnes	£15 0 0
Dr. Foley, Darwin Harbour	2 2 0	TOY STALL, Mrs. J. Dettleff	
W. S. Williams, Esq., Weddel Isd.	5 5 0	Mrs. T. Dettleff, Miss Pauline	£14 19 7
Collected by		FLOWER STALL, Miss Hill,	
Mrs. Smith Johnson's Harbour		Mrs. Rowen, Miss Kathleen Biggs	£14 6 4
G. P. Smith, Esq.	3 3 0	FANCY STALL,	
Mrs. G. P. Smith	2 2 0	Mrs. V. Biggs, Mrs. Atherton	12 15 9
Mr. D. R. Smith	1 1 0	CLOTHING STALL,	
„ Andrew C. Smith	1 1 0	Mrs. D. Lehan, Miss Nellie Dettleff	6 17 6
„ J. H. Smith	1 1 0	FISH POND	
„ J. F. Smith	1 1 0	Messrs. S. Kirwan and D. Cussack	5 15 6
„ M. Dettleff	1 0 0	FORTUNE TELLING Mrs. Rummel	2 12 0
„ Axel Nilson	10 0	FORTUNE TELLING TREE, Miss Biggs	2 1 4
„ H. Porter	10 0	SHOOTING GALLERY,	
„ C. Smith	10 0	Major Cathey Campbell,	1 6 0
Collected by Mrs. F. Biggs, North Arm,		TIE UP PARCEL STALL,	
Mr. F. Biggs	5 0	Messrs. W. McAtasney, J. Aldridge	7 5
„ W. O'Neil	5 0		
„ W. Pauline	5 0		
„ Leo Yates	5 0		£122 5 2½
„ F. Rawson	5 0		
„ M. McMillan	5 0		
Mrs. T. Burns	5 0		
Collected by George Greenshields, Esq			
G. Greenshields, Esq.	2 0 0		
Mr. W. Peterson	5 0		
„ R. Skilling	5 0		
„ Alex. Miller	1 0 0		
„ Ralph Pauline	1 0 0		
„ Bert Skilling	5 0		
„ W. Crawley	1 0 0		
„ W. Griffin	1 0 0		
„ G. Phillips	5 0		
„ Hunter	5 0		
„ N. Suarez	5 0		
„ F. Short	5 0		
Mrs. Foley (Darwin)	2 0 0		
„ Bender	10 0		
Captain Horne	5 0		
Mr. T. Myles (Bleaker Island)	5 0		
Achilles Gazzara, Esq. (Monte Video)	10 0		
Wellwisher	2 6		
Mr. F. May	2 6		
	£297 17 9		

The following sums were received from the Stall holders at the Bazaar on the 12th December.

ENTRANCE FEES	
Messrs. Sullivan and R. Atkins	£6 6 3
REFRESHMENT STALL, Mrs. O. Fleuret,	
Mrs. McAtasney, Mrs. Pauline	£4 18 2
HOUSEHOLD STALL	
Mrs. S. Kirwan, Miss Atkins	£5 4 1

We feel most grateful to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in opening the Bazaar with an address in which he so ably and clearly put forth the great need of a young ladies' college for the Falkland Islands, and testifying as he did to the good work being done by the Educational Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church in most parts of the civilized world. When we consider the vast opportunity His Excellency has had of forming a definite opinion of these sisters' work in his travels we may take it for granted that we will find them to be not only a useful hard working body of teachers, but their influence and example will have a marked tendency to raise the moral instinct of the younger generation, in addition to teaching the young ladies some of the higher arts such as drawing, painting and languages, &c.

Under these circumstances and the fact that the school fees will be kept at a low rate to permit of the poorer classes gaining a share of the advantages of the higher education, we venture to appeal to the general public to assist us in making a home for these ladies who are expected to arrive next month in our midst.

We are anxious to get a thousand pounds to build a College, we have already nearly £420, so the £580 we trust will be made up by the generous public for one of the most deserving causes to which they have ever been asked to help.

The Secretary Mrs. S. Kirwan or the Parish Priest Father Migoni of Stanley will be glad to receive any contribution and thankfully acknowledge receipt of same. Lists of such

contributions will be published monthly in the Magazine.

Major J. CATHEY CAMPBELL
For Secretary.

Her Excellency Mrs. Allardyce and the following ladies and gentlemen very kindly assisted in various ways to make our recent Bazaar the thorough success it was including the late Mrs. Hurst by the gift of many useful and pretty articles, to all of whom we take this opportunity of tendering our sincere thanks.

Her Excellency Mrs. Allardyce, Miss Vetic Allardyce, Mrs. Paacke, Miss Hill, Mrs. Born, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. G. Cobb, Misses Cobb, Mrs. Williams (England), Mrs. Richards, Miss Baillon, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Rowen, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Girling, Mrs. W. Biggs, Miss Biggs,

Mrs. George Biggs, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. C. Aldridge, Mr. Gorton, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. V. A. Biggs, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Louis Williams, Mr. G. I. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. O. Fleuret, Mrs. Halkett, Mrs. Robson, Miss Durose, Mr. S. Kirwan, Captain Louit, Mrs. C. Miss Ellen Fleuret, Mrs. D. Lehan, Mrs. T. Dettleff, Mrs. J. Dettleff, Mrs. McAtasney, Mrs. Duggan, (Canada), Misses Duggan, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Pauline, Miss Pauline, Miss Binnie, Miss B. Kelway, Miss Alice Bender, Mrs. Mannan, Miss Mary Aitken, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. Richard Dettleff, Mr. Summers, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. A. Hardy, Mr. Martin, Mr. J. Aldridge, Mr. W. McAtasney, Mrs. W. Biggs, (Darwin) Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Rummel, Mrs. McAskill, (Pebble Island,) Mrs. C. S. Williams, Mr. J. White.

F. I. VOLUNTEER BAND.

Fourteen instruments for the Volunteer Brass band arrived by last mail which completes the band for the present, practice is held twice a week. The Bandsmen are taking a keen interest in their respective instruments, with the result that they were able to make their first public appearance at the Volunteer dance on the 26th of last month when they received His Excellency the Governor by playing the National Anthem, which they repeated on his departure at 1. a. m.

The cost of the instruments, tutors, music and stands complete was about £50. A sum of £35 was collected there is yet required £15 to clear the Band fund of debt. Should any of the public wish to help the band any subscription sent to Mr. Arthur Hardy will be thankfully received and acknowledged by him.

So far the Bandsmen are as follows:—

Solo Cornet	Edward Binnie
" "	Norman Watt
Second Cornets	William Mannan
" "	Vacant
" "	Darwin Watson
Solo Euphonium	R. Bradbury
Second "	Vacant
Alto Horn	T. Binnie
" "	Duncan Watson
Trombone	Richard Atkins
E. Flat Bass	Vacant
Flute	William McAtasney
" "	Vacant
E Flat Horn	Nisbet Binnie
Large Drum	E. Spencer
Side Drum	Vacant

It is hoped that during the coming winter the Band will be ready to take up evening engagements at dances, concerts, bazaars, flower shows or at homes, when a small party of Bands-

men or the full Band could be engaged at a reasonable charge per hour. J.C.C.

HAIR SEAL SKINS.

In reference to the utilization of seal skins the following Gazette Notices appeared in the October and December numbers respectively.

"His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that Professor Dunstan, the Director of the Imperial Institute, having intimated to this Government that there was a considerable demand for sealskin to be used in manufacture of leather for book-binding, the skins of four hair seals were forwarded to England for experimental purposes, and that Professor Dunstan reports that, as the result of technical trials, it has been found that the skins of hair seals furnish leather very suitable for book-binding, and closely resembling that obtained from the skins of the Arctic or Greenland seal.

Later, Professor Dunstan, "reports that he has communicated with the firm of leather manufacturers who are interested in the utilization of the skins of hair seals for book-binding purposes with the view of a price being offered for 1,000 skins, *f. o. b.*, Stanley, but that he has been given to understand that such a plan would not be feasible, as the value of the skins varies considerably with size and condition, *e. g.* their freedom from claw marks, etc., and consequently no definite price can be offered without inspection.

The manufacturers state that two types of skins were formerly received from the Falkland Islands, *viz.* (1) Seal skins with the fin holes close to the head of the seal and (2) Sea Lion skins with the fin holes approximately in the body of the seal. On account of the different position of the fin holes, the former are much preferred, as they cut up to greater advantage

The manufacturers state that they are always open to buy these seal skins in any quantity, and could give 5/- to 7/- each according to size or even a little more in some cases. They think that some of the skins would be suitable for use by furriers, and suggest that consignments should be picked over in England before sending the remainder of them for the manufacture of leather. The furriers would of course be able to offer a higher price than the leather manufacturers. This plan could be easily adopted if consignments of the skins were forwarded to London merchants such as Messrs. Dyster, Nalder & Co., Crosby Chambers, Bishopsgate, or Messrs. A. & W. Nesbitt, Fenchurch Avenue, E. C., and might result in considerable advantage to the exporters.

Professor Dunstan adds that seal skins, in common with hides and skins of every description, are now fetching high prices, and the present condition of the market offers a very favourable opportunity for forwarding consignments from the Falkland Islands.

In order to promote the establishment of an industry in the export of hair seal skins, the Government will be prepared hereafter, on application being made to the Colonial Secretary by exporters, and on production of Account Sales, to favourably consider the question of a rebate of a portion of the royalty of 2/- on each skin.

Fire at the Rose Hotel. On Friday the 11th inst. at about 5. p. m. the town was roused to great excitement by the vigorous ringing of the Dockyard bell and firing of the gun, while at the same time smoke was seen to come from the bar of the Rose Hotel. Most fortunately by means of many hands and buckets and plenty of water the flames were extinguished before they got the upper hand, but the building had a very narrow escape, a barrel of paraffin close by being actually blackened with the smoke! We understand the origin of the fire was the old story of the fascination matches have for children.

LAND IN STANLEY FOR SALE.

One rood eight Perches.

Two contiguous plots or parcels of land.

Bounded:-- On the North by St Mary's Walk, 240 links.
 ,, On the East by a Public Rd, 125 links,
 ,, On the West by Crown Land,
 ,, On the South by Public Road, 240 links.

Apply to the EDITOR

Falkland Islands' Lending Library.

FOR SALE,

PARCELS of about ONE DOZEN books @ 5/- each parcel

Good value. Novels, travels, &c.

Parcels of periodicals @ 3/-

Send to the Library (in the Vestry) on Friday afternoons between the hours of 3.30 and 4.30 or apply to the EDITOR.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAIL PACKET SERVICE, 1907.

Homeward.

Outward.

Leave Falklands.	Arrive Liverpool.	Leave Liverpool.	Arrive Falklands.
WEDNESDAY.	MONDAY.	THURSDAY.	WEDNESDAY.
2nd January.	28th January.	17th January.	16th January.
30th January.	25th February.	14th February.	13th February.
27th February.	25th March.	14th March.	13th March.
27th March.	22nd April.	11th April.	10th April.
24th April.	20th May.	9th May.	8th May.
22nd May.	17th June.	6th June.	5th June.
19th June.	15th July.	4th July.	3rd July.
17th July.	12th August.	1st August.	31st July.
14th August.	9th September.	29th August.	28th August.
11th September.	7th October.	26th September.	25th September.
9th October.	4th November.	24th October.	23rd October.
6th November.	2nd December.	21st November.	20th November.
4th December.	30th December.	19th December.	18th December.
		16th January 1908.	15th January 1908.
			12th February „

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 17. *Richard Williams* from Pebble. Passenger:—*Dean Brandon*.
- „ 18. *R. M. S. Orita* from Liverpool. Passengers:—*Colonel and Mrs. Reid, daughter, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. James*.
- „ 19. *Samson* from Fitzroy.
- „ 20. *Lovart* from Sandy Point.
- „ 22. *Lafonia* from Hill Cove. Passenger:—*Mr. J. Slater*.
- „ 29. *Samson* from Darwin. Passengers:—*Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Allan, son and daughter, Miss Blyth, Mrs. Foley, Mr. A. E. Cobb*.
- Jan. 5. *R. M. S. Oropesa* from Punta Arenas. Passenger:—*Mr. C. Fleuret*.
- „ 5. *Consort* from Darwin.
- „ 5. *Lafonia* from North Arm.
- „ 7. *Alice Gertrude* from Sealing grounds.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 14. *Consort* for Fitzroy and Darwin.
- „ 14. *Fifeshire* for Antofagasta.
- „ 17. *Samson* for Fitzroy.
- „ 19. *R. M. S. Orita* for Valparaiso.
- „ 20. *Richard Williams* for Pebble Island. Passenger:—*Mr. J. Kirwan*.
- „ 22. *Lovart* for Fitzroy.
- „ 28. *Samson* for Darwin.
- „ 29. *Gwendolen* for Fox Bay, Weddell, Beaver and Hill Cove.
- „ 30. *Clyde* for Darwin. *Lafonia* for North Arm.
- Jan. 5. *Consort* for North Arm.
- „ 5. *R. M. S. Oropesa* for Liverpool. Passengers:—*Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow and son, Miss Hill for Buenos Aires, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Miss Blyth and two children, Mr. Goodwin* [for Liverpool.
- „ 9. *Lafonia* for Darwin.

Globe Store.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned selection of Goods have been received.

Washing skirts. Evening shoes. Golf blouses.
Black and coloured cashmere blouses. Wool shawls.
Black, white and coloured motor caps. Handkerchief satchets.
A choice selection of Fascinators. Linen handkerchiefs. Black silk blouses.
Various styles and shapes Ladies' corsets. Holland aprons. Silk belts.
Kid gloves. Art Serge & Plushettes various shades. Cretonnes. Path fingering.
Melton Cloth. Silk Chiffon Ruffles. Ladies' long white silk evening Gloves.
Grey jersey silk Gloves. Pinafores and Overalls. Ladies' fancy cotton and
Holland Blouses, these are really very cheap and very suitable for summer wear.
Black Voile dress Skirts at very reasonable prices, suitable for
evening parties, &c. Grey Tweed suitable for Boys' Knickerbockers, &c.
Girls' tan cashmere Hose. Navy cloth Costumes, &c. &c.
Children's cashmere Frocks. White cotton Gloves. Silk Bear Costumes.
Cotton Sun Hats. Silk Frocks. Boots all qualities and sizes.
Boys' cotton crash Overalls and American Collars. Birthday Books.
A good assortment of Gold Locketts and Charms also Silver Brooches.
A few Ladies' Gold Watches at exceptionally low prices and good value.

THE FOLLOWING are being offered for sale at Cost Price —
Ladies' evening Capes and Shoes. Jackets and very nice silk capes trimmed
with lace suitable for outdoor wear. Black figured dress lengths.
Black Lace in various widths. Childrens' Jackets, Sun Hats, Gloves, &c.

GENERAL STORE.

Court Shoes. Elastic Belts. Patent leather lace Shoes. Portmanteaus.
Nightlights. Safety Shavers. Cigarette machines. Mouth Organs.
Electro Plate Tea Spoons in case. Co. oa Mats. Hearth Rugs. Stair Carpet.
Clothes Lines. Fawn striped horse Rugs. Masons' silver gear Rings.
Cinch Rugs. Horse bits with movable sides. Steels. Enamelled Skimmers.
Linoleum 7 x 6 wide.

POST CARDS with Coloured views of Port Stanley thereon.

Two of the latest new TALKING MACHINES complete with
one dozen records, at the extremely low price of 50/- and
60/- respectively. These are the best and cheapest machines
that have been invented.

No. 11. VOL XVIII.

FEBRUARY 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR, THE VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, M. A.



CLERGY—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (Cambridge), Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY—

Mr. T. Watson, People's Churchwarden.
Mr. T. Binnie, Hon. Treas. and Sec.
Mr. G. Hurst and Mr. Jos. Aldridge—Sidesmen.
Mr. Arthur Hardy.

Miss Lewis, Organist.

M. J. F. Summers, Organist.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Jan. 11. Bk. *Werra* from Punta Arenas (Costa Rica).
 .. 12. *Lafonia* from Darwin.
 .. 15. R. M. S. *Oronsa* from Liverpool.
 .. 18. *Lafonia* from Port Louis.
 .. 18. *Consort* from North Arm.
 .. 18. *E. B. Marvin* from Sealing Grounds.
 .. 19. *Samson* from Port Harriet.
 .. 20. *Margaret* from Sandy Point.
 .. 23. *Barden* from London.
 .. 22. *Gwendolin* from Darwin. Passengers:—*Mrs. Coulter, Deun and Mrs. Brandon.*
 .. 25. *Lafonia* from Darwin and Walker Creek.
 .. 26. *Baden Powell* from Sealing Grounds.
 .. 29. *Gwendolm* from Goose Green. Passengers:—*Mr. T. Watson, Mrs. V. Biggs and family, Miss K. Rutter.*
 .. 30. *Consort* from North Arm and Fox Bay.
 .. 31. R. M. S. *Oravia* from Valparaiso. Passengers:—*Mrs. Turner, Mr. L. Williams, Miss Williams, Messrs. Curtze and others.*
 Feb. 2. *Agnes G. Donahoe* from Sealing Grounds.

DEPARTURES.

- Jan. 15. *Lafonia* for Port Louis South.
 .. 16. R. M. S. *Oronsa* for Valparaiso. Passengers:—*Miss Olive Watt, Mr. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coulson, Mr. N. Kiddle* for Punta Arenas.
 .. 18. *Samson* for Port Harriet.
 .. 19. *Gwendolin* for Darwin. Passengers:—*Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Brandon.*
 .. 19. *Leon Bureau* for Monte Video.
 .. 21. *Lafonia* for Fitzroy and Darwin.
 .. 21. *Consort* for Fox Bay, North Arm and Speedwell.
 .. 25. *Gwendolm* for Goose Green. Passenger:—*Mr. T. Watson.*
 .. 31. *Barden* for West Falklands.
 Feb. 1. R.M.S. *Oravia*. Passengers:—*Mrs. Coulter* for Liverpool, *Mr. Holway, Mr. and Mrs. James* for Buenos Aires.
 .. 2. *Lafonia* for Darwin. Passengers: *Mrs. J. Williams and others.*
 .. 4. *Gwendolin* for Hill Cove.
 .. 4. *Margaret* for San Carlos, &c.
 .. 5. *Baden Powell* for Sealing Grounds.
 .. 5. *Alice Gertrude* for Sealing Grounds.
 .. 11. *E.B. Marvin* for Sealing Grounds.

BILLIARD HANDICAP COMPETITION.

A Billiard Handicap Competition was played on the Assembly Room billiard table for a billiard cue presented by the caretaker Mr. John White.

Thirteen Competitors entered; the points allowed in the Handicap ranged from ten to fiftyfive; each game played throughout was two hundred, Mr. E. Binnie starting at scratch.

As the Competition went on, one after the other was struck off the list, leaving Messrs. T. Walker and N. Binnie, Messrs. E. Binnie and John Grierson to play off the semi-final. The result of the semi-final left Messrs. E. Binnie and T. Walker.

At the start of the final great excitement was witnessed, Mr. T. Walker having ten points allowed for handicap, but unfortunately for him he was not up to his usual scoring and soon fell rapidly back; the excitement grew less as it soon became evident that Mr. Binnie was a sure winner scoring his two hundred points in fifty minutes.

The presentation of the prize with loud cheers brought this very sociable event to an end.

The Competitors unanimously desire to thank Mr. White for his generous gift. *Communicated.*

BIRTH.

ATKINS. Stanley January 21st, the wife of Richard Atkins of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FLEURET-McGILL. Stanley, January 28th, Clovis Fleuret to Sarah McGill.

DEATHS.

MERCER. Dumfries Scotland, November 28th, George Mercer. Aged 57 years.

HANSEN. Stanley, February 1st. Orissa Hansen. Aged 38 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING MEMORY of Martin, the dearly loved husband of Catherine Johnson who died January 16th, 1906.

What pain he bore we never knew,
We never saw him die;
But this we know, and always will,
That he never said Good-bye.

BAPTISMS.

MORRISON. Egg Harbour, January 19th, William Alfred Morrison.

FELTON. Stanley, January 31st, Dorothy Iowa Felton.

DEAN BRANDON'S ITINERARY.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE ON THE WEST FALKLANDS, September 28th to December 18th 1906.

Baptisms 5. Churchings. 4.
Communions 12. Services. 35
Bible Readings 36. Marriage 1.
Houses visited 81. Children examined 95.
Islands visited 10.

DARWIN &c. JANUARY 10TH, TO 22ND 1907.
January 10th, Bluff Creek and Hillside.

" 11th, Telchopne men, Mount Pleasant, Hill Head, Black Rock, High Hill and Darwin, 12th, Camilla Creek, Goose Green

and Darwin 13th Camilla Creek and Darwin.
14th, Camilla Creek and Darwin.

15th, Camilla Creek, Darwin and Tranquillidad,
18th, Hope Cottage, Mariquita and Egg Harbour.
19th, and 20th, North Arm.

21st, Adventure Sound and Darwin. 22nd,
Camilla Creek, Darwin and Stanley (in *Gwendoline*.)

SUMMARY OF WORK:—Baptisms 2.

Churching 1. Communion. 1. Services 5.
Bible Readings 12. Houses visited 32.

February 2nd, left Stanley for Darwin.

LATEST NEWS.—The Bazaar in Darwin held on 6th inst. realized £16. A sum of £33 cleared after payment of expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER 1906.

Brought forward	£13 2 6
4. Offertory	1 9 0
11. "	2 3 0
18. "	1 11 8½
25. "	1 12 7½
	<hr/>
	£19 18 10

DECEMBER 1906. RECEIPTS.

Brought forward	14 18 10
2. By Offertory	1 11 6½
9. " "	1 15 6
16. " "	1 8 11½
23. " "	1 12 1
25. " "	6 1 4½
30. " "	4 10 3
31. " "	2 4 8
Thank offering	2 6
	<hr/>
	£34 5 8½

RECEIPTS, JANUARY 1907.

Brought forward	£15 8 11
6. By Offertory	1 12 3½
12. " "	1 5 8
20. " "	1 5 10
27. " "	1 12 4
	<hr/>
	£21 5 0½

AVERAGES, NOVEMBER 1906.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION ... Morning ...	109¼
" " ... Evening ...	140½
NUMBER OF COINS ... Morning ...	40½
" " ... Evening ...	64½
NUMBER AT S. SCHOOL ... Morning ...	55
" " " " ... Afternoon ...	76½
Number of coins in the ^{offertories} :-	
9 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 crowns, 0,	
29 shilling piece, 3 half-crowns, 4 florins,	
29 shillings, 91 sixpences, 125 threepenny-	
pieces, 176 pence, 10 half-pence, 0 farthings	
& 0 other coins.	Total 438.

BAND OF HOPE.

Meetings will be held throughout the year on or about the following dates: February 21st, April 18th, June 27th, August 22nd, October 17th, December 12th.
Date of next meeting February 21st.

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages:—	
" Sexton	£3 1 0
" Organ Blower	10 0
" Bell Ringer	10 0
" Sunday School	4 0
" F. I. Co. West Store	15 0
" Balance	14 18 10
	<hr/>
	£19 18 10

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages:—	
" Sexton	£3 2 0
" Organ Blower	10 0
" Extra Blowing	9 0½
" Bell Ringer	10 0
" Sunday School	5 0
" F. I. Co.	4 6½
" Choir offertory	6 1 4½
" " "	2 4 8
" Sunday School	4 10 3
" Balance	15 8 11
	<hr/>
	£34 5 8

EXPENDITURE.

To Insurance	11 15 0
" Wages:—	
" Sexton	3 2 0
" Organ Blower	10 0
" " " extra	4 9
" Bell Ringer	10 0
" Sunday School	4 0
" Wine	4 0
" Printing	10 0
" Balance	4 5 3½
	<hr/>
	£21 5 0½

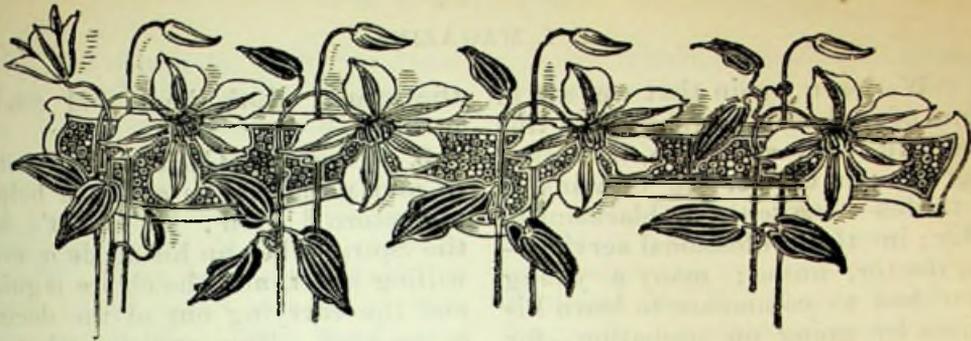
THOMAS BINNIE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

AVERAGES DECEMBER 1906,

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION... Morning ...	130¾
" " " " ... Evening ...	155½
NUMBER OF COINS ... Morning ...	55½
" " " " ... Evening ...	76½
NUMBER AT S. SCHOOL ... Morning ...	60
" " " " ... Afternoon ...	79

Number of coins in the Offertories:—

4 sovereigns, 1 half-sovereign, 1 crown, 9 half-crowns, 18 florins, 77 shillings, 144 sixpences, 242 threepenny pieces, 278 pence, 15 half-pence, 4 farthings, & 0 other-coins. Total 739



The AGAZINE.

Vol. XVIII No. 11.

FEBRUARY 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE LORD GOD formed the man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. The Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress and to keep it. And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it. Genes's II 7, 15-17

WE find three separate accounts of the Creation in the opening chapters of Genesis (a) 1—2, 4, the material creation: how matter came into being under the creative hand of God. (b) Genesis 1 26-27, the spiritual creation, man is made in the "image of God." (c.) Gen. 5, 1 and 2, the historical creation of man; "This is the book of the history of Adam."

1. How are we to understand this story of the creation of man?

1. The story is very simple in its wonderful description of how God dealt with man in by-gone times and how He deals with us now. Every Christian child is familiar with it from his earliest years and learns through this the intimate and loving care God has for all his creatures, but especially for the race of man—the last and crown

of God's creation. The child knows that God loves and watches over it; that it is of the utmost importance that it should respond to this love and show it in affectionate obedience.

2. It sets before the thoughtful and earnest under an historical parable, how God does shape the affairs of the human family, though that family may apparently rough hew them as they please. That we have God's image, that we are made in God's likeness; that though we are creatures of a day, as far as this life is concerned, yet we can know God, we can grow pure, true, noble, loving, forgiving, patient like God. That we have and use the power of choosing right or wrong, of being God's children or the "children of the evil one"; that God did breathe into us "the breath of life" and now it rests with us, whether we shall live under that influence or not.

3. The story tells us that man is to live a busy, useful life, that the material world, the intellectual world, the moral world and the religious world should be the better of our stay on God's earth. If this is not the effect of our life, then that life has been a wasted one, and we have failed in the great duty of life—to leave the world better than we found it.

4. We learn again that we are in a state of probation. What does this mean. In many a position, in domestic service; in the service of many of the trades—carpenter, blacksmith, painter; in the professional service—clerk, doctor, nurse; many a young person has to commence to learn his business by going on probation—for a week, a month or a year. It rests with the youth whether he will be found fitted to learn the service whatever it may be. In many cases he is found unfitted and has to return home and try something less ambitious perhaps. We are each thus on trial, it lasts our life time; the future life depends on this.

II. Free will. What does it mean? The 9th and 10th articles of our religion tell us that "man is of his own nature inclined to evil and the flesh lusteth always contrary to the spirit;" that "we have no power to do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing (going before to help) us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, when we have that good will."

1. We have the power of choice. We may make excuses for ourselves, may deny that this is true, may throw the blame on parents, teachers, ministers or circumstances; but for all that we have this free will, we are "in the image of God" make any of these excuses in a court of justice, and the doctor may be called in to decide as to your sanity, but otherwise they will avail nought with either jury or judge.

2. Can we prove this truth of free will? Yes. Simply by turning the thoughts inwardly, there is hardly a waking moment when we do not exercise this power; position, friends, weather may influence the decision, but the power of choice is there all

the same. Both heart and conduct prove it.

3. Here our Christian faith steps in and promises us aid, the help of the eternal God; for Christ's sake the Spirit takes up his abode in every willing heart, and the choice is guided and the carrying out of the decision is assisted. This explains what our Lord said to His apostle: "It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Helper will not come unto you; but if I go, I will send him unto you." John 16, 7. Yes, we each may have this Spirit working within us in the home, on the street, in the shop, the school, the play ground and in God's house of prayer.

4. Else what makes the difference between the one who is evidently living under the influence of the life of Christ and the other who is not, Surely none of us has been so unfortunate in our surroundings as not to have known some who lived under the unseen, but effectual working of the Spirit of God. Why did Judas betray the Master and Saint Peter die for that same Master? Why did Esau wander further and further from God, until "for one mess of food he sold his birth-right"? Why did Jacob, though he set out to fight the battle of life handicapped by his natural character, slowly but surely win his way towards righteousness and holiness? The latter chose God and lived under the influence of God's Spirit; the other lived for the body and this life and so passed away from God, or rather God was in none of his thoughts—he lived without or apart from God.

What is your free will leading to? The life of a "Mary, who sat at the Lord's feet and heard His words", or a Demas, who "forsook his first love," "having loved this present world"?

III, But man is to work, "to dress and to keep" the garden in which God has placed him. Many are ashamed to work; but are not ashamed to live on their parents, even when the latter are really passed their work. Many are too lazy to work. Many look upon work as a curse. God works, see the sermon of the mount, He clothes the flowers of the field in all their gorgeous array, He feeds the birds of the air. God intended man to work. His Son supported Himself, and His widowed mother and fatherless half brothers and sisters working as a carpenter. St. Paul tells us, "If any will not work neither let him eat." Many a one shortens life by refusing to work, the body cannot be kept in health without work, evil habits are formed by the idle, which, sooner rather than later, hurry them into a premature but well deserved grave. They are but drones, why should they live on the labours of others, when they do not add to the store of the world's wealth or happiness?

IV. But we are also on trial. In a state of probation. A child is in this position as long as it is under the rule and control of its parents; they are in the place of God to the child; its obedience and conduct is due to, and ruled, by them. But if

rightly trained, it gradually comes to live under the felt fact that its obedience is due to God, and its conduct will be judged by God. Death is thought to be a very terrible thing. the judgment to come is far more terrible. There is no excuse. Christ sets before us the highest standard of human life; He, like us, lived under free will, in a state of probation, but it was "His food to do the will of Him that sent Him and to accomplish His work." His state of probation was like ours in every respect, except that He never gave way to sin, it was "without sin;" and though we cannot hope for this complete freedom from sin in this life, yet there may be and there should be a growing power over sin and a growing likeness to the goodness of God.

Conclusion:—

1. Towards what am I growing? For what am I working? Life eternal in the presence of God? Death eternal with the devil and his demons? Which is it?

2. What am I doing, out of love to Christ, for the human race? For the sick and suffering? For the tempted and weak? For the ignorant and helpless?

3. The day will soon be past. The night will soon come to each. What will it bring?

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird has been appointed to succeed Dean Brandon. He writes "I have undertaken the difficult work of trying to carry on your work. I hope to sail in April."

The Bishop writes: "Mr. Golding-Bird has accepted the work of succeeding you. I have full confidence in his wisdom and goodness as I am also convinced of his grit and power."

The following is an extract from Crockford's Clerical Directory;—

"Golding-Bird, Cyril Henry, St. Barnabas Vicarage, Dover.—Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1897, M.A. 1899. Deacon 1897: Priest 1898, Diocese of St. Albans. Vicar of St. Barna-

bas, Dover, Diocese of Canterbury, 1902. Patron Archbishop of Canterbury. Formerly, Curate of St. M., Plaistow, 1897-98: All Saints, Margaret Street, 1899-1902: Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa (medal and clasps) 1900,

The mail of April 11th is due to arrive in Stanley May 8th.

Dean and Mrs. Brandon expect to leave for England by the mail of 22nd May.

REV. C. K. BLOUNT.

Mr. and Mrs. Blount with their three children expected to sail from Liverpool on February 9th, for Buenos Aires where they hope to live and work for some years.

Mr. Blount was doing duty for the last few months of the past year in Carlow (near Dublin) where he formerly held a curacy and thus had opportunities of meeting many old friends. He writes from Carlow under date 17th December "I am off this week for Advent lectures . . . I have had several letters from Mr. Golding-Bird. In his last received last week he announced his acceptance of the appointment after much consideration on the advice of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury who is his Diocesan I think.

The Bishop (Bishop Every) is to be at Kilkenny (the Cathedral town near Carlow) preaching for the Diocesan Division Fund on Jan. 2nd, and Bishop Crozier has asked my wife and self down for the day and to spend the night at the Palace to meet him. We hope to go. I leave here about Jan. 7th, and after a little while in Dublin and Belfast proceed to England, visit my brother at Salisbury where I expect to have a meeting for the Diocesan Division Fund. I also go to Gateshead-on-Tyne some time in January. We have booked our passages for B.A. per s. s. *Rembrandt* 6570 tons (larger than *Victoria* or *Panama*) Lamport and Holt's steamer, sailing from Liverpool on or about February 9th.

We are very busy here. Yesterday I preached three times, had four services and a Sunday School. . . . Always remember me to all friends." Several names are mentioned, and enquiries made showing how his thoughts revert in kindly remembrance to his friends in the far off Falklands.

THE DIOCESAN DIVISION SCHEME.

We were very pleased to hear that the Bishop during his visit home had been able to raise about £1800 for the Diocesan Division Fund and that also £1200 had been raised for the wrecked Valparaiso Churches.

The Bishop hoped to be able to leave for Buenos Ayres on Feb. 22nd, but he had still much work to do when he wrote on 20th December.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR

In connection with Church Work in the Falklands.

The Committee have decided to hold the above about the 16th May.

The debt on the Church House stands at £190, but it is hoped, that after the Bazaar in Darwin, shortly to be held, this sum may be reduced to £160 if not less.

The Committee desire to make a special appeal to all friends to co-operate with them in their efforts to clear off this debt before Dean Brandon leaves the Islands.

They would offer the following suggestions for consideration.

1. Would each individual interested make, or purchase, or send home for some articles as contributions to one or more stalls (small babies &c,

frocks, children's muslin overalls and pinafores, fancy overalls, blouses or inexpensive fancy articles, and fancy work, woollen hoods and petticoats, tum o' shanters, bedroom slippers &c, &c, would be sure of sale. Feathers for cushions would also be most acceptable.) Mrs. Dean would be glad to supply needlework to any who may feel at a loss as to what to make.

2. There is yet another plan for making money which is now very frequently adopted.

A few shillings are spent in the purchase of materials, the article made is sold at a profit at any time to a would-be purchaser and the money is again laid out with similar profitable results.

Thus with a little enterprise and energy quite an appreciable sum might be realized, for a desirable object, by trading on a small initial outlay.

The Committee are:

Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Girling, Mrs. W.R. Hardy, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. H. Mammán, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Brandon, Miss Kirwan, Hon. Sec.

GENERAL NEWS,

ACCESSION DAY.

The children attending the Government School were present at the service held in the Cathedral on the 22nd January.

We trust that the importance of such dates as Accession Day may be impressed upon their minds, as it will doubtless help to make them gradually realise their Imperial responsibilities. The presence of His Excellency and a few other officials tends towards this result.

The children were given a half holiday, which announcement seemed to give them much pleasure.

The town and harbour were decorated with many flags, in honour of His Majesty's accession.

WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Clovis Fleuret and Miss Sarah McGill took place in the Stanley Arms on January 28th. Owing to a late family bereavement the wedding was a quiet one. The bride wore a pretty cream silk frock and the bridesmaid Miss Nellie Aldridge, niece of the bridegroom, a pale blue silk.

The presents were numerous and useful. The bride and bridegroom leave in the mail of 13th inst. for Punta Arenas, near which town is their future home. We wish them prosperity and happiness.

We publish a letter setting forth once more the grievances of the F. I. Inland mail service, and quote from another correspondent in connection with the same subject to show the need of better and more certain communication between the Islands: "Christmas 1906. Stores which I sent for April 28th not delivered yet. Here we are very short, on Christmas Day we had no usual dainties, for the store is empty."

Weather has been variable, and on the whole the season is a very backward one. The cold winds and low temperature were due no doubt to the icebergs in our neighbourhood. It is supposed that some great disturbance of the ice-fields in the Antarctic has taken place—perhaps an earthquake. Outward steamers arriving here in November and December reported numerous icebergs as visible between the Falklands and Monte Video; they were met with even further north—carried by currents to the north-east. Photographs were taken of those between Stanley and Monte Video and a very sharp look-out had to be kept at night to avoid contact nearer than desirable. It was not until about the second week in January the temperature became warmer and bright dry weather prevailed for some time, so much so, that water was becoming short and gardens showed the need of rain. On Sunday 27th January the glass fell very low and a gale came up from the south with severe rain squalls, lasting more or less all week with frost on one or two nights. Between the 27th and 28th the thermometer fell 10 degrees!

Notwithstanding these changes of weather we hear of new potatoes dug regularly on Westpoint Island from 16th December. On another island "we had new potatoes as large as an egg on Christmas Day" and "have cabbage going to waste."

On the other hand at Shag Cove, Port Howard, the potatoes were cut to the ground by frost on 20th December.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one any good". Canon Stevenson writing under date 17th, January from Buenos Ayres where the heat is often excessive at this time of year says, "The summer has been most mild perhaps owing to numerous icebergs; may it continue thus!" but he adds,

"The locusts are again a plague to many of the Camps; they obstructed the trains on the Pacific Line for about two miles."

It has been a good shearing season, the work having been finished in most places about the end of January. In Darwin the holidays began on February 2nd. We regret that as the telephone is not yet in working order we shall be unable in this issue to give an account of the Races, Sports, Bazaar (in aid of the Church House debt) &c.—all taking place this week. We can only hope they will have a good time and that the weather will be propitious. We recommend all who have an interest in the future development of Darwin to procure a copy of a clever and amusing forecast of that place entitled "Darwin in 1937". At that date presumably the Falklands will no longer merit the terms of "Sleepy Hollow" "at the back of the world," &c. Prominent residents, mentioned by name, will then have their part to play under altered con-

ditions. Copies of this entertaining skit should certainly be obtained as a memento of the Islands. They can be had of any member of the Darwin Sports Committee or in Stanley of Miss Willis. The proceeds go to swell those of the Darwin Bazaar.

The Telephone which is to link up Darwin to Stanley has performed over half the journey but it has been subject to some vicissitudes. Flocks of geese, not minding where they are going, fly against the wires and break them down, so that unless they learn soon to have more sense, it will be two or three months' business to repair damages and restore communication. Some say the wires are too thin, or, stretched too tightly. In Patagonia we understand they are purposely allowed to drop between the posts so as to better withstand the action of frost or sudden shocks such as the above.

We have received the fifth number of Canon Aspinall's "Parish Notes, St. James' Church, Punta Arenas," clothed, for the first time, in a gay green cover, having as frontispiece an illustration of one of the earthquake ruined buildings of Valparaiso. Inside are items of interest among which we note "the Christmas offertories were exceedingly good and as we always set them apart to bless some poor destitute child's life they will be sent this year to Mr. Morris who is carrying on a great work in Buenos Ayres similar to the late Dr. Barnardo's work in London to assist some destitute "estrangero" child in that great city." The English School is flourishing and an account is given of the Examination and a list of the prize winners. A very interesting account which we hope to print some time is given of the Rio Seco Freezing Works. The subscription to this little paper is 3/- annually and it can be obtained from Canon Aspinall 272 Casilla, Punta Arenas, Chile.

Talking of the green cover of the Parish Notes reminds us of the blue that has adorned the F. I. Magazine for some months past. A correspondent writes: "But!, what a fearful and startling blue colour—to an old friend. We don't like it at all. The original green was nice and neat—but *this!*" This is severe, the Editor invites opinions.

THE STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The time for the Stanley Flower Show—1st. and 2nd March is fast approaching. A Committee Meeting was held at Government House on 14th Jan. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

After the reading and confirming of the minutes of the previous meeting the Hon. Sec. read a letter from Mr. Watson expressing his wish to resign his place on the Committee on account

of his health. The Hon. Sec. was asked to request Mr. Watson, in view of his past services, notwithstanding his indisposition to retain his present position until after the Exhibition.

Amongst other business it was decided that all Exhibits should be handed over to the Hon. Secretary in the Assembly Room on Thursday 28th February between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. *excepting* cut flowers and milk which are to be sent on Friday 1st. March at 10 o'clock.

Competitors for

(a) the best kept porch

(b) the best kept flower garden

(c) the best kept vegetable garden must hand their entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than Friday the 22nd February as the judging will take place on the afternoon of Saturday the 23rd.

Mr. Jos. Aldridge was elected to act as door-keeper and the entrance fee to be the same as last year viz 3d. each time. It was also arranged to ask Mr. White or some other person to supply the refreshments—tea or coffee and cake at 3d.

His Excellency has kindly consented to formally open the Exhibition at 4 p. m. on Friday 1st March.

The Exhibition will then remain open until 6 p. m. and again from 7 to 10 p. m. On Saturday 2nd March the hours will be from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 10 p. m.

At 9 p. m. the Governor will present the prizes to the successful Competitors.

THE WEST FALKLAND MAIL SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.]

Dear Sir—I do agree with M.F.B. (December Magazine) about the very bad mail service at West Falkland Islands and I dare say, that I am astonished, that the inhabitants of the Islands will let it pass year after year and especially that the Government can be satisfied with looking thereon. I have been at many different places, where more or few people are living, but always with better mail service as for instance in my poor country. The Government brings the mail into all the northeast part of Norway by driving over ice and snow all the high mountains, where only very few farmers are living.

I dare say, that it is as much a shame, how the mail service is going on here at present as it is a fact, that I must go to Fox Bay to fetch the mail not only once but twice, which has happened now the two last months. I have a list of "Falkland Islands Local Mail Service 1906" before me showing me that the mail should arrive at Fox Bay the 30th of October and 27th of November, but the mail has not been there at that time, because the mail has been sent from Stanley so late, that it has been impossible to reach Fox Bay on the fixed date, certainly from the reason that it has not been convenient for the great business Falkland Islands Company to send the *Samson* or a schooner before. It is there-

fore necessary for us to bring the mail one day and fetch it another day, and everybody can understand, that a whaling steamer cannot wait days and days for the mail according to the convenience of Stanley people.

Of course a local steamer for mails, passengers and stores ought to be running round all the islands every month, but if nobody wishes to start such a trade, I am sure the Government could arrange the mail service otherwise. It is only a money matter, because the mail could be sent on horseback to the west of the East Falklands, with a cutter over Falkland Sound and on horseback and with cutters to all the settlements on the West Falklands. It will certainly be more expensive for the Government than now, but we, who are living here, can demand a little, when the Government demands money for licences and royalties for everything, if it is only for a poor little penguin!

I beg the Editor of the Falkland Magazine to be interested in the matter and to publish the condition of the West Falkland Mail Service and also that all others will make a cry about it, so that the Government will understand, that it is necessary to make another arrangement.

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

NEW ISLAND, WEST FALKLANDS,
S.S. *Admiralen*, December 12th, 1906.

IMPORTED LABOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.]

Dear Sir,—Referring to a recent letter which appeared in the December issue of your magazine under the above heading, I was not aware there were Little Falklanders in the colony; your correspondent is a very good sample; he knows precious little about the colony or its affairs either, or else he is subject to delusions.

A certain station sent to Stanley for men but none could be obtained. There is also a schooner in the harbour of Port Stanley which cannot leave because there are no men to man her.

Another case, also in Port Stanley; a man is wanted for the Lighthouse, wages £8 per month and found, this looks very much like work being scarce, and the Falklander being ousted out of his living.

If the knowing "Pro Bono" will investigate matters, he will discover that the majority of the men send to England for their clothes, etc., only a very small quantity is purchased from the various stores, therefore it is not the immigrant only who causes depression to trade. Or perhaps it would suit "Pro Bono" to see the men throw away their hard-earned wages, in the drink saloons of Port Stanley. As for the "David" mentioned I invite the redoubtable "Pro Bono Publico" to take the lead. He should, with his infallible knowledge of the colony's internal

affairs, give to the much injured natives, prosperity and success. I remain yours &c.,
Dec. 20th, 1906. HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

CANADA.

A correspondent writes under date August 28th 1906. "We have had lovely weather for some time, and there is another splendid crop of wheat, &c., this year. All the farmers are busy harvesting, the only fault is scarcity of men. The railways have brought West about 15,000 men, yet there are not enough for the harvest and they are still bringing up train loads; they are running cheap excursions from England to farm labourers for the harvest. We are also very short of men for railway work: there are so many new roads being built, 20,000 men are nothing at the work, it will keep them going until the snow stops them."

(Our correspondent does not add, that many of them are out of work all winter, November to March.)

"I think that there is too much go-ahead here for a native Falklander: they are used to staying at the one thing, with the same slow motion all the time, but it will not do in this country. It is all push and go-ahead, getting the country settled up."

Again on October 20th, "Last year a new town was started about eight miles from us, it is there we now get our mail. This district is at present in a very prosperous state, plenty of work and good wages all round. New railways are being made through the north of this province; close by us they are making irrigation canals, some of them 65 miles in length. The land all around our homesteads now belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company: it owns 3,000,000 of acres in this neighbourhood. So far it has only been a grazing district, being too dry for crops, but now this wealthy Company are going to put 400 miles of irrigation ditches through it and thereby make it suitable for farming.

We have only about three acres under cultivation: most seasons we have had good crops of potatoes, but some times we have late or early frosts, which cause poor crops. We at times in summer get very severe hail storms, they generally travel in narrow belts, but wherever they pass the crops are all destroyed. Often the hail is very large and accompanied with a high wind. We have had all the windows on one side of our house twice broken by such storms.

Our winter is again at hand, all the wild geese and most of the other birds are flying south, to winter in warmer lands. We shall not see any of them until about April 1st, next year. All our animals are in good shape for the winter: we have over 200 tons of hay to feed them with in stormy weather."

A GOOD OFFER.

The following was addressed to Dean Brandon and is now published in case anyone in the camps would like to take advantage of the kind offer made in the letter.

Dear Sir,—As perhaps Mr. Grant, Colonial Secretary has told you I wrote him some time ago, asking him if he could put me in communication with any British-born in the Falklands, who might want to have a cheery ten minutes now and again with sight of one or more home perodical: and in his courteous reply he referred me to your favour to this end.

So perhaps if you could spare a few minutes in due course of posts to let me know either the address of some one to send the reading matter to or let me know what you yourself suggest as best, I shall be very glad and grateful.

My reason in all this? Well, it strikes me, the more we British stretch hands across the seas and try to help each other, the better for every one. It takes so little to hold us together, and so much to make up leeway when we drift asunder. It is a pity the organisation of the Empire League could not be utilized in keeping the "back blocks" as well as the Colonies, their poorer classes, in touch with the "hub", namely the Isles at home here. Here we have Free Libraries, parish reading room, workmen's libraries and clubs, and Church and Chapel libraries, that any one wanting reading matter can get it if he seeks but little.

By this post I have despatched Pear's Annual and pictures, the Grand Magazine, and a couple of Xmas numbers, the Chronicle and Answers, the last more for its two portraits of the King and Queen than aught else. It is not the pabulum, I go in for!

I will be glad to send two popular monthlies. (*Strand, Royal Mail, Pearson's, Windsor, Macmillans, Temple Bar, Grand, London, English Illustrated* etc.) if you care to have 'em, for the church folk who may care to read them and then sling them at some one who is neither of Paul nor Apollo. And if you send me an address, I'd send a weekly newspaper, and such monthlies as come my way. Only, if you think well on this, and already have a number of magazines sent out, kindly let me have the titles, so that there can be no interlapping.

What am I, sir? I guess, you are putting that question to yourself. One of these unhappy wights called a writer, an author, contributor to the daily, weekly and monthly press, and responsible for several works of fiction—sheer fiction, I hope they are in essentials, the greater number of them dealing with naval warfare (modern) It takes a duceed lot of scribbling, and worry, and hopefulness to knock out a livelihood; but, one creeps along.

Mayhap, I may hear from you, with best wishes for 1907, Yours &c. MACLAREN MEIN.

THUNDERSLEY, ESSEX, ENGLAND. Dec. 21, '06,

SHIPPING NEWS.

Special Warning to Mariners:—(issued by the Board of Trade, November 1st, 1906.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS. *Currents*—Mariners are warned that during and after long continued South-Easterly gales, when a heavy sea is rolling in on the South and South East coasts of the Falkland Islands, there is stated to be a strong set to the North Westward, to which set has been attributed the loss of several vessels in the neighbourhood of Bull Point. Vessels from Cape Horn, therefore intending to sight Beauchene Island, should make due allowance against a possible set of 20 to 30 miles a day to the North West.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—*Burdwood Bank*—On December 21st, 1905, when about 150 miles Eastward of cape St. John, Staten Island, the German vessel *Preussen* passed large icebergs on the Burdwood bank, in approximate 54° 25' south, 59° 25' West, to the Southward of the Falkland Islands. It would appear not improbable that the periodic collection of icebergs East and North East, of the Falkland Islands is in progress: and mariners are warned to keep a good look-out when navigating in this area.

ICEBERGS—Mariners are warned that several reports have recently been received of the existence during February 1906 of a large number of icebergs to the South, South East and North East of the Falkland Islands. *Communicated.*

The Lighthouse at Cape Pembroke is fast approaching completion and the following notice was issued from Trinity House, London, dated 4th December, 1906:—

"It is intended on or about 8th June, 1907, to exhibit from Cape Pembroke Light House a White Flashing Light, in lieu of the present Fixed Light.

The new Light will show One Flash every 10 seconds as follows, viz.:—

Flash	—	—	—	65 Seconds.
Eclipse	—	—	—	9:35 Seconds.
Total period				<u>10:00</u>

The intensity of this Light will be equal to 105,000 candles.

The Light House is 70 feet in height from base to vane, and is black in colour, with one broad white band painted on it.

The focal plane of the new Light will be 99 feet above High Water Spring Tides and it will be visible in clear weather for a distance of 16 miles, from about S. 17½ deg. E. (on which bearing it will be cut off by the land at Volunteer Point) through West and North to about N. 44 deg. E., beyond which bearing the Light will be obscured by the land at Seal Point. In Berkeley Sound, Fort William, and Harriet

Sound, the Light will, however, be visible beyond these limits as far as the land permits."

The Margaret. This Ketch belonging to the firm of Franz. F. Brinkmann, Hamburg, general Exporters and Importers, with a branch at Punta Arenas, arrived in Stanley Harbour, on 20th Jan.

The *Margaret's* crew number seven, besides Captain Krogen with Captain San Akermann as pilot. She arrived via Punta Arenas from Hamburg. She has a carrying capacity of 70 to 80 tons. Her firm, whose representative is Mr. Max Dolich, to whom inquiries should be made, hope to carry on a business in this Colony as meat and tripe exporters, also as general cargo carriers.

The *Margaret* has been placed upon the same footing as the local schooners.

The following Sealing Schooners have arrived in Stanley Harbour:—

The *Alice Gertrude* Jan. 6th, 1907 with 540 skins, Captain M. Ryan.

The *Bulen Powell*, Jan. 24th with 741 skins, Captain Robins.

The *E. B. Marvin*, Jan. 18th, with 639 skins, Captain Hyltz.

The *A. G. Donahoe* Feb. 2nd, with 1382 skins, Captain Harry Balcom.

On the arrival of the *Alice Gertrude* and the *E. B. Marvin* they were found to have cases of beri-beri on board. This disease is very prevalent among the Japanese soldiers and all rice eating races. Consequently the men who were found with it, were isolated on the vessels and the rest of the crews put in quarantine for 12 days, and as no further case developed they were passed out. The *Alice Gertrude* lost one of her crew from beri-beri on her voyage. We learn that there is a slight case on board the *A. G. Donahoe*. Captain Harry Balcom had an unpleasant experience, losing his mainsail, when near Stanley he was blown out to sea but eventually arrived on Feb. 2nd.

A navy who had lately worked at Darwin, A. Riddle by name, who had joined the *Alice Gertrude* on the 26th January, met his death on the 30th. The coroner's verdict was "accidentally drowned."

The schooners have all again left for the Sealing grounds.

The *Consort* after getting safely off the beach at Northarm was unfortunate in meeting with another mishap in Stanley Harbour.

On the morning of the 5th February the she set sail for North Arm. When near the North side of Engineer Point (at the entrance of the harbour,) she misstayed and went ashore.

With the assistance of the *Samson* she was got off, without damage, on the following afternoon, and set sail for her destination.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

To be held in the Assembly Rooms on
Friday and Saturday 1st and 2nd March, 1907.

His Excellency, the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition
at 4 p.m. on Friday 1st March.

Doors will be open from 4 to 6 and 7 to 10 p.m. on Friday 1st March
and from

3 to 6 and 7 to 10 p.m. on Saturday 2nd March.

His Excellency will present the Prizes at 9 p.m. on Saturday evening.

All Exhibits should be handed over to the Hon. Sec. in the Assembly
Rooms on Thursday, 28th February between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m.
excepting cut flowers and milk which must be sent not later than Friday
morning 1st March at 10 o'clock.

Competitors for

- (a) the best kept porch
- (b) the best kept flower garden
- (c) the best kept vegetable garden

must hand their entries to the Hon Secretary not later than Friday the
22nd Feb. as the judging will take place on the afternoon of Saturday the 23rd.

Entries must be made on forms which with labels for affixing to exhibits
can be obtained free on application from the Hon. Secretary Mrs. Watt. All
articles not properly labelled will be disqualified.

ENTRANCE FEE:—a single exhibit 1/-; two or more exhibits 6d. each.

There will be a Guessing Competition of an unusual nature, entrance 1/-.

For Prize List and Rules see November No. of the Magazine.

Admission 3d. each time.

Tea, or coffee and cake provided at 3d. each.

LIST OF COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Allardyce (*Hon. Treas.*) Mrs. Watt (*Hon. Sec.*), Mrs. Brandon,
Mrs. Mannan, Messrs. H. E. W. Grant, W. A. Harding, Vere Packe,
W. A. Thompson, L. Williams, T. Watson, V. A. Biggs, Jos. Aldridge, Dr. Boru,
Capt. Thomas Rev. C. R. Hall.

FOR SALE.

"PRIMROSE VILLA" a very desirable eight roomed residence.
Apply to MR. G. I. TURNER, STANLEY.

WANTED.

By Mrs Hansen Carcass Island, in March, a good willing girl to assist in the general work of a camp house. Apply to the EDITOR.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

NOTICE.

Members are specially requested to attend the monthly meeting of March 4th, to discuss a matter of importance in connection with Club Land.
V. A. H. BIGGS, SECRETARY.

The ENGLISH ELEMENTARY and HIGH SCHOOLS, Punta Arenas.

No. 1. A MIXED SCHOOL

Boys from 5 to 16 years (Boarders 7 to 16 years).
Girls from 5 to 12 years (Boarders 7 to 12 years).
First rate Primary and Commercial education.
Thorough English and Spanish, Short-hand and Book-keeping.
Boarders 60 dollars per month payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.
Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are skilled teachers and well up to date.

No. II. GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OVER 12 YEARS.

Miss Bridges a highly accomplished and fully certified teacher, with great experience. Thorough English and Spanish, French, Drawing and Needlework.
Boarders 60 dollars per month (12 to 16 years) payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.

Extras. German, Dancing and Painting, 30 dollars per quarter.

Each Girl has a separate cubicle, curtained off, special attention is given to deportment and social training.

The education is as good as any that can be had in Buenos Aires or at home, and the place being healthy and the children acclimatised, there is less risk of serious illness and they are within easy reach of their parents.

Bathrooms with hot and cold water laid on in both schools.

Sanitary arrangements of the highest possible perfection.

LAND IN STANLEY FOR SALE.

One rood eight Perches.

Two contiguous plots or parcels of land.

Bounded:-- On the North by St Mary's Walk, 240 links.
" On the East by a Public Rd, 125 links,
" On the West by Crown Land,
" On the South by Public Road, 240 links.

Apply to the EDITOR

Falkland Islands' Lending Library.

FOR SALE,

PARCELS of about ONE DOZEN books @ 5/- each parcel.

Good value, Novels, travels, &c.

Parcels of periodicals @ 3/-

Send to the Library (in the Vestry) on Friday afternoons between the hours of 3.30 and 4.30 or apply to the EDITOR.

Price of Magazine:—Unstamped 4/- per annum: stamped 4/6: single copies, 4d. each. Copies can be obtained at the Parsonage, Stanley.

Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each: 4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum: £3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:— 5/- per month: for staple-tastennig Circulars 7/6.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

have arrived per "BARDEN" for

Mr. E. William's Store.

Galvanized corrugated iron, 7, 8 and 9 foot lengths.
Galvanized Ridging 6 feet lengths.
Brass Rail Fenders. Chair Bedsteads. Spring Bedsteads. Mattresses.
Chest of Drawers. Bedroom Suites. Windsor Chairs.
Soup Plates. Dinner Plates, Dishes, &c. Washing Boilers, &c. Stew Pans, &c.
Flooring Boards. Lining Boards 6". Bedroom Stoves. Cookhouse Ranges.
Paraffin in 40 gal. brls. Paint Oil. Putty. Paints.
Coarse Salt in 1 cwt. bags. Enamelled Ware, all descriptions.

ENGLISH MEADOW HAY in 150 lb. bales.

By Last Outward Bound Steamer:-

Foot Balls. Spanish Grammars. Toning and Fixing Solution.

Man Wants But "LITTLE" Here Below.

"Ye men in camp with unclean sheep,
Who've tried most dips, both dear and cheap,
If you would truly dip, and well,
And have fine sheep and wool to sell,
Pray list to me, this is the tip,
Be sure you use just "LITTLE'S DIP."

PRICE 2/6 PER GALLON AT

Globe Store.

Mrs Dean

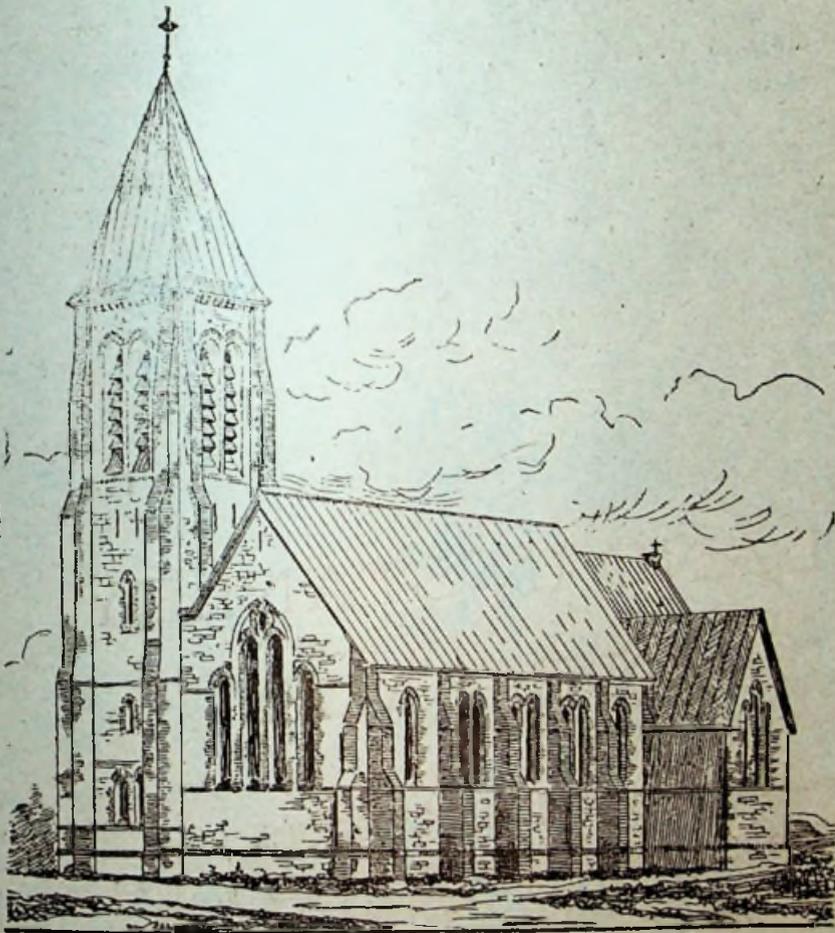
No. 12. VOL XVIII.

MARCH 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR, THE VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON. M. A.



CLERGY— Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (Cambridge), Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY—

Mr. T. Watson, People's Churchwarden.
Mr. T. Binnie, Hon. Treas. and Sec.
Mr. G. Hurst and Mr. Jos. Aldridge—Sidesmen.
Mr. Arthur Hardy.

Miss Lewis, Organist.

Mr J. F. Summers, Sexton.

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Punta Arenas.

No. 1. A MIXED SCHOOL

Boys from 5 to 16 years (Boarders 7 to 16 years).
Girls from 5 to 12 years (Boarders 7 to 12 years).
First rate Primary and Commercial education.
Thorough English and Spanish, Short-hand and Book-keeping.
Boarders £. 8 per an. payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.
Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are skilled teachers and well up to date.

No. II. GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OVER 12 YEARS.

Miss Bridges a highly accomplished and fully certified teacher, with great experience. Thorough English and Spanish, French, Drawing and Needlework.

Boarders £48 per an. (12 to 16 years) payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.

Extras. German, Dancing and Painting, £2 per quarter.

Each Girl has a separate cubicle, curtained off, special attention is given to deportment and social training.

The education is as good as any that can be had in Buenos Aires or at home, and the place being healthy and the children acclimatised, there is less risk of serious illness and they are within easy reach of their parents.

Bathrooms with hot and cold water laid on in both schools.

Sanitary arrangements of the highest possible perfection.

LAND IN STANLEY FOR SALE.

One rood eight Perches.

Two contiguous plots or parcels of land.

Bounded:-- On the North by St Mary's Walk, 240 links.

„ On the East by a Public Rd, 125 links,

„ On the West by Crown Land,

„ On the South by Public Road, 240 links.

Apply to the Editor

BIRTH.

- MIDDLETON. November 17th, 1906, Bluff Creek, the wife of David Middleton, of a son.
COCHRAN. January 4th, The Retreat, Bath, the wife of Rear-Admiral Cochran, of a daughter
LAWSON. Jan. 14th, at 50 Priory Road, Kew, the wife of Commander R. N. Lawson, R.N. of
SORNSEN. February 15th, Stanley, the wife E. Sornsen, of a daughter [a son
HALLIDAY. Feb. 13th, Westpoint Island, the wife of George Halliday, of a son.
SHORT. „ 21st, San Carlos S, the wife of John T. Short, of a daughter.
REIVE. „ 21st, Port Sussex, the wife of Andrew Reive, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

- WILLIAMS-RYAN. February 25th, Stanley, E. E. Williams of the *Agnes Donahoe* to Annie Ryan
LELLMAN-ROWLANDS. „ 27th, Stanley, Albert Lellman to Frances Rowlands.

DEATHS.

- COBB.—On Feb. 3rd, at Sandacres Lodge, Parkstone-on-Sea, Dorset, Henry Hawtyn Cobb, formerly of the Falkland Islands, aged 59 years.
WILLIAMS. February 10th, Charles Williams. Aged 56 years. Suddenly (angina pectoris)
CAMPBELL. February 20th, Camilla Creek, Darwin, James Campbell, aged 57 years.
GORTON. March 3rd, Stanley, Kenneth Charles, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gorton, aged 7 mths.
SKILLING. March 6th, 3rd, Corral, William Skilling aged 9 years. (diphtheria).

We record with much regret the death of Mr. Charles Williams which took place in Patagonia. He has occupied a prominent position in Stanley since 1863. All sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

The late Mr. James Campbell, of Camilla Creek, Darwin, had been in the Falkland Islands Company's employ for some 37 years.

Last September he suffered from a hoarseness, which he could not shake off, it finally developed into tumours in the chest, &c. He was confined to bed for two and a half months in much pain, and sleeplessness. Dr. Foley was in constant attendance. He passed away on Wednesday morning, February 20th, and was buried in Darwin cemetery on Saturday, February 23rd. Almost every man in Lafonia attended: 90 men on horseback accompanied the remains from Camilla Creek to the head of Darwin Creek. Mr. Jennings, as undertaker, rode first: the cart was driven by Mr. Phil. MacCarthy, who skilfully avoided the inequalities of the camp. Thirty three joined the procession at Darwin, the coffin was carried thence by friends to the cemetery.

All felt that there had passed away from their midst a good husband and father, a faithful workman and a kind obliging neighbour.

Mrs. Jas. Campbell and family beg to gratefully thank all friends for their kindness and assistance during and after the long and painful illness of their late husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorton desire to return sincere thanks to many friends for kindness and sympathy in their late bereavement.

WEDDING.

A very pretty wedding took place in Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday, 27th February, when Miss Frances Rowlands was married to Mr. Albert Lellman.

The Rev. C. Rome Hall performed the ceremony. Miss Lily Rowlands sister of the bride, and Miss Violet Lellman, sister of the bridegroom were the bridesmaids, very daintily arrayed in pale blue silk voile, and large cream hats, carrying bouquets of cream roses and ferns. Very charming too did the bride's baby sister look, dressed in white.

The bride was given away by her father, Captain F. Rowlands: she wore an exquisite gown of cream oriental satin draped with chiffon and orange blossoms, her bouquet being of cream roses and ferns. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. F. F. Lellman, as best man.

The weather was very fine, with the exception of a squall, which passed before the happy pair left the Church amid the usual showers of rice, confetti, &c.

The numerous wedding guests afterwards adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where the reception was held. Then in the evening a dance given by the bridegroom took place in the Assembly Room, which was largely attended. About 2.30 a.m. it broke up, with many wishes to the bride and bridegroom for long life and happiness from the grateful recipients of a very enjoyable and ever memorable evening.

The gifts to the bride and bridegroom were numerous and handsome.

Communicated

THE MOTHER'S UNION.

The quarterly meeting of the above was held on February 11th, in the Vestry of Christ Church. 13 were present.

A paper, entitled "Religion in the Home" was read, and a short introductory lecture, illustrated by diagrams, on the construction of the human body, was kindly given by Mrs. Allardyce.

We hope to hold our next meeting on March 25th.

THE BAND OF HOPE.

A large meeting was held on the evening of the 26th, February. Business took up more time than usual, as most of the subscriptions for 1907 were paid in.

Subscribers, both in Stanley and in the Camps, are reminded that subscriptions become due in January and are always paid in *advance* as the papers have to be ordered and paid for in *advance*.

The entertainment, provided by Miss Kirwan's staff of young performers was a play called "The Brownie's Plot" founded on the fairy tale of the substitution of a mischievous brownie for the young prince and heir who was carried off to fairy land, and whose well-being there depended upon the treatment the brownie, full of impish tricks, received at Court.

The loss and restoration of the prince, and the mischief the brownie wrought at court were well depicted by those who took part in the six acts of the performance.

Lena Aldridge, dressed in boy's clothes, with blackened face and hands, looked a veritable imp of mischief, as she acted her part with great spirit.

Fred Hardy and Gertie Aldridge, as King and Queen were most regal and dignified and Leslie Hardy a charming little prince. Henry Aldridge, a magician, invoked to break the spell. Horace Aldridge, the doctor, Sydney Summers a smart little page, Suzella, the maid of honour, Marian Durose, the nurse and Nellie Aldridge, the fairy mother who worked the mischief all acted their parts with spirit, appropriate gesture, and on the whole, clear enunciation. The stage was prettily arranged and well lighted: while the costumes were suitably old world without being too elaborate.

Miss Kirwan is to be complimented on her evident gift of organization, which makes it all the more regrettable, that owing to difficulties, which do not seem likely to be overcome, these bi-monthly performances, which have their educational value, have come to an end, and that we have, on this occasion, witnessed the last of them—for the present.

Meetings will be held throughout the year on or about the following dates: April 18th, June 27th, August 22nd, October 17th, December 12th.

MR. GOLDING-BIRD AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

We have read a paragraph from *Vanity Fair* of 26th December with mixed feelings!

We do not approve of the usual airy wide-of-the-mark descriptions which appear from time to time of the Falklands, but we are glad Mr. Golding-Bird is a man who can cheerfully adapt himself to a variety of circumstances.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:—

"I should not myself care to be the Dean of the Falkland Isles—cold, windy, rainy humps of land on the edge of the sub-Antarctic Sea—with no more interesting product than mutton and with very little conversation amongst its inhabitants beyond the price of it; but Mr. Golding-Bird, who has just accepted the office, is a man who can pitch his camp pretty well anywhere and be happy. He volunteered as chaplain during the Boer War, and described himself as extremely comfortable in the campaign in Natal; he went through several battles, and soothed the last moments of many a gallant soldier: four years ago he cheerfully undertook to carve into shape a new parish at Dover, and to-day he sets his face to the farsouth with the same conquering optimism. He is the son of the parsonage and an old Oxford man, and I wish him well".
Vanity Fair, 26th, December 1906.

DEAN BRANDON returned from Darwin February 25th.

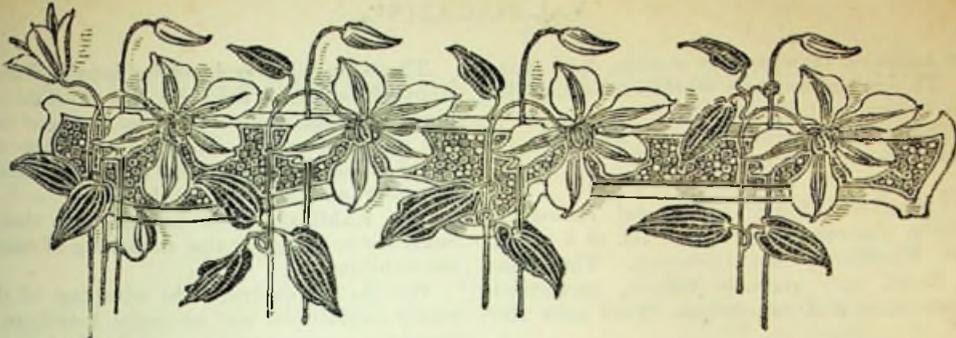
REV. C. R. HALL left for Darwin and Lafonia February 28th.

ACCIDENTS.

As Mr. William Finlayson was leaving Darwin for Walker Creek on February 10th, the horse he was riding began to jump and slipping on the wet grass broke one of the small bones of the rider's leg.

He was carried to the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Moir and the bone was set by Dr. Foley; good progress towards recovery has since been made.

Walter Summers met with what might have been a very serious accident on February 20th. He was dismounting from his horse when the animal suddenly started off before his foot was free of the stirrup and must have been dragged for quite 10 minutes before the leather broke. He was then quite a mile from Stanley and with difficulty crawled part of the way homeward, when he was fortunately observed from the post banks by Mr. Henry Williams who carried him home. He was laid up for a fortnight suffering from severe bruises.



The AGAZINE.

Vol. XVIII No. 12.

MARCH 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

NEWS of the MONTH.

TWO events of importance in these Islands have taken place since our last issue: the Darwin Races and Sports and the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition.

The Darwin Races and Sports are an annual institution, which were formerly compressed into one day, viz., New Year's Day, but the inconvenience and unsatisfactoriness of a break in the middle of the season's work led, a few years ago, to the putting of the whole matter upon a new footing. A committee was formed, at Mr. Allan's initiative and a week's holiday became an established thing at the end of the shearing. This year the races took place on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, the Sports, Bazaar, and Exhibition on Wednesday. The Bazaar, which was in aid of the Church House debt, was a great success. Mrs. Moir and all who kindly assisted her, namely, Misses Jennings (2), Misses Phillips (2), Miss Steel, Miss Poppy, Miss Alice Biggs and Master Jack Moir deserve the utmost praise for the management that met with such excellent results, nor must we omit also to thank the many willing purchasers, very few things remaining over after two hours sale.

Messrs. Moir, Stewart, Gordon and Forbes also kindly rendered great assistance. Mr. A. F. Cobb realized over £6 by the sale of photos and "Darwin in 1937". Altogether the proceeds amounted to £53 4s, from which has to be deducted £13 9 6 for expenses entailed chiefly in the purchase of goods, leaving a sum of £39 14 6 as clear gain.

The Exhibition of vegetables, &c., was a new departure and the promoters are to be congratulated on its success of which the prize list is

sufficient evidence. There were on show potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, carrots, turnips, peas, lettuce, butter, cheese, eggs, cakes and bread and several articles made of waste material. Also curios, birds eggs, and one beautiful set of gear.

In a letter we have received for publication, there is mention of the presentation to Mr. Jesse Phillips on his approaching departure with his family for England after a residence of nearly 38 years in Darwin spent in the F. I. Co's employ.

The weather was fine during the week, but the attendance was not as large as in the previous year, a fact to be accounted for by the sad and fatal illness of Mr. James Campbell of Camilla Creek who had a large connection in the Co's camps and had been an employe for 37 years.

Mr. Homer, Electrical Engineer, who is superintending the erection of the telephone between Darwin and Stanley, gave during the Sports week most interesting series of entertainments in the carpenters' shop. The latter was so marvellously changed by a little hunting, artistically arranged, that Mr. W. P. Biggs could not recognize his own shop.

The entertainment included all sorts of card and other performances, worked with wonder producing dexterity. An egg beaten up in a saucer before the very eyes of the audience was poured into a hat, from which it was produced again as a perfect egg.

The audiences were delighted and lustily cheered each achievement.

We believe Mr. Homer expects to give a few exhibitions of his skill in Stanley.

Speaking of the shearing season reminds us of information we received of some record shearing in New Zealand. "Nine men shored 2394 sheep

in nine hours on Hawkes Bay station, New Zealand. This is claimed as a world's record. The highest individual tally was 332."

It would be interesting to know what can be done on Falkland Island stations.

The Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition was opened on March 1st, at 4 p. m., by His Excellency the Governor. The new Brass Band, only recently formed, performed with precision and tunefulness "God save the King."

There was a large attendance of all classes and on Saturday evening when the Governor presented the prizes to the successful competitors the room was crowded. We publish elsewhere an account of the speeches delivered on the auspicious occasion. Flowers and vegetables were the special feature of the Show this year.

The quantities of cut flowers of many varieties grown out of doors would surprise those who were residents here many years ago, when such cultivation was not thought possible!

A fine spray of *white* diddledee berries was awarded a special prize. As far as known diddledee with *white* berries is only found in one locality near Stanley. We would be glad to hear if it is found anywhere else in the Islands.

There were not many pot plants, the Show being rather late for indoor plants and flowers, but Mrs. Paacke exhibited some very fine hyacinths. Vegetables made an excellent show. Very fine potatoes and turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, beetroot, lettuces, parsley, magnificent cauliflowers, &c. Mr. Durose who won the Cup had 22 varieties including cauliflowers and brocoli in his basket. Mr. Lewis 33 varieties including celery, from Tussac Island celery that had seeded in his garden, native cress, endive, sage, thyme, &c.

From Government House garden Mr. Linney had for exhibition, though not for competition, about 30 varieties including very fine tomatoes, cucumbers, vegetable marrows & French Beans.

Two lots of very fine raspberries were sent in; apparently this fruit would well repay cultivation.

There was a good assortment of cakes, bread and scones, as well as milk, eggs, butter, jam and jellies.

There were also many more exhibits—all creditable—in the Laundry class.

Photographs were not as numerous as last year, but were interesting and well done. Two coloured engravings of special interest, were exhibited, of Port Louis in 1840. The Governor also exhibited some of his West Falkland snap shots taken when he was on the West early in the spring.

We must not omit to mention the fine display of beautiful flowering plants that decorated the north end of the room and which were kindly lent from Government House for the occasion.

There were several entries for the Guessing competition where the thing was to tell the combined weights of a pair of fowl, a pair of ducks and a pair of geese. This was successfully computed at 37½ lbs by the Governor's youngest daughter and Mr. Jos. Aldridge.

The Exhibition was brought to a close on Saturday evening by the auctioning of many of the exhibits.

We cannot overrate the advantage of these yearly exhibitions and we desire heartily to endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lewis and to congratulate the promoters, especially the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, to whose initiative they are due, and to express the hope that they may be held annually and receive more and more the support of the entire population.

We have been very pleased to learn that Mr. W. M. Dean has not only been a subscriber to the Exhibition but proposes to give yearly a silver cup for the best set of Falkland Island horse gear to be called "The Markham Dean Cup."

We have received a letter which we are unable to publish, for want of space. It expresses regret at the discontinuance of the "Childrens Annual Treat" (including sports for young and old), for the last two years, which it describes as "the Retrograde of Sport." The letter goes on to speak "of that recent most admirable institution the Stanley Industrial Exhibition having gone far to show what perseverance and determination can accomplish" and the writer exhorts people "to shake off this lethargy which possesses us, and to endeavour by a determined effort to re-suscitate the dormant spirit of sport."

Two letters on imported labour we must also leave for future publication for the same reason.

A correspondent sends us a cutting from the "Over-Seas Mail" of 29th December and adds "Empire Day is a day to be remembered by us all: and I know that His Excellency is a warm advocate of it." We hope all will comply with the request made at the end of the extract.

"It seems rather early in the year to talk about Empire Day (May 24th), nevertheless, I take this opportunity of asking my readers whether they have made the necessary preparations for celebrating the day this year. Last year, in an interesting letter to the "Over-Seas," Lord Meath told us that some thirty thousand schools throughout the Empire observed the day. I hope that every reader of the "Over-Seas" will do his share towards making May 24th, 1907, an even greater success than in 1906. Each one of us can do our share towards making Empire Day what its founders intended—a great Imperial holiday. For one thing, will each one of my readers arrange to fly the Union Jack from their residence on May 24th next?" *Over-Seas Mail*,

DARWIN HARBOUR RACES, February 5th, 1907.

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

MAIDEN PLATE, 500 yds. 5 Entries.

Open to any animal bred in the Falklands that never run in Darwin races before.

1st. Prize	F. Jennings, N. A.	£1 10 0	Jockey, M. McCarthy
2nd. "	A. Simpson, W. C.	1 0 0	" D. Morrison
3rd. "	G. Watson, N. A.	10 0,	" J. McPherson

NAVY JOCKEY'S. 600 yds. 6 Entries.

Open to any animal that never won a prize in Darwin in any former year.

1st. Prize	F. Jennings, N. A.	£1 10 0,	Jockey, R. Aitkin
2nd. "	G. Watson, N. A.,	1 0 0,	" Jas. Muise
3rd. "	S. Middleton, W. C.	10 0,	" Jas. Cantlie

THE GORDON PLATE. 600 yds. 5 Entries.

Open to any Patagonian animal on East Falklands.

1st. Prize,	D. Finlayson, W. C., P.P. Mare	£3 0 0,	Jockey, Owner
2nd. "	Jas. Muise, D. H., P.P. Horse	2 0 0,	" Owner
3rd. "	M. McCarthy, N. A., P.P. Horse	1 0 0,	" Owner

THE DEAN'S FAREWELL STAKES. 500 yds. 7 Entries

Open to any P. P. bred in the Falklands that never won a First Prize in any former year.

1st. Prize,	A Simpson, W. C.,	£2 0 0,	Jockey, D. Morrison
2nd. "	Henry Phillips, D. H.	1 0 0,	" Tom Fraser
3rd. "	Fell Coutts, D. H.	10 0,	" J. Coutts

TROOP OWNERS. 600 yds. 7 Entries

Each Jockey to ride an animal from his own Troopilla of horses.

1st. Prize,	E. Suarez, W. C.	£1 10 0,	Owner
2nd. "	Tom Fraser, D. H.	1 0 0,	"
3rd. "	S. Stirling, D. H.	10 0,	"

SHORT RACE. 300 yds. Open. 10 Entries

1st. Prize,	A. Middleton, D. H.,	£1 10 0,	J. Middleton
2nd. "	Jas. Muise, D. H.	1 0 0,	Owner
3rd. "	M. McCarthy, N. A.	10 0,	"

THE GREENSHIELDS PLATE. 500 yds. 6 Entries

Open to any animal bred in the Falklands, the First Prize winner last year not to compete.

1st. Prize,	M. McCarthy, N. A. Black Corn	£5 0 0,	Owner
2nd. "	D. Morrison, D. H., Patience	1 0 0,	"
3rd. "	G. Thompson, N. A.	10 0,	"

THE MILE RACE. Open 8 Entries

1st. Prize,	J. McPherson, N. A. Doctor	£1 10 0,	Owner
2nd. "	D. Morrison, D.H.	1 0 0,	"
3rd. "	R. Morrison, W. C.	10 0,	D. Finlayson

PRIVATE PROPERTY RACE. Open. 700 yds. 8 Entries

1st. Prize,	M. McCarthy, N. A.	£1 10 0,	Owner
2nd. "	N. Aitkin, D. H.	1 0 0,	J. Middleton
3rd. "	D. Morrison, D. H.	10 0,	Owner

TROTTING. About 2 miles. 11 Entries

1st and 2nd Prize winners formerly, 50 and 25 yds. behind, all others start at scratch.

1st. Prize,	D. Murphy, N. A. }	£1 5 0,	Owner
2nd. "	D. Murphy, N. A. } Dead heat	1 5 0,	M. McCarthy
3rd. "	H. Campbell, D. H. Victoria	10 0,	J. Middleton

CONSOLATION RACE. 600 yds. 9 Entries

Open to all beaten horses that day.

1st. Prize,	D. Middleton, D. H.	£1 10 0,	J. Middleton
2nd. "	M. McCarthy, N. A.	1 0 0,	Owner
3rd. "	F. Hubbard, D. H.	10 0,	J. Cantlie

CHAMPION CUP. 600 yds. 5 Entries

Open to all 1st. and 2nd. Prize winners that day.

1st. Prize,	M. McCarthy, N. A., Black Corn	Cup,	Owner
2nd. "	D. Finlayson, W. C., P. P. Mare	£1 0 0,	"
3rd. "	D. Morrison, D. H., Patience	10 0,	"

Std A. MOIR, A. McCALL, A SIMPSON, Joint Secretaries & Treasurers of the Darwin Harbour Sports Association.

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

No Entry money in any event.

LIST OF WINNERS.

100 YDS. RACE FOR MEN.			HIGH JUMP.		
1st. Peter Buckley, N. A.	£	8 0	1st. John McLeod, W. C.	4ft. 4in.	8 0
2nd. Mike McCarthy, N. A.		6 0	2nd. Robt. Bailey, W. C.	4ft. 3in.	6 0
3rd. Wm. Finlayson, W. C.		4 0	3rd. Wm. Wilson, G.G.	4ft. 0½in.	4 0
BLINDFOLD WHEELBARROW RACE.			3 LEGGED RACE.		
1st. J. Hay and L. Grant, W. C.		8 0	1st. P. Buckley and M. McCarthy, N. A.		8 0
2nd. W. Finlayson and R. Bailey, W. C.		6 0	2nd. F. Smith and P. Hubbard, D. H.		6 0
3rd. A. Phillips, D.H. & P. Buckley, N.A.		4 0	3rd. A. Phillips, D. H. & S. Middleton W.C.		4 0
TUG OF WAR. 11 men a side, 2 Teams.			THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE.		
1st. round Walker Creek beat Darwin			1st. Miss F. Bowles and D. Murphey N.A.		8 0
2nd. round Darwin beat Walker Creek			2nd. Miss L. Steel and J. Bowles, D.H.		6 0
3rd. round Walker Creek beat Darwin and won the Cup and		1 7 6	3rd. Miss S. Steel and G. Bowles, D.H.		4 0
Names of Winning team:—Lewis Grant, Alex. Bain, R. Bailey, James Cantlie, W. Kendall, D. Finlayson, R. Finlayson, Wm. Finlayson, S. Middleton, John McLeod, R. Morrison, James Hay, Captain			THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.		
½ MILE RACE FOR MEN.			1st. A. Phillips, D. H.	97yds.	8 0
1st. A. Cooper, D. H.		8 0	2nd. M. Finlayson, "Patagonia"	92yds.	6 0
2nd. C. Rowlands, D. H.		6 0	3rd. Henry Jennings, N. A.		4 0
3rd. P. Buckley, N. A.		4 0	RACE FOR BOYS UNDER 16 YRS.		
RUNNING LONG JUMP.			1st. Sam Phillips, D. H.		5 0
1st. Lewis Grant, W. C.	15ft. 5in.	8 0	2nd. Robt. Cartmell, junr., W.C.		3 0
2nd. Robert Bailey, W. C.	15ft. 2in.	6 0	3rd. Wm. Steel, D. H.		2 0
3rd. Wm. Finlayson, W. C.		4 0	RACE FOR BOYS UNDER 13 YRS.		
HOP, STEP AND JUMP.			1st. Henry George Jennings, D.H.		5 0
1st. W. Finlayson, W. C.	35ft.	8 0	2nd. Wm. Steel, D.H.		3 0
2nd. Robert Bailey, W. C.	34ft. 6in.	6 0	RACE FOR BOYS UNDER 10 YRS.		
3rd. Wm. Wilson, G. G.	32ft. 6in.	4 0	1st. Jacky Moir, D. H.		5 0
THROWING THE HAMMER.			2nd. A. Biggs, D. H.		3 0
1st. Robt. Bailey, W. C.	45ft. 10in.	8 0	RACE FOR GIRLS UNDER 13 YRS.		
2nd. Lewis Grant, W. C.	44ft. 8in.	6 0	Miss L. Steel, D. H.		5 0
3rd. Alex. Bain, W. C.	42ft.	4 0	Miss Mabel Sarney, G. G.		3 0
PUTTING THE BALL.			3rd. Miss L. Yates, D. H.		2 0
1st. James Mann, D. H.	30ft. 10in.	8 0	RACE FOR GIRLS UNDER 10 YRS.		
2nd. Alex. Bain, W. C.	28ft. 11in.	6 0	1st. Miss E. Stirling, D. H.		5 0
3rd. H. Ogilvie, D. H.	28ft. 5in.	4 0	2nd. Miss P. Foley, D. H.		3 0
			3rd. Miss F. Sarney, G. G.		2 0

Sgd. A. MOIR, A. McCALL, A. SIMPSON, Joint Secretaries and Treasurers of the Darwin Harbour Sports Association.

"D. H. S. A." INDUSTRIAL and PRODUCE EXHIBITION.

CLASS A.			1st. Men's Socks, Miss Jennings, D. H.	4 0
1st. Horse Gear, A Simpson, W. C.		4 0	1st. " " Miss E. Campbell, N.A.	4 0
1st. Whip, Geo. Jennings, D. H.		4 0	1st. " " Miss Katie O'Neil, N.A.	4 0
CLASS B.			1st. Children's Socks, Mrs. Simpson, N.A.	4 0
1st. Wool, Homespun Mrs. McLeod, D.H.		4 0	1st. Worsted Petticoat, Mrs. O'Neil, N.A.	4 0
1st. What-not, Miss Jennings, D.H.		4 0	1st. Stuffed Birds, Jas. Steel, Tranquilidad	4 0
1st. Pin Cushion, Miss Murphy, N.A.		4 0	1st. Collection of Eggs, Wm. Steel, "	4 0
1st. Hand painted Eggs, D. Ogilvie, Livelys		4 0	2nd. " " " Miss L. Steel, "	3 0
1st. Ornamental Sticks, G. Jennings, D.H.		4 0	CLASS D.	
1st. Horns, G. Jennings, D. H.		4 0	1st. Butter, Fresh, Mrs. Coutts, D. H.	4 0
1st. Hearth Rugs, John Spanner, D. H.		4 0	2nd. " " Miss Jennings, D. H.	3 0
2nd. " " " " "		3 0	3rd. " " Mrs. Steel, Tranquilidad	2 0
CLASS C.			1st. Butter, Salt, Mrs. McCarthy, D.H.	4 0
2nd. Patchwork, Mrs. Steel, D. H.		3 0	2nd. " " Mrs. Steel, D.H.	3 0
1st. Silk Work, Mrs. Jennings, D.H.		4 0	3rd. " " Mrs. Steel, Tranquilidad	2 0

1st. Cream, ewe's milk, Mrs. Finlayson, W.C.	4	0	2nd. " " P. McCarthy, D. H.	3	0
2nd. " " " Mrs. O'Neil, N. A.	3	0	1st. Carrots, A. H. Harris, G.G.	4	0
3rd. " " " Mrs. Simpson, N.A.	8	0	2nd. " " James Steel, D.H.	3	0
1st. Cheese, skim milk, Mrs. Finlayson, W.C.	4	0	1st. Beans, " " "	4	0
2nd. " " " Mrs. O'Neil, N. A.	3	0	1st. Peas, Duncan Coutts, D. H.	4	0
1st. Fresh Eggs, Mrs. McCarthy, D.H.	4	0	2nd. " " " "	3	0
2nd. " " " Mrs. Jennings, D.H.	3	0	3rd. " " A. Moir	2	0
3rd. " " " Mrs. Steel, D.H.	2	0	1st. Parsnips, P. McCarthy, D. H.	4	0
CLASS E.			1st. Turnips, Geo. Jennings, D. H.	4	0
1st. Ribbon Cake, Miss M. Jennings, D.H.	4	0	2nd. " " Jas. Steel, D. H.	3	0
1st. Sponge Cake, Miss S. Steel, D.H.	4	0	1st. Onions, A. Moir, D. H.	4	0
1st. Jam, Gooseberry, Mrs. Finlayson, W.C.	4	0	1st. Rhubarb, " " "	4	0
1st. " Rhubarb, Mrs. McCall, N. A.	4	0	2nd. Radishes, " " "	3	0
2nd. " " " " "	3	0	1st. Potatoes, Red, Jas. Stirling, D.H.	4	0
CLASS F.			1st. " " white, A. Moir, D.H.	4	0
1st. Basket of Vegetables, A. Moir, D.H.	4	0	2nd. " " Geo. Jennings, D. H.	3	0
2nd. " " " Jas. Stirling, D. H.	3	0	3rd. " " A. Moir, D. H.	2	0
1st. Cabbages, Jas. Steel, D.H.	4	0	" " " Jas. Steel, D. H.	H. C.	
			" " " P. McCarthy, D. H.	C.	

Sgd. A. MOIR, A. McCALL, A SIMPSON, Joint Secretaries and Treasurers of the Darwin Harbour Sports Association, February 6th, 1907.

The following letter, descriptive of Darwin during the race week has been sent to us for publication:

Dear Billy,—As you were not able to come to Darwin to see the Annual Races and Sports, I cannot do better than give you a brief account of what happened.

I arrived there on the Monday (Feb. 4th,) in spite of broken telephone wires trailing over the camp, and I found the settlement was gay with groups here and there. Meeting old friends not seen for a while, the talk would be of events of the next day, spotting the winners etc. Tuesday came at last, with a very dull morning, it certainly looked like rain and the ladies were chary in coming, but afterwards it cleared up and a very pleasant day was spent on the race course.

Some familiar faces were conspicuous by their absence as we were always accustomed to see them there. Mr. Allan and his party were missed; Mr. George Cobb and party being our only visitors, as also the Dean who stayed for a short while. All the Islands out Lafonia way were represented, and although there was a good attendance, there were more last year. I am not going to give you all the individual races, borrow the Squeaker as usual, unless you have at last taken to buying one.

After the races were over the crowd soon made for Darwin and no doubt discussed the events of the day. The weather being fine, we got a surprise by hearing a gramophone, being played on the "Blanchette," by Mr. Johnsen; it brought people out of the houses to listen and an encore was repeatedly called for. At 9.30. the Ball was to commence and shortly after, we could see the ladies filing in; it looked pretty to see the different colours among them, but white was the most prominent colour the first

night; the Darwin girls keep their reputation for pretty dresses, the ball was not long started, before we got a wait,—the presentation of the cup for the principal race that day. The Dean handed Mr. M. McCarthy the cup with a short speech, Mickey answered his pleasure, &c. and did better than talking, he filled it with whiskey and it was passed around, and everyone had a drink who wished it, (forgive me Billy for mentioning this, I thought of you and a nip out of a silver mug with two handles). Dancing progressed splendidly all through the night thanks to Messrs. Hay and Ryan and those who assisted.

Wednesday was a fine day, though a trifle more wind than we wanted, but it was a splendid day for lying on the grass, the sports started in the morning, but after dinner, we were busy: we had the Exhibition and the Bazaar to attend, When the Bazaar opened I tried to get in, but could see nothing on the stalls for customers who were busy buying. I was thinking I could get clear without spending, when I had the offer to get a sort of War Cry for 1/- from a chain, so I turned back and bought one, went outside and read it, had a good laugh, I am sending it on to you and you ought to send me back sixpence for your share, say make it 1d. stamps they are always handy, I heard the Bazaar was a success, from the Lottery to the Fortune telling Doll, but the Exhibition was good considering its first attempt and I prophecy next year there will be more Exhibits.

After strolling through the Exhibition I went out and watched the games outside, when lo there was another interruption, and this was a presentation to Jesse Philips, subscribed to by all friends in and out of the Co's employ, through Mr. Jennings.

I saw Mr. Cobb and Mr. Jennings bring the veteran out of his house, and at once guessed

what was to happen. Mr. Moir gave a suitable and impressive speech, which was cheered by all, and handed Jesse the Cheque, telling him it was subscribed for as a token of the high regard and esteem in which we all held him. After all good wishes for him and Mrs. Philips and family were given and the cheers died down, they collared him and shoulder high carried him round the crowd. He was snapped whilst in that position by Mr. A. Cobb, you, Billy, should have seen your old boss, you always allowed he gave you the heaviest crowbar and the biggest wheelbarrow, when all the time it was you, yes Billy, you, who were always tired. After those proceedings were over the games were resumed, plenty of fun and laughter brightening up events. We had the gramophone again that evening in a tent on the green, also again in the ball room to play tunes for dancing. I must tell you about the conjuring entertainments given by Mr. Homer, it was just

splendid, and every one showed their appreciation by going, some more than once, his tricks, are indeed clever and one never tires of watching.

Thursday turned out a fine day, and Polo was the chief attraction in the morning, but I never saw it, I was sleeping, no Billy, I wasn't suffering, so don't think that of me, I turned out after dinner, expecting to see the Cricket Match, but for some unknown reason to me, it never came off, but that evening there was another dance, which went off well, and that was the finish up of the week's festivities.

I left on Friday, and saw plenty other ones, getting ready for clearing out. Take my advice, and send the necessary cash and join the Club, and come next year and see it all for yourself. Your health and good wishes from your old Chum Tired Tim.

February 12th, The Shanty,
Falkland Islands 1907.

THE STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

This was held at the Assembly Room on March 1st, and 2nd. A large number of people were present at the opening ceremony. His Excellency spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are here to-day to formally open the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition of 1907, and in addressing you on this occasion it is only right that I should call attention to the fact that this Exhibition, following on the Exhibition of last year, is the second of the kind that has been held in Stanley during the last thirty seven years.

It is always pleasing to the bulk of humanity to be in the fashion, and in the matter of Exhibitions we are very much in the fashion, for, as you are doubtless aware, there was a Glasgow Exhibition not very long ago, and by the mail before last we received the news of a New Zealand Exhibition being opened by the present Governor, Lord Plunket, while later during the current year there is to be a Colonial Products Exhibition in Liverpool, and next year the Anglo-French Exhibition of 1908 which is to be held in London. I had almost omitted to mention the Darwin Exhibition which was held at Darwin last month and was, I am told, a pronounced success.

It seems to me that the above sufficiently shews that in this Colony we are merely following in the wake of much larger and more important countries elsewhere, and taking advantage of their experience, and should there be any doubters in Stanley as to the desirability of having an Exhibition they must rest satisfied with remaining very much in the minority as public opinion all the world over is in favour of Exhibitions and realizes the good results which accrue therefrom. And after all it stands to reason and common sense that this should be so, for it is only by see-

ing what others can produce and do, and by the free interchange of ideas, that we are stimulated to break away from the ordinary groove which we have all too great a tendency to remain in, and strike out new lines for ourselves. To the above Stanley is no exception, and our isolation makes us possibly more prone than we otherwise should be to allow things to drift.

For instance take the porches in Stanley. Now as you know nearly every house has a porch, and yet how few entered for the porch competition, about half a dozen in all, although I venture to think there is no one bold enough to stand up before us all to-day and say that there are no more than six beautiful porches in Stanley. Possibly there may have been a difficulty in the minds of some in deciding the difference between a large porch and a small conservatory. If so it reminds me of the question put to the First Lord of the Admiralty, "When does a First Class Cruiser become a Battleship?", to which he is said to have replied, "When does a kitten become a cat?" I would suggest that the Committee give a ruling on this knotty porch-conservatory question before the next Exhibition.

With regard to the gardens. Anyone who walks as frequently through and around the Settlement as I do must be struck by the exceptionally large number of excellent flower and vegetable gardens, all of which indicate that a great deal of care and attention has been bestowed upon them, and yet in these cases too there were only about half a dozen entries in each class. I am sure that the Committee would welcome an improvement in this respect.

As you will have observed from the nature of the exhibits on the different stalls, and the notices which have appeared from time to time in the Falkland Islands Magazine, the Committee

thought it better not to attempt too much on the Industrial side so soon after the Exhibition of last year, and have therefore restricted the number of Classes accordingly. The Committee hope however to have a somewhat larger Exhibition next year which will include gear and other things,

I now formally declare the Exhibition to be open.

At 9 p. m. on Saturday evening the pleasing task of presenting the prizes to the successful Competitors again devolved on the Governor who addressed the assembled crowds:—

His Excellency said,

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked by the Committee to present the prizes to the successful competitors, but before doing so I should like to make a few remarks. As I passed round the Hall yesterday I heard some one say, "There do not seem to be as many exhibits here this year as there were last?" I am by no means sure that this is so, but you must recollect that there are only some six Classes open for competition this year as against twelve last year, and that the Committee have purposely limited the number of Classes on this occasion. In the matter of cookery, laundry, and cut flowers there are far more exhibits than there were last year, and the vegetables have been turned out in much better condition. All this is distinctly encouraging. In the matter of photography there are some very good pictures, including an excellent snap shot of children jumping, by Mr. Craigie-Halkett, though perhaps not as many as last year. As to pot plants, there were none entered for competition last year, and this year there are quite a number. In order to encourage the growing of geraniums, pelargoniums, and roses I should be quite willing hereafter to supply as many cuttings as I can spare from Government House. Applicants should apply personally or in writing to Mrs. Allardyce who will be very pleased to do what she can to meet their requirements.

Another remark I overheard yesterday was to this effect, "I could do much better than that", while another said, "I should have got a prize if I had shown mine." Exactly so. And that is the great object of Exhibitions all the world over i.e. to shew what you can do. It is the old story, "Nothing venture, nothing have." "Faint heart never won fair lady." Then there are those who knew that they stood but a poor chance of getting a prize, but exhibited nevertheless in order to encourage the movement. These are people to be commended, and I am sure a number of them will prove successful next time.

Friendly rivalry is the backbone of successful Flower and Vegetable competition. Some of you may perhaps recollect that at the Meeting held in this Hall in February 1905 I threatened my friend Mr. Packe that I would build a hot-house

to compete with his. Well you all know what a magnificent display of vegetables he had last year, and I believe that he would have done as well again this year had it not been for the fact that he has been and still is very busy erecting a large hot-house which bids fair to eclipse anything I have got! I have no doubt he will be able to show some excellent results next year. But this is not all. A gentleman I met in this Hall yesterday informed me that he hoped to have some glass before next year, and when I tell you that he is a well known vegetable producer, I venture to predict that he will come to the front at future shows.

I will now read to you a letter which the Treasurer has received from Mr. W. M. Dean one of our leading and most enterprising Colonists which will shew the interest he takes in the Exhibition:—

Stanley, 15th February, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose cheque for £5 as my subscription to the Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition, and I propose to give yearly a silver cup for the best set of Falkland Island horse gear to be called "The Markham Dean Cup"

Yours faithfully (sgd) W. M. DEAN.

The Treasurer

Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition.

I am sure that all who have the best interests of our Exhibitions at heart are indebted to Mr. Dean for his generosity.

I am informed by the Hon. Treasurer that we are likely to have a small balance in hand of about £25 after remunerating the prize winners, and paying for the Hall, printing, and other expenses, and I think you will agree with me that the Committee are to be congratulated on the result, and the success which has attended their efforts.

At the conclusion of the prize giving Mr. Girling proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce for the time and trouble spent in organising and furthering such admirable and useful undertakings as these annual Exhibitions.

Mr. Lewis then read the following paper.

Your Excellency, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I think the people of Stanley, and of the Falkland Islands will most heartily concur in thanking H.E., Mrs. Allardyce, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee, the Judges, and all the promoters of this Exhibition for the admirable, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which they have carried out their most difficult and onerous task.

It represents a vast amount of time, labour, and self-sacrifice on their part, to have rendered the Exhibition the *success* it has been.

In reading the latest newspapers one is struck—almost staggered—at the change in the

religious views of many of our principal preachers, divines and men of note.

It seems that in regard to the Christian religion the trend of opinion is, that salvation is more a matter of "the life that *now* is" rather than "of that which is to come"; and that those things which have a tendency to lift up the human race—enlighten and brighten the intellect which God has given us—works, such as the promotion of this Exhibition, which causes people as St. Paul says to "strive to emulation in that which is good"—and makes for good—is part and parcel of the Christian religion quite as much as prayers and religious ceremonies.

In the carrying out of this Exhibition and competition, it must have been oftentimes a difficult and puzzling matter for the judges to justly discriminate as to whom they ought to award the prizes.

Many, if not most Exhibitors naturally think their productions the best that are shown. Just as a hen with one chick thinks of her chicken as the most important thing in the whole universe—just as every fond mother thinks her baby (especially if it's the first one) the prettiest, bonniest, most intelligent and interesting baby in the whole world—so we amateurs are inclined to think our flowers, carrots, parsnips, cauliflowers, pots of jam or jelly, eggs and bacon and what not, are the best, and that we *all* ought to have prizes—if not first prizes for them.

It would be a strange and wonderful thing, if in competitions of this nature every competitor was *perfectly* satisfied, and no one had a grievance. But so long as those appointed as judges have honestly and impartially performed their somewhat thankless task, and—I fully believe they have—they have nothing to reproach themselves with, or for which to be reproached, but are much to be congratulated.

I have heard of no dissatisfaction, and the most grateful thanks on the part of the General Public are due for the admirable manner in which the Committee and Promoters have fulfilled their obligations.

To the Hon. Secretary Mrs. Watt, in particular, I think we should (to quote one of our hymns) "offer our tribute of praise".

This is the second time she has been Hon. Secretary for the Stanley Exhibition.

Sir, one needs to attempt duties such as devolve upon the secretary of such a function, in order to realize the difficulties of the position, and it would be found that the energy of a steam-engine, "the wisdom of the serpent with the mildness of the dove"—an ability to endure any amount of worry, combined with the "patience of Job" were *all* required to perform the task of secretary in the manner in which it has been done.

Just recently in the Government appointment

of our British Minister at Washington, President Roosevelt was asked as to whether Mr. Bryce would, to the United States, be a "persona grata". Pres. Roosevelt's reply came back that Mr. Bryce would be a "persona gratissima;" and I think every one of us can regard the present Hon. Secretary of this Industrial Exhibition as persona gratissima for that post, and as one who has admirably filled so difficult a position. Surely we ought to get up some sort of a testimonial to her as a mark of our appreciation and esteem.

Mr. H. E. W. Grant, the Colonial Secretary, in thanking Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the Committee, for his very complimentary remarks, and acknowledging the friendly way in which those remarks had been received, said that the Committee were not a little gratified at the success which had attended their labours. At the same time he thought it right to observe that the Committee had not differed in any material respect from the numberless Committees on which, during a long experience, he had served. As on all previous occasions, some active members had done the work, while the others looked on—and encouraged them—in which latter category he was afraid he must include himself. He would not mention the names of those who deserved honourable distinction, because he was sure that they would not have him do so, on the principle that, on their own merits, modest men were dumb—a principle which of course, applied with even greater force to the ladies. He was tempted, however, to mention one name, in order that he might endorse all that Mr. Lewis had so eloquently said with regard to their indefatigable Secretary, Mrs. Watt. Without her timely assistance, the Committee would frequently have been in difficulties. The troubles of a Colonial Secretary were insignificant as compared with those Mrs. Watt had to endure. If by their efforts the Committee had succeeded in kindling a single spark of enthusiasm in matters of horticulture—in the region of usefulness—or in the domain of art, they had been amply repaid. They were grateful to those generous persons who had requested that their exhibits might be sold for the benefit of the exhibition funds. Their acknowledgments were also due to many others who helped to make the exhibition a success, by sending in exhibits, although debarred from competition, among whom he thought that the head gardener at Government House, Mr. Linney, should be specially mentioned. Mr. Girling, with his usual kindness had undertaken to sell by auction the various presentation articles. In reiterating, therefore, the thanks of the Committee for the recognition which their exertions had received, he left his auditors in the hands of the auctioneer.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CLASS A.			H. C.	Mr. F. Durose	—
1st. Best kept Porch	Mrs. Girling	£ 10 0	H. C.	Mr. F. J. Hardy	—
2nd. " " "	Mrs. Williams	5 0		Basket of Vegetables	
H. C. Windows	Mrs. Robertson	—	1st.	Mr. Durose	Silver Cup
1st. Flower Garden	Mr. Durose	£1 0 0		(Mr. H.E. W. Grant's)	
2nd. " " "	Mr. G. T. King	10 0	2nd.}	Mr. J. Lewis	1 5 0
H. C. " " "	Mrs. Brandon	—	2nd.}	Mr. F. Hardy	1 5 0
H. C. " " "	Mrs. Enestrom	—			
POT PLANTS			VEGETABLES.		
1st. Maidenhead Fern	Miss I. Watson	5 0	1st. Cabbage	Mr. F. Durose	10 0
2nd. " " "	Mrs. Thompson	2 6	2nd. " "	Mr. Arthur Hardy	5 0
1st. Asparagus Fern	Mrs. Lellman	5 0	1st. Carrots	Captain I. Watt	5 0
H. C. " " "	Mr. Ellis	—	2nd. " "	Mr. E. F. Lellman	2 6
1st. Fern	Mrs. Born	5 0	1st. Lettuce	Dean Brandon	5 0
1st. Fuchsia	Mrs. G. T. King	5 0	2nd. " "	Mr. Durose	2 6
1st. Geranium	Mrs. G. T. King	5 0	1st. Peas	Dean Brandon	5 0
2nd. " "	Mrs. G. T. King	2 6	2nd. " "	Mr. Durose	2 6
2nd. Lilies	Mrs. Durose	2 6	1st. Potatoes	Mr. J. Lewis	£1 0 0
1st. Raspberries	Mr. Arthur Hardy	5 0	2nd. " "	Captain I. Watt	10 0
2nd. " "	Mrs. Bender	2 6	3rd. " "	Mr. A. Hardy	5 0
Special Prize Shamrock	Rev. C. R. Hall	5 0	1st. Cauliflower	Mr. Durose	5 0
H. C. Balsam	Mrs. Coleman	—	1st. Parsnips	Captain I. Watt	5 0
CLASS B. CUT FLOWERS.			2nd. " "	Mr. Durose	2 6
1st. Carnations	Mrs. Lellman	5 0	1st. Turnips	Mr. J. Lewis	10 0
2nd. " "	Mr. H. Dettleff	2 6	2nd. " "	Mr. Arthur Hardy	5 0
1st. Pansies	Mrs. Brandon	5 0	1st. Rhubarb	Mr. Arthur Hardy	5 0
2nd. " "	Mr. G. T. King	2 6	1st. Beans	Mr. F. Durose	5 0
2nd. Eschscholtzia	Mrs. Durose	2 6	2nd. " "	Captain I. Watt	2 6
1st. Larkspur	Mrs. Enestrom	5 0	2nd. Cucumber	Mr. Joseph Aldridge	2 6
1st. Stocks	Mrs. Enestrom	5 0	2nd. Beetroot	Mr. Durose	2 6
2nd. Honesty	Mrs. Walker	2 6	CLASS D. DAIRY PRODUCE.		
1st. Mignonette	Mrs. J. Davis	5 0	1st. Fresh Eggs	Mrs. J. Luxton	5 0
2nd. Lupins	Mrs. G. T. King	2 6	2nd. " "	Mrs. Bender	2 0
1st. Sweet Pea	Mrs. Packe	5 0	1st. Fresh Butter	Mrs. Bender	10 0
2nd. " "	Mrs. T. P. Walker	2 6	1st. Salt " "	Mrs. Packe	10 0
1st. Poppy	Mrs. Enestrom	5 0	1st. Milk	Mr. J. Farias	5 0
2nd. " "	Mrs. Durose	2 6	2nd. " "	Mrs. Bender	2 6
1st. Sweet William	Mrs. Walker	5 0	Special. Hams	Mr. J. Short (San Carlos)	10 0
2nd. " "	Mr. G. T. King	2/6	CLASS E. COOKERY.		
" " "	Mr. A. Elmer	each 5 0	1st. Pastry	Miss May Wilson	5 0
1st. Yellow An. Chrysanthemum	Mrs. Durose	5 0	2nd. " "	Miss Mary Aitken	2 6
1st. An. Chrysanthemum	Mrs. Lellman	5 0	H.C. Tea Cakes	Miss M. Betts	—
2nd. " "	Mrs. J. Evans	2 6	H.C. Seed Cake	Mrs. L. Newing	—
2nd. Pelargonium Geranium	Mrs. J. Davis	2 6	1st. Iced Cakes	Mrs. Hall	5 0
1st. Large White Daisies	Mrs. Mannan	5 0	2nd. Iced Cake	Miss Ann Myles	2 6
Mixed Bouquet	Mrs. Bender	5 0	1st. Layer Cake	Miss Emily Paice	5 0
" " "	Mrs. Enestrom	2 6	2nd. " "	Mrs. R. Hall	5 0
" " "	Mrs. Durose	—	1st. Sponge Cake	Miss Emily Paice	5 0
Special Wild Berries	Mrs. Rummel	5 0	2nd. " "	Mrs. A. Martin	2 6
Roses	Mrs. Durose	5 0	1st. Fruit Cake	Miss Ann Myles	5 0
Dahlia	Mrs. Lellman	2 0	H.C. " "	Miss M. McLeod	—
CLASS C.			1st. Scones	Mrs. E. Biggs	5 0
Best kept Vegetable Garden	Mr. G. T. King	£1 0 0	2nd. " "	Mrs. A. Kiddle	2 6
	Mr. J. Lewis	10 0	1st. Bread Yeast.	Mrs. G. T. King	5 0
			2nd. " "	Mrs. E. Glendell	2 6
			H.C. " "	Vincent Summers	—
			H.C. Soda Bread	Miss M. Betts	—

1st. Rhubarb Jam	Miss M. Pedersen	5	0	2nd. " "	Miss Mary Aitken	2	0
2nd. " "	Mrs. McCall	2	6	H.C. " "	Miss M. Betts	—	
1st. Jelly Diddledee	Mrs. Riches	5	0	CLASS G. PHOTOGRAPHY			
2nd. " "	Miss Ella Biggs	2	6	1st. Interior	Mr. David Richardson	10	0
H.C. Milk Jam	Mrs. Perry	—		2nd. " "	Mr. R. Dettleff	5	0
1st. Fancy Cakes	Mrs. R. Hall	5	0	2nd. Enlargment	Mr. R. Dettleff	5	0
2nd. " "	Mrs. J. Evans	2	6	1st. Snap Shot	Mr. M. Craigie-Halkett	10	0
CLASS F. LAUNDRY.				2nd. Group	Mr. T. Binnie	5	0
1st. Table Cloth	Miss Mabel Clifton	5	0	1st. Lantern Slides	Mr. A. Cobb	10	0
2nd. " "	Miss M. Betts	2	6	Special. Sign Painting	Mr. F. Berling	10	0
1st. White Shirt	Miss Ellen Carey	5	0	GUESSING COMPETITION.			
2nd. " "	Mrs. J. Evans	2	6	1st. } Miss Keva Allardyce		6	3
1st. Muslin Apron	Miss Emily Paice	4	0	1st. } Mr. Joseph Aldridge		6	3

NOTICE.

The individual who stole the sand and cement from the grave of the late Mr. Sedgwick, is requested to return the bags to Mr. W. B. Dixon.

FOR SALE.

An almost new Hammond Typewriter with 3 sets of interchangeable type very cheap. Apply to MAJOR J. C. CAMPBELL

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FOR SALE,

PARCELS of about ONE DOZEN books @ 5/- each parcel.

Good value, Novels, travels, &c.

Parcels of periodicals @ 3/-

Send to the Library (in the Vestry) on Friday afternoons between the hours of 3.30 and 4.30 or apply to the EDITOR.

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Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each: 4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum: £3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:— 5/- per month: for staple-fastennig Circulars 7/6.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

<p>To SUNDRY WAGES:—</p> <p>„ Secretary's Salary 12 0 0</p> <p>„ Caretaker:—</p> <p>„ Salary 20 0 0</p> <p>„ ½ yr. allowance for fuel 3 0 0</p> <p>„ Commission 8 18 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>„ Erecting stage 2 10 0</p> <p>„ Cleaning drains 2 10 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">48 18 0</p> <p>To UP-KEEP OF PROPERTY:—</p> <p>„ Repairs to Billiard Table, viz:—</p> <p>„ New Cloth 6 18 0</p> <p>„ Wages putting on 3 3 0</p> <p>„ New balls & pockets 4 1 9</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">14 3 3</p> <p>„ New Curtains, viz:—</p> <p>„ F. I. Co's invoice 20 12 0</p> <p>„ Labour putting up 15 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">21 7 0</p> <p>„ Painting and decorating Hall:—</p> <p>„ H. Walker-contract 8 0 0</p> <p>„ Paint & varnish 4 10 8</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">12 10 8</p> <p>„ New Seats:—Forms 10 0 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">58 0 11</p> <p>To GENERAL EXPENSES:—</p> <p>„ Insurance 8 0 0</p> <p>„ Tenement Tax 3 3 0</p> <p>„ Licence for Billiard Table 5 0 0</p> <p>„ Paraffin 17 5 0</p> <p>„ Lamp Glasses 3 10 3</p> <p>„ Sundry Stores 1 8 11</p> <p>„ Printing 1 12 6</p> <p>„ Carting 16 3</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">40 15 11</p> <p>Balance, being profit 81 12 8</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£229 7 6</u></p>	<p>By SUNDRY RECEIPTS:—</p> <p>„ Dances and Entertainments 114 11 0</p> <p>„ F.I. Volunteers for rent 46 10 0</p> <p>„ Badminton Club „ „ 15 7 6</p> <p>„ Billiard Table 46 18 0</p> <p>„ Hire of crockery 1 12 6</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">224 19 0</p> <p>By Savings Bank Interest 1 5 0</p> <p>„ Sale of newel posts and balustrades 2 10 0</p> <p>„ Transfer fees 3 0</p> <p>„ Unclaimed Dividend 10 6</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">4 8 6</p>
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BALANCE SHEET.

<p>To Dividend on 1816 £1 Shares</p> <p>at 7d. per share [for 1906 52 19 4</p> <p>„ Amount to be added to Reserve Fund 20 0 0</p> <p>„ Balance to carry forward 15 3 6</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£88 2 10</p>	<p>By Balance from 1905 6 10 2</p> <p>„ Profit for 1906 81 12 8</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">88 2 10</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£88 2 10</u></p>
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RESERVE FUND.

Placed to credit December 1904	20 0 0
„ „ „ „ 1905	20 0 0
„ „ „ „ 1906	20 0 0
	£60 0 0

Examined and found correct

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

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

have arrived per "BARDEN" for

Mr. E. William's Store.

Galvanized corrugated iron, 7, 8 and 9 foot lengths.

Galvanized Ridging 6 feet lengths.

Brass Rail Fenders. Chair Bedsteads. Spring Bedsteads. Mattresses.

Chest of Drawers. Bedroom Suites. Windsor Chairs.

Soup Plates. Dinner Plates, Dishes, &c. Washing Boilers, &c. Stew Pans, &c.
Flooring Boards. Lining Boards 6". Bedroom Stoves. Cookhouse Ranges.

Parrafin in 40 gal. brls. Paint Oil. Putty. Paints.

Coarse Salt in 1 cwt. bags. Enamelled Ware, all descriptions.

ENGLISH MEADOW HAY in 150 lb. bales.

By Last Outward Bound Steamer:-

Foot Balls.

Spanish Grammars.

Toning and Fixing Solution.

Man Wants But "LITTLE" Here Below.

"Ye men in camp with unclean sheep,
Who've tried most dips, both dear and cheap,
If you would truly dip, and well,
And have fine sheep and wool to sell,
Pray list to me, this is the tip,
Be sure you use just "LITTLE'S DIP."

PRICE 2/6 PER GALLON AT

Globe Store.

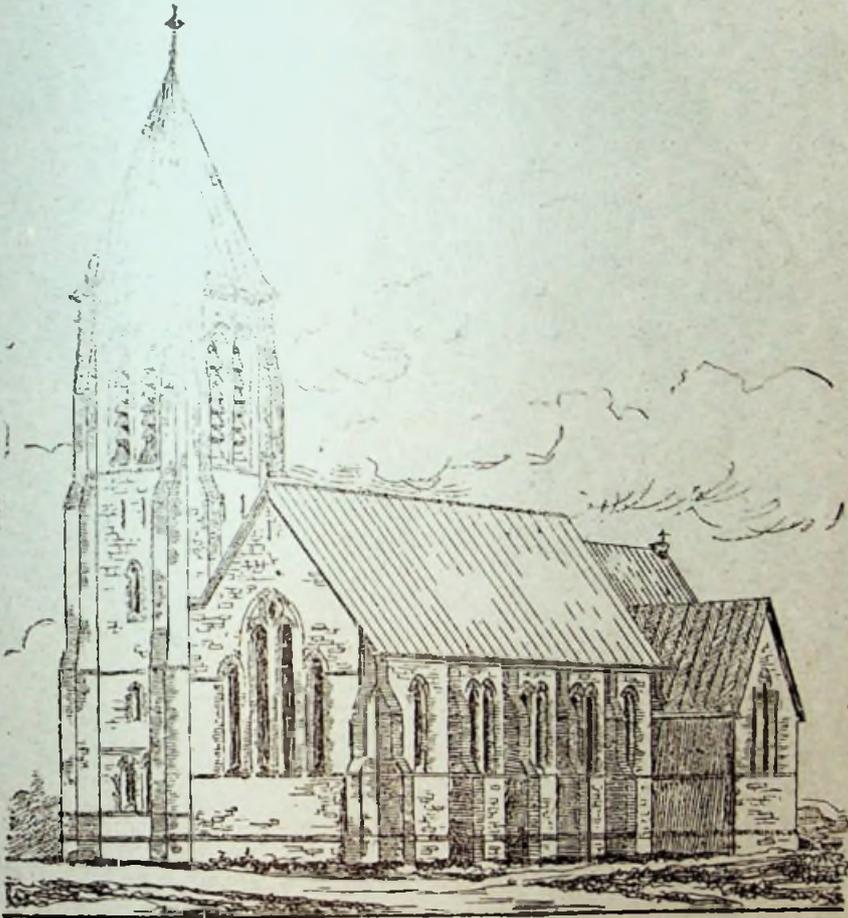
No. 13. VOL. XVIII.

APRIL 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR, THE VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON. M. A.



CLERGY— Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain,
Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (Cambridge), Assistant Chaplain.
SELECT VESTRY— Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Churchwarden,
Mr. J. G. Poppy, People's Churchwarden,
Mr. E. Birnie, Hon. Treasurer,
Colonel A. Reid, Hon. Secretary,
Capt. I. Watt and Mr. W. G. Mannan, —Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist.

Mr J. F. Summers, Sexton.



PROGRAMME

... OF ...

CONCERT,

SATURDAY, April, 6th, 1907.

Part I.

OVERTURE	...	...	"Blue Bell March"	...	Brass Band
SONG.	...	...	"Scottish Emigrant"	...	Mr. D. Dick
SONG.	...	...	"Lochnagar"	...	Miss A. B. Donald
RECITATION.	"The Ballad of Splendid Silence"			...	Mrs. Watt
SLEIGHT OF HAND PERFORMANCE.	...	...	...	...	Mr. Homer
SONG	...	...	"Sing me to Sleep"	...	Mr. J. Brown
CORNET DUET.	...	...	"Larboard Watch"	...	Messrs. E. Binnie and N. Watt
SONG.	...	...	"Sweet and Low"	...	Mrs. C. R. Hall

INTERVAL.

SONG.	...	...	"The Veteran"	...	Mr. J. Brown
			(Long Live the King)		
SONG.	...	...	"Killiecrankie"	...	Mr. M. Lamont
SLEIGHT OF HAND PERFORMANCE.	...	...	...	...	Mr. Homer

THE TWINS.

A ONE ACT COMEDY SKETCH.

Characters:—

Mr. Anthony Wressler, a widower	...	...	Mr. T. P. Walker
Kitty Wressler, his daughter	...	...	Miss A. B. Donald
Hon. Cameron Spinnach, a man with an Ideal	...	...	Miss Anderson
Mr. Charles Template, an Engineer	...	...	Mr. J. Grierson
Belinda, a servant	...	...	Miss Phillips

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The above is the programme of a capital entertainment given by the F. I. Volunteers on Saturday evening 6th. instant which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience.

We heartily congratulate the Stanley Brass Band on their first performance at a public Concert and on the creditable progress they have made in the use of their instruments.

The new Dramatic Club surprised and delighted everybody by the gay performance of their amusing Comedy.

Mr. Homer is no mere amateur in the art of conjouring. His feats have been detailed elsewhere and we shall only express the hope that he will give displays of his skill during the winter when he will be sure of crowded houses.

BIRTHS.

- HALLIDAY. West Point, Feb. 12th, the wife of George Halliday of a son.
 DUNCAN. Stanley, March 17th, the wife of John Duncan, of a daughter.
 BROWN. Stanley, March 24th, the wife of J. H. Brown, of a son.
 PARON. Stanley, March 24th, the wife of M. Paron, of a son.
 SPENCER. Stanley, March 26th, the wife of E. Spencer, of a son.
 HARDY. Stanley, April 1st, the wife of Albert Hardy, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- LEWIS. Stanley, March 24th, Jane Lewis, (Ryan) after a long, lingering illness of over a year aged 56 years.
 BROWN. Stanley, April 8th, Millie, eldest child of J. H. Brown. Age 17 years.

BAPTISMS.

- MIDDLETON. Bluff Creek, Feb. 12th, David John Middleton.
 ATKINS. Stanley, March 10th, Valery Maud Atkins.
 SORNSEN. Stanley, March 13th, Florence Mary Sornsen.
 PETERSON. Stanley, March 17th, Anna Elizabeth Petterson.

ITINERARIES.

DEAN BRADON:—

February 2nd, 1907 Bluff Creek, Mount Pleasant and Darwin. 3rd, Darwin:—Matins and Evensong. 4th, Camilia Creek and Darwin. 5th, Camilia Creek and Darwin Races. 6th, Camilia Creek and Darwin Sports, Vegetable Show & Bazaar. 7th, Cam Crk. San Carlos:—East and South. 8th, San Carlos North. Evensong 9th, Moss Side:—Matins. San Carlos North and South. 10th, Matins, Evensong and Sunday School. 11th, San Carlos, East, Port Sussex, Cantera, Camilia Creek and Darwin. 12th, Camilia Creek. High Hill, Lagoona Isla and Bluff Creek. 13th, Lagoona Isla, Swan Inlet and Hill Head. 14th, Black Rock, High Hill, Lagoona Babbas, Camilia Creek and Darwin. 15th, Weather wild and wet. 16th, Camilia Creek, Bodie Creek, Arrow Harbour and Myles Creek. 17th, Matins, Walker Creek Service. 18th, Low Bay, Seal Cove, Island Creek, Walker Creek—Upper and Walker Creek, 19th, Myles Creek and Arrow Harb ur. 20th, Bodie Creek, Orqueta and Darwin. 21st, Camilia Creek. 22nd, Goose Green. 23rd, Funeral. 24th, Matins, Evensong, Sunday School and Goose Green. 25th, Mount Pleasant, Bluff Cove, and Stanley.

SUMMARY OF WORK:—21 Services. 10 Bible Readings. 25 Children Catechized. 1 Baptism. 1 Funeral. 1 Churching.

REV. C. R. HALL:—

28th, February left Stanley, called at Bluff Cove, and Mount Pleasant 1st March, Black Rock, High Hill, and Darwin. 4th, Orqueta, Hope Cottage, Egg Harbour. New House, Cygnet Harbour, Wharton Harbour. 5th, Findley Harbour, Moffat Harbour, Danson Harbour, and

North Arm. 7th Cattle Point, Hawk Hill. 8th, Horn Hill Mappa, and North Arm. 9th, Peat Banks, North Arm House. 11th, Adventure Sound, The Trap, Walker Creek. 12th, Seal Cove, Island Creek, Walker Creek South. 13th, Myles Creek, Arrow Harbour, Brodie Creek Darwin. 15th, Mount Pleasant, Hillside. 16th, Stanley.

WORK DONE:—4 Services, 10 Bible Readings. 1 Sunday School. 46 houses visited.

(Continued from page 5).

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BONNER.

Many will regret to hear that ever since their went to England nearly a year ago with their children, they have had almost constant illness. By the last mail we heard that their eldest daughter had scarletina.

It will be remembered they left for England on hearing of the death of Mr. Bonner's mother, Mrs. John Bonner, which took place quite suddenly just a year ago (April 4th) soon after returning home from attending the death bed of her daughter, who died a fortnight before her mother. There were many in the Falklands who learned with regret of her death, at a comparatively early age, for not only had she been for many years a resident in the Islands, but, long after she had left to settle in England for the education of her family, she had on three or four different occasions, when left a widow, renewed her acquaintance with the Islands and with the friends of her early life. Her kindness of heart, genial manners and generosity, where assistance was needed, have not been forgotten.

We hope to see Mr. and Mrs. Bonner and their children back again in the Islands in renewed health, early next spring.

CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY:—**Morning Prayer** at 11 a.m.
 „ **Evening Prayer** at 7 p.m.
Week-days
Morning Prayer (daily) at 8.45.
Evening Prayer (daily) at 6 p.m.
Evening Prayer (Wednesday) at
 [7.p.m.]

The Holy Communion on the 1st and
 3rd Sundays of the month at 12 noon:
 and on the 2nd, 4th and 5th (if any)
 Sundays of the month at 8. a.m.

THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and CHURCHINGS
 on any Sunday or week day.

CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Even-
 ing Service, at 7.45 p.m.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from
 2.30 p.m. to 3.40 p.m.

CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church
 at 10. a.m.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets on the 3rd Mon-
 day of every month in the Vestry at 8. p.m.
 All Letters should be addressed to Mr.
 Thos Binnie, Hon. Sec. and Treas. Stanley.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in
 the Vestry on Friday at 3.30. p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on
 Sunday at 4 p.m., and on Friday at 3.30.p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the
 Senior Government School at 9.30 a.m.,
 and in the Infant School at 10.30 a.m.,

AVERAGES, MARCH 1907.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION ... Morning ...	127½
„ „ ... Evening ...	122
NUMBER OF COINS ... Morning ...	50½
„ „ ... Evening ...	60½
Number at S. School ... Morning ...	63½
„ „ „ „ ... Afternoon ...	68½
Number of coins in the Offeratories:—	
0 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 crowns, 0	
four shilling piece, 7 half-crowns, 15 florins,	
58 shillings, 98 sixpences, 201 threepenny-	
pieces, 203 pence, 15 half-pence. 0 farthings	
& other coins.	Total 597

THE BAZAAR.

We would remind all friends this will (D.V.)
 be held on May 16th or 17th. We hope it will
 be even a greater success than the one held last
 year. There are things at Mrs. Dean's waiting
 to be made up.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORY, MARCH 1907.

By Balance	£7 11 4
3. By Offertory	1 5 3
10. „ „	1 10 4
17. „ „	1 2 8½
24. „ „	2 6 0½
29. „ „	1? 1
31. „ „	3 18 4½
Thank Offering	2 6
At.on. Sub. towards painting Church roof	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£33 13 7½

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages:—	
„ Sexton	3 0 0
„ Washing	1 5
„ Organ Blower	10 0
„ „ „ extra	4 0
„ Bell Ringer	10 0
„ Sunday School	5 0
„ F. I. Co. Lamp Glasses	9 0
„ Painting, etc. Church roof	18 11 8
„ Balance in hand	10 2 11½
	<hr/>
	£33 13 7½

M. BINNIE, for Treasurer.

CHURCH HOUSE.

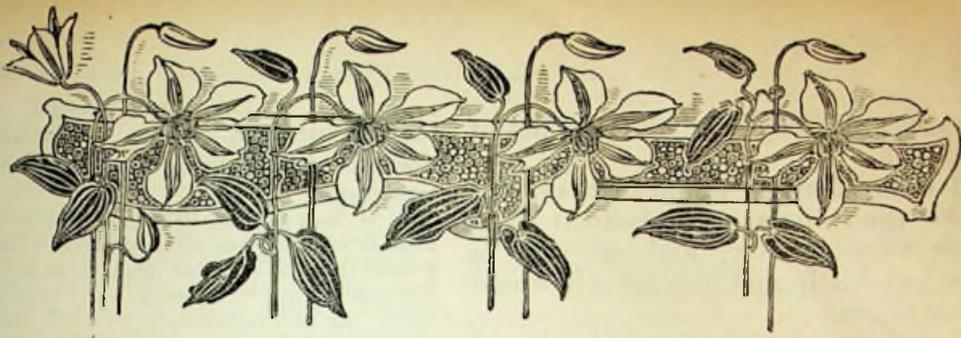
Acknowledged with thanks.

Suite of bedroom furniture from Mrs. C. M. Dean.
 Sale of Photographs by Mrs. Matthews, Port
 Howard £3.

CHOIR FUND.

Mrs. Brandon desires heartily to thank all
 who kindly and generously, during the past year,
 subscribed to the expenses of the Choir, either
 directly, as acknowledged below, or indirectly
 through the special offertories.

Miss Binnie 5/-. Miss E. Thompson (Bahamas) 5/-
 Mrs. W. Hardy 5/-. Mr. Cheek 3/8, Mr. and
 Mrs. Whaits £1 0 6, Mrs. Watt 5/-. Norman
 Watt 15/-. Mrs. F. Kiddle 2/6, Mrs. Gleadel 2/-
 Mrs. White 5/-. Consul Rowen 7/6, Mrs. Dean £2,
 Mrs. Laxton 5/-. Mrs. Rowlands 2/6, Miss Row-
 lands 1/-, Mrs. Durose 2/6, Mrs. Kirwan 5/-,
 Mrs. Girling 5/-. Mrs. Atkins, Sr. 2/6, Mr.
 Simpson 2/-. Mr. W. A. Harding £1 0 0,
 Mr. H. E. W. Grant £1. 1., Rev. C. R. & Mrs.
 Hall £1., Maggie, Nannie and Victoria Morrison
 15/-. Maggie Stewart 5/-. Mrs. F. I. King 5/-,
 Mr. and Mrs. Poppy 5/-. Mrs. Arthur Hardy 2/6
 A Friend 8/- A Friend 2/6, Walter Summers 5/-,
 Mrs. Enestrom (per sale of flowers at Exhibition)
 5/-. For statement of accounts see page 9.



The  AGAZINE.

Vol. XVIII No. 13.

APRIL 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

OBEDIENCE.

(Address delivered by Mrs. Sumner,
President of the Mothers' Union.)

OBEDIENCE is the first rule in Good Education. Remember, dear Mothers, that habits formed at home and in childhood are formed for life. They are all powerful for good or evil, therefore I advise you to begin at once with each baby given you by God, and train him aright. The character of every child is being formed day by day from the moment of his birth by the influences which surround him. The moment the little creature opens his eyes for the first time on this world and sees life through the habits and customs of his father and mother—he sees his mother first. She has charge of him from the beginning of his young life, he learns *first* from her. Every babe is an individual; he has his own character, and the seeds of evil are born in his little heart. You see it in the tiny fits of passion and temper even during the first months.

Let me try and tell you how to begin your work as a character-trainer. Be regular and methodical in your hours of washing and dressing and feeding him. Babies are law-abiding creatures; they dislike irregularity, and if you "pat them about" it makes

them cross and fretful. Have you ever noticed this?

Try to be calm, gentle, patient, even-tempered, and very loving with your baby: your voice and manner train him without your knowing it. Babies are wonderfully sensitive to sights and sounds. They should be brought up in an atmosphere of love and cheerfulness, of order, and obedience to rule.

A child should be perfectly and consciously obedient at *three years old*. It is a difficult thing to teach obedience wisely and well, and a mother has to be very watchful over herself; she should think before she speaks, and she should give as few orders as possible, and never give an order without seeing that it is obeyed.

I know how busy and unwell and tired poor Mothers often are; but believe me, it is worth any amount of trouble to have obedient children, for they are such a help and comfort to their parents. They do what they are told; they are ready to work for their parents and save them trouble in a variety of ways, and their cheerful willingness is like oil on the wheels of family life. Naughty and disobedient children, on the other hand, are a perpetual worry and trial. They bring trouble to themselves and their

parents, and they spoil the comfort of home life.

I wish Mothers would just try and make their little ones obedient from their very infancy, and see what a wonderful help and happiness it would bring them.

Little Susan comes from school, and you say,

"Hang up your hat and cape on the peg."

Susan takes no heed, but throws down her hat and cape on the chair or on the ground.

A wise Mother will at once take her gently by the hand, and make her pick up the hat and cape and hang it up; then she will say: "My child, remember! *whatever Mother says must be obeyed.*" And the same with the boys if you tell them to do anything and they refuse; never overlook the smallest act of disobedience.

Little by little, the habit of obedience will become second nature, and, as the children grow older, you will reap a great reward in a variety of ways. For instance, if you say, "Do not play about with such and such boys and girls, Father and I do not wish it;" they will obey you.

As your daughter grows up you say to her, "don't walk with that man, he is not steady, he certainly will not make you a good husband" and your advice will be followed; or to your sons: do not go to the public house or bet or gamble; keep from bad company", and they will listen and obey you.

But then, remember that obedience is not taught rightly to children by beating, hitting, slapping, rough angry words, and ill-usage, but by gentle, loving firmness and self-control.

The ill-usage of children by thoughtless, intemperate, and passionate parents is terrible, and they often-times satisfy their conscience that they are severe only for the good of

their children, while, in fact, they are merely giving way to their angry passions.

It is common enough to hear a passionate Mother teaching her child obedience by the most fearful threats—"If you don't do so and so, I'll kill you;" or, "I'll break every bone in your body;" or in a milder form, "I'll tell your father of you and he'll give you the stick," or "The black man will come and carry you off and eat you up".

And then it is a common thing to speak rudely and roughly to children, and order them to do dozens of things in the day which they either will not or cannot do. I would advise Mothers to avoid the constant nagging at a child (which is most irritating)—"Don't do this"—"Don't do that"—"Leave off"—"Give me that"—"Sit here"—"Put that down"—"Run out of doors," etc.—and never seeing that orders are obeyed.

Some Mothers have a happy knack of making their children feel how easy and pleasant it is to be good and obedient. These are the Mothers who have learnt to train themselves before training their children. They are Mothers who possess the virtues of patience, sympathy, carefulness, and tenderness. Would there were more of them!

A hundred times a day children are called on to exercise obedience and self-control, or they are allowed to drift into disobedient ways.

Surely it is kinder to train them quietly and lovingly in the art of self-conquest, while it is comparatively easy, than to let the little heart-gardens grow full of weeds, which, if allowed to spring up, strengthen and increase until the spirited and attractive child becomes a headstrong, passionate, self-willed boy or girl, man or woman, a plague to themselves and to those around them.

Let me sum up the hints which I have ventured to give in this chapter:—

1. Teach your children to obey you from the cradle.

2. Think before you give any order, and be quite sure your child *can* obey your command.

3. Speak lovingly, gently, but decidedly.

4. Never give unnecessary orders or more than one at a time, but, when the order is given, see that it is obeyed, even if it costs you time and trouble.

5. Let your children learn to repeat and to follow God's command, "Children obey your Parents in the Lord, for this is right".

A Special Service in connection with the Mother's Union was held in the Cathedral on the afternoon of March 25th being Feast of the Annunciation. About 28 were present.

THE REV. CYRIL H. GOLDING-BIRD'S

MESSAGE TO THE COLONY.

My dear Friends,—I hope you will allow me to address you by this title although I am at present quite unknown to you.

I want through the means of your Magazine to send you a message and to ask your prayers. My message is that I want when I come, arriving as your new Dean to be your servant and your friend—not only in name but in reality. I want you to trust me as I will trust you. Naturally a new man has new methods and I have the most difficult task of following a priest such as Dean Brandon; one who has given the best years of his life to God's service in a land far away from home.

I ask your prayers that God may give me courage to maintain and if it be His Will, even extend the work so nobly being now carried on.

I hope to sail from Liverpool on April 11th, by the R. M. S. *Orama*.

Believe me to be your servant in Christ Jesus,
CYRIL H. GOLDING-BIRD,
Vicar of St. Barnabas, Dover, Feb. 15th, 1907.

THE BISHOP.

The Bishop writing under date 14th February says: "I am getting ready to sail next week, 22nd, for Brazil: it will be another month before I reach Buenos Aires."

We hope the Bishop may see his way to paying us a visit in May—joining Mr. Golding-Bird, on his way out, in Monte Video and arriving with him on May 8th.

Classes of Confirmation candidates are being formed in anticipation of his visit.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Blount and their children at Buenos Aires, where they were due about the second week in March. Their address is: c/o Canon Stevenson, St. George's College, Quilmes, Buenos Aires.

Dean Brandon's address in Ireland will be: c/o Mrs. Jameson, 13 Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin.

THE ANNUAL EASTER VESTRY.

The Registered Vestry met on the 3rd instant in the Vestry of Christ Church for the purpose of passing the accounts of the year and electing the Select Vestry for the ensuing year. Twenty-five were present.

Dean Brandon, who was in the Chair, in the absence of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Mr. T. Binnie, read the minutes of the last meeting, held on August 7th, 1906. These having been approved and signed, the Vestry proceeded to consider the accounts (see pages 8 and 9) which called for little comment.

Mr. Girling explained that, to the debt of £141 10 3 on the Church House building, had to be added the expenses of interest, repairs etc. to meet which there was now no longer any rent to be reckoned on. This fact makes the actual debt to stand at £186 17 2 (We might add that this has quite lately been reduced to £183 17 2 by a remittance of £3 from Mrs. Mathews of Port Howard).

The Dean mentioned £50 had been received from Darwin—the result of a bazaar then, when the sale lasted only one and a half hours!

A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Girling and seconded by Mr. Durose was carried, to Mrs. Brandon and the Choir for their services. The fact, that there were several young would-be organists, was commented on with satisfaction and the suggestion, made before, was again brought to the front, that those studying the Organ should pay a small fee for that privilege, which would form the nucleus of a fund for repairing and cleaning the Organ, an expensive work, needed at no distant date.

Attention was drawn to the fact, and much regret expressed, that no special offertories had been given to Foreign Missions during the year.

The election of the Select Vestry was then proceeded with, with the following results.

Mr. W. C. Girling, Ministers' Churchwarden
Mr. J. G. Poppy, People's Churchwarden
Mr. E. Binnie, Hon. Treasurer
Colonel A. Reid, Hon. Secretary
Capt. I. Watt and Mr. W. G. Mannar, Sidesmen

A unanimous and enthusiastic vote of thanks, was carried, to Mr. Thos. Binnie for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of hon. sec. and hon. treasurer during his term of office.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Girling, Mr. Durose, Mr. Poppy and Mr. Whaits referred in the kindest possible manner to Dean and Mrs. Brandon's long residence in the Islands and desired, in the name of the Registered Vestry, at the last meeting at which they might possibly be present, to express regret at their departure and to wish them God speed. The Dean, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Brandon, thanked those present most warmly for their kind wishes and hoped, that those he had known so long would not drop out of his life entirely, that he would always be pleased to receive and answer letters written to him.

The Meeting was then brought to a close with the Benediction.

THE BAND OF HOPE.

We call attention to the serious deficit of £18 1 11 and beg that all out-standing subscriptions would be sent in as soon as possible.

Meetings will be held throughout the year on or about the following dates: April 18th, June 27th, August 22nd, October 17th, December 12th.

DARWIN RACE WEEK 1907.

After a terrific blow and rain on Saturday, the weather for the Race Week was all that could be desired. Riding into Darwin on Sunday was a treat, if riding in the Falklands is ever a treat. By Monday night the houses in Darwin were like buccoes on a wet day "full inside"; one house accommodating twenty three. Tuesday was dull early, but it turned out a perfect day on the course, just enough wind to temper the sun's heat.

The crowd was not as large as last year, but made up in quality what it lacked in quantity.

Dean Brandon was there, much interested in the racing and looking very well except while in the refreshment tent. North Arm was in a grasping mood and annexed more than half the 1st. prizes as well as the cup. There was a program, and it was carried out well. In the Athletic Sports there was no program and it was not carried out well.

Wednesday was a splendid day but into it were crammed the Sports (called Athletic by some people), the Industrial and Horticultural Exhibition, the Church House Bazaar, an entertainment by Mr. Homer and a dance. The Sports were very slack. No one knew what events were coming off and some of the usual events such as the obstacle race and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile seemed to be forgotten altogether. The starting was very casual. The long jump was carried out as in the case of Noah, who did not belong to the Amateur Athletic Association; skill in taking off being not required and competitors jumping about like mountebanks and turning head over heels in some cases. In putting the weight also unlimited latitude was allowed. The entries were taken down in a small note book and, apparently, when a page was filled, the entries closed! Then the bazaar was opened and attention was divided. This function was a most sporting effort on the part of Mrs. Moir and her young lady assistants, their goods being sold at the rate of 10/- a minute and realising just over £50.

A little flicker came towards the end of the Sports in a "thread the needle race" for a prize presented by Mr. G. A. Cobb; it was a lively little wind up; one needle would not be threaded and was found to have the eye at the wrong end. After this the Sports sputtered out like a damp firework.

On Thursday slackness was reduced to a fine art. The cricket match was not even given a chance of spattering. At the usual time starting the captain of the Cricket Club was playing polo over the green! Thus ended an enjoyable few days of "douce far niente". No notice was given to Honorary Members on other stations of the date of the Sports Week and next year Honorary Members will probably be very ordinary ones.

During the week Mr. T. A. Homer gave four of his dazzling displays of deceit in the carpenter's shop, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and drapery, the room being packed each night by a most appreciative audience of all ages. He would hold a dozen playing cards in one hand and, with a click, these cards would vanish from his hand and appear in his pocket with surprising regularity. He would pass a number of cards from one gentleman's inside pocket along "an invisible line of influence" to that of another without touching either of them except with his magic wand. He poured out a glass of wet water, put a handkerchief over it and handed it to a member of the audience and, when the would-be recipient held out a hand to take the water, with a flick it had disappeared; still more surprising was the way in which the full glass appeared again. He held a billiard ball between his finger and thumb and produced other balls from space. He playfully put one ball through the top of his head and took it out of his mouth. He "borrowed" a cigarette, placed a glass jar on the table, covered it and put a cloth over it, then smoked the cigarette and puffed the smoke towards the jar which on being uncovered, was seen to be full of smoke.

He did not return the cigarette. He also "borrowed" a white pocket handkerchief from a lady, got a second lady to mark it with a pair of scissors (after she had quite finished with it, it had a large round hole in the middle of it); after getting a red handkerchief similarly marked, he got a gentleman to repair the damage by magic, but the repairs were such that the red one had a white centre and the white one had a red centre; nothing upset by this accident, Mr. Homer took the two handkerchiefs back and after a little more magic, the white one was quite white again and fit to restore to its owner, likewise the red one was "in statu quo ante" or in plain English, red all over. He then produced three white silk handkerchiefs from nowhere, pushed them up into a roll of paper and, on coming out at the other end, they were coloured respectively "autumn green" "faded ginger" and maiden's blush"; the first two of these he tied together and found in a cylinder with its ends previously closed by one of the audience; as if this was not an impossible enough feat, he worked further magic and found the "maiden's blush" tied in between the other two coloured handkerchiefs. Then he "borrowed" a tall hat, thoughtfully broke an egg into it and beat it up, finally producing the same egg whole again.

He found in this peaceful looking hat not only a cannon ball but about a quarter of a mile of coloured paper out of which paper, he finally shook a large Union Jack. One of his cleverest tricks was his "Miser's Dream" in which he found money in the air and in all sorts of unexpected

ed places; these coins he dropped into the hat, not necessarily at the usual place, but he just threw them through the side of the hat or the crown or blew them in from his mouth; when the hat contained fifty or so coins and Mr. Homer was tired of getting money without working for it, he poured the lot into a glass and asked if anyone would like some, but, before any answer was given it had all disappeared into thin air and the dream was at an end.

The cannon ball also came to an end, as it was wrapped up in a piece of newspaper and not seen again. Mr. Homer gave a short display of ventriloquism and, with other clever tricks, proved that he is absolutely in the front rank in his sleight of hand work and that Darwin was most fortunate to have an opportunity of seeing performances which London would flock to see if they had the chance. It is to be hoped that Mr. Homer will give Stanley a treat before long.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *New Government Offices* were opened on the 8th March when the Colonial Secretary held a reception in the Court House. The two new offices have been added to the back of the present buildings and supply a much and long needed want.

The Prize Firing of the Volunteers took place at the Range on the 9th March the weather conditions were most satisfactory. Mr. Summers won the Cup.

The weather has been so unusually dry and fine for nearly two months that the shortness of water in Stanley has become a serious difficulty to an unprecedented degree. A severe thunder-storm was reported on the 20th March at Fox Bay but though much sheet lightning was seen in Darwin and elsewhere to the south west nothing happened in Stanley beyond a temporary lowering of the normal temperature and cloudy skies, soon followed by the sunshine we have so long enjoyed, but which one would now gladly exchange for blessed rain. Never within memory, has the soil in gardens &c. been so dry at this time of the year!

It will be remembered, our last issue contained an extract from "Vanity Fair" of 26th December where the Falklands are described as "cold windy humps of land" and the inhabitants, as having no interest in life beyond the price of mutton! An indignant correspondent from the Camps writes: "We are much surprised and grieved at the hopeless state of ignorance that *Vanity Fair* is in" He encloses an indictment in verse expressive of the sentiments of many indignant Kelpers, which we hope will some day reach the desk of the editor of *Vanity Fair* and induce

him to re-consider the climatic conditions of the Falkland Isles, and the intellectual status of their inhabitants!

But, we fear, he will obtain no reliable information from Blue books or Gazettes; he must obtain it first hand from Mr. Golding-Bird himself.

VANITY FAIR.

Is Vanity Fair when she talks such rot
With her cold wet humps by the sea?
Does she really think that the truth she's got
When she prints this diddleddee?

Do we sit all day in rows on the beach
And chat about mutton and prices?
Do we weep and wail as its value falls?
Do we dance and sing when it rises?

When is this frozen mutton sold?
Where are the dripping buyers?
Is it bought by the pound, the foot, or the
Is it killed by the telephone wires? [hump?

Have we got no hearts? Have we got no heads?
That we gas about nothing but mutton?
For the news of the world and the things outside
Do none of us care a button?

Do we dress in wode as we sit on the humps?
Will they find us in beads or in shells?
Do we speak Chinese? Are we blackskinned
Are we clad in feathers and smells? [frumps?

Do we have more rain than they do at home?
Do we get less sun by the meter?
Is there beauty none in our hills and ponds,
In our streams? Are their flowers sweeter?

No, Vanity Fair, you're wide of the mark
By thousands and thousands of miles.
Perhaps you were thinking of Heligoland,
Guadaloupe, or the Laccadive Isles?

A. F. COBB.

HOW A KELPER HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF.

We are delighted to be able to record the successful and promising start in life of one born, and who lived several years in the Falklands. Everybody remembers Mr. and Mrs. Blake and their family who lived many years at Hill Cove; some knew them personally. Their second son E.W. H. (Willie) Blake entered H. M.'s Navy a few years ago, and has been a midshipman on H. M. S. *Venerable* in the Mediterranean Squadron. He is now moved, with his Captain, who asked for him, on to H. M. S. *King Edward VII* the Flagship in the Channel Fleet.

He lately won the King's Gold Medal which is given for all round excellence in work and conduct.

We heartily wish him continued success in his career.

It is just a year since Nurse Barnes arrived in the Colony; she has ever since assiduously devoted herself to her duties, with scarcely an idle day, and we feel sure we voice the opinion of people generally in stating that her services have been thoroughly appreciated.

(Continued on page 3 of cover.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(*The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.*)

IMPORTED LABOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE].

Sir,—The letters which have lately appeared in the F. I. M., concerning imported Labour have been very interesting; but I trust you will be able to give me a little space, to write a few words in defence of the Kelpers more especially in answer to the letter signed R.S.V.P.

Let me state at once, that I believe the employer of labour, has a perfect right to engage men from home if it pleases him. It is his money by which they are paid, and a man, (even a sheep-farmer who some think should be an exception) surely has the right to spend his own, in what manner he thinks best.

But is the employer of labour doing wisely when he gets men from home, when he is able to obtain Falkland Islanders? This of course is a matter of opinion, but after 16 years of Camp life, it is my belief that the Kelper is the best man for the camp. I am not a Kelper, but as a man who takes an intelligent interest in the work and the workers of the country, I maintain without hesitation that the natives are every bit as good as the man from home. Doubtless there may be exceptions and examples may be given of Kelpers, who are no good for man or master, but it is not just to condemn the majority for the few, and besides, failures can be shown amongst the imported men.

R. S. V. P.: in his letter, (I mean the first part, for the second part is really so vague that one does not quite know what he means) puts the blame of impoliteness on the Kelpers, and advises them to travel extensively in order that they may learn how to raise their caps. I am afraid if they followed his absurd advice they would return in a far worse state than they left, for the manners and customs of the working class of other countries is not all to be desired or copied.

I think personally, that the Kelper has a very good idea of true politeness, and whilst admitting they have not the word "sir" continually on their lips, and allowing that they do not raise their caps so high and bow so low, as some do, yet I would remind your correspondent that true politeness does not consist of lip service, and much bowing, and I had rather see the Kelper without these graces, which better become the Latin race than the English.

In the 16 years of Camp life I have met and lived with many a crowd, good, bad and indifferent, and at the present time, I am living in a cook-house, of which all the inmates are Kelpers, with the exception of myself; I find, that in spite of their lack of good manners, the work of the station is done as well as in other stations, and I have not seen any of them behave to the lady

friends of our employer, in the matter described by R. S. V. P. They are good men for work and as companions, they are obliging and kind to one who is somewhat their senior in age. They are what, one of our foremost authors describes as "clean living Britishers", and I do not suppose that our crowd is a picked one, or one that is in any way different from the rest of Falkland Island people.

I thank, you Sir, for this opportunity to show my esteem for the Kelpers of both sexes who have shown themselves to me, to be a body of people, well worthy of esteem.

I am Yours &c. M. F. B. 9th Feb. 1907.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE]

Sir,—There have been several replies to my letter on the subject of "imported labour", but to my idea, there has not been a single argument put forward that has dealt directly on the matter under discussion.

One correspondent after trying carefully to impress on me, that because he does not agree with me on the subject, that everything I have stated must therefore necessarily be absurd; he is evidently one of those gentlemen who think that everybody who does not see with their eyes, and endorse their opinions must consequently be a fool.

He then refers me to an extract from a paper dealing with the degeneration of the British work-man, and which describes the British people as a "nation playing at work," I think if any body seriously reflects on that statement they will agree with me, that, that is another argument in favour of my protest against importing labour, as I do not think it would in any way benefit the colony by importing men, who according to the article referred to are past masters in the noble art of "playing at work". I do not see any good to be got, by the Falklander graduating under such teachers.

Then R. S. V. P. puts forward another plea for the imported article, viz: that the Falklander is not polite enough to his employer or to his employer's friends; and that he does not wonder that the masters prefer the smart and good mannered men from abroad, but R. S. V. P. will find that good manners alone will not get through the season's work, and, as a rule, he will generally find the best worker the most independent.

A few years ago, when the export duty was first placed upon the wool shipped from these islands, the farmers both on the east and west, sent a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, protesting against the imposition of the tax, and there was also a letter accompanying the petition signed by the farmers. I was lucky enough to get hold of a printed copy both of the petition and the letter.

In the letter the farmers gave their reasons for objecting to the tax and amongst the reasons

given was "the high price of, and inferior labour in the Colony."

I wonder what an Australian or New Zealand sheep miser would think if he could get his sheep shorn at about three shillings and fourpence per hundred; I can imagine what rejoicing there would be among them.

Where I am working, two men arrived from Great Britain both receiving full monthly pay the same as the rest of us, they are so smart that it takes two of them to do the work that has always been done by two boys receiving half the pay; one of them is about the slowest man in his movements that I have ever come across.

No doubt R. S. V. P. is one of the old class of Tories, who consider that the working man should be content in the position in which God has placed him, and ought not to try and better his condition, and that it is rank heresy for him to contradict his "supposed betters"? and also it must be an article of faith for him to worship the parson and squire.

I believe in politeness and civility to all men, not only to my employer, but also to my fellow working-men and as long as I act honourably I consider myself as good as any man, be he prince or pauper, I do not see why I should bow and scrape, or grovel and metaphorically lick the dust from any man's feet simply because he happens to employ me. He does not give me work because he has any special regard for me, for if he does not employ one man he has to employ another, for a master is as much dependent on the working man, as the working man is on the master, I am not speaking individually but collectively.

Let any employer try the experiment of importing a full complement of men from Britain, I do not mean specially picked men, but men of the usual kind that generally come here and let them do all the work for a year including shearing, gathering, dipping, killing, horse taming and peat cutting and let his neighbour on the next farm with an equal quantity of sheep, employ the same number of Falklanders and see who will get along the best.

I will now thank you in anticipation for taking so much space in your valuable magazine.
I am Sir, Yours obediently, PRO BOXO PUBLICO.

"[In that state of life unto which it *shall* please God to call me]"—God calls us through our own exertions to the states of life we fill.

A man here in perfect health asked for two shillings; his request was refused with the remark "You must have made a very poor use of the life which God has given you."

A little civility between the individuals of all classes to each other is the Christ oil which makes the wheels of life move with little friction. "Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King." Ed.]

THE RETROGRADE OF SPORT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.)

The omission of the children's annual treat during this and the preceding year, brings home to us the fact, that in all matters of sport etc which depend upon the general public for support, we are, decidedly, retrogressing.

How can we account for this state of apathy in which we have fallen? During the youth of our fathers, Stanley could boast of its annual sports for young and old (including properly organized horse-racing), its rowing team and its social club: whilst now it is little short of an impossibility to provide annually a day's sport for the children.

Increased population, so far from facilitating the promotion of such organisations, has done much to retard it by giving rise to so many distinctive classes of society, which render that co-operation, so essential to the success of any undertaking, absolutely impossible.

The employers of to-day are also in a measure to blame. Unlike their predecessors, they have no place for sport; their sole aim is to get as much as possible out of their employes, giving as little as they conveniently can in return.

That recent, most admirable institution, however, the Stanley Industrial Exhibition, has gone far to show what perseverance and determination can accomplish in the face of such opposition, and it behoves us therefore to profit by this example, shake off this lethargy which possesses us and endeavour by a determined effort, to resuscitate the dormant spirit of sport.

CARPE DIEM.

THE CHILDREN'S ANNUAL TREAT.

A public meeting was called on the 19th March with a view to resuscitating the above movement, and as a result it was decided to hold the treat on the 2nd April.

The weather, which had thus far been exceptionally fine, changed on the evening of the 1st, and the following day proved somewhat cold, though the absence of rain rendered it quite tolerable.

The sports in the paddock were well attended. There was the usual keen competition in athletics, and the customary struggle for possession of the swings. Casualties, we understand, were conspicuous by their absence.

After the programme of races etc. had been duly carried out, the crowd removed to the Assembly Room, where the prizes were presented by Mr. Durose. Preparations were then made for tea, which is the most important item in the whole event from the youngsters' point of view.

Grace having been said by the Dean, the children, whose appetites had been sharpened by their romp in the paddock, "fell to" with a deter-

mination to put Mr. Bigg's capabilities as caterer to the test, which, fortunately they survived.

There were 291 present including adults, and when all had satisfied the demands of the "inner man", the room was cleared to allow the children to play, which they did with much spirit till 9 p. m.

The majority of them then left for their homes and the dance for adults commenced, being kept up till midnight.

This latter, (though very enjoyable) as compared with the children's part, showed a lamentable want of energy and "go". The youngsters are, undoubtedly, far ahead of us in this sort of thing.

The whole matter, however, was a distinct success, and much credit is due to the Committee and those who assisted generally, in providing the day's amusement. *Communicated.*

Christ Church Cathedral Offertory Account, FOR THE YEAR ENDING EASTER 1907.

DR.		By amount collected to wipe out deficit			
To Deficit	£4 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$			4 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
To WAGES:—		" Offertory April (part)	3 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
" " Sexton	34 6 0	" " May	5 8 3		
" " Organ blowing	6 18 10	" " June	6 19 5		
" " Bell Ringer	5 14 6	" " July	5 18 9		
" " Sunday School	2 11 0	" " August	7 10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
" " Washing	16 0	" " September	7 6 9		
	50 6 4	" " October	5 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
To SPECIAL OFFERTORIES		" " November	6 16 4		
Choir and S. School	12 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " December	19 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Diocesan Fund	2 11 1	" " January '07	5 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	15 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " February	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
To Insurance Premium	11 15 0	" " March	11 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" Stores	9 4 2			91 11 6	
	20 19 2	" Sale of Seats		10 0 0	
To Printing	1 4 0	" Subscription towards painting roof		15 0 0	
" Painting Church Roof	18 11 8				
" Balance	10 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	£121 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$			£121 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	

By Balance 10 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

April 2nd, 1907.

Audited and found correct, W. C. GIRLING.

T. BINNIE, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

CHURCH HOUSE ACCOUNTS, EASTER 1907.

To Cost of House	890 11 0	By Subscriptions	802 9 9
" Cost of Porch	53 9 0	" Balance due	141 10 3
	£944 0 0		£944 0 0
To Interest on Loans, Taxes, Insurance, etc, etc.	150 6 11	By Rent received	105 0 0
	£150 6 11	" Balance due	45 6 11
	£186 17 2		£150 6 11
To Balance of Cost brought down	45 6 11	By Loan outstanding	200 0 0
" Balance of Working brought down	141 10 3	Less, amount in hand	13 2 10
	£186 17 2		£186 17 2

W. C. GIRLING, *Hon. Treas.*

CHOIR FUND.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING EASTER 1907.

DR.		CR.	
To Organist	12 0 0	By Subscriptions	12 15 8
„ Rebinding of Choir books	2 6 7	„ Withdrawals from Savings	} 13 11 1
„ Deposits in Savings Bank on } Choir boys account	8 18 5	„ Bank to pay off Choir boys	
„ Deficit in Bank book	1 4 2	„ Choir box	17 0
„ Printing for Festival Service	13 0	„ Christmas Offertories	6 1 4
„ Share of printing for		„ Festival Service Offertory	2 4 8
„ „Envelope Collection”	2 6	„ Balance from a cheque	1 10
„ Cyril Williams on leaving		„ Sale of flowers at Exhibition	1 0
„ the Colony	12 3	„ Balance Easter 1906	4 15 2
„ Walter Summers on voice break- } ing after 5 years service	5 16 1		
„ Norman Watt on voice breaking } after 3 years and 9 months	5 15 10		
„ Ray Carey on voice breaking } after 4 years	2 16 0		
„ Cash balance in hand	2 11		
	£40 7 9		£40 7 9
		„ Cash Balance	2 11

J. BRANDON, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CAMP PRIZE FUND, MARCH 1906-1907.

To Cost of Camp Prizes	4 8 3	By Balance in hand	3 9 4
„ „ „ Sunday School Prizes &c.	7 8 4	„ Subscriptions received	14 15 9
„ Balance in hand	6 8 6		
	£18 5 1		£18 5 1

BAND OF HOPE ACCOUNT MARCH 1906-1907.

To Band of Hope Meeting April	2 11 6	By Meetings and Subscriptions	25 10 8
„ „ „ „ May	2 18 6		
„ „ „ „ August	2 3 4		
„ „ „ „ November	2 11 6		
„ „ „ „ December	2 14 9		
„ „ „ „ Jan. 1907	2 13 0		
„ Papers for 1906	14 0 0		
„ Papers for 1907	14 0 0	Deficit	18 1 11
	£43 12 7		£43 12 7

ENVELOPE COLLECTION. (*Issued September 1906.*)

By Sustentation Fund (Stanley)	£10 7 6
„ Sunday School Fund	3 6 6
„ Choir	6 11 6
„ Sustentation Fund (Camp)	2 17 6
„ Camp Prizes	3 12 6
	Total £26 15 6

The ENGLISH ELEMENTARY and HIGH SCHOOLS,

Punta Arenas.

No. 1. A MIXED SCHOOL

Boys from 5 to 16 years (Boarders 7 to 16 years).
Girls from 5 to 12 years (Boarders 7 to 12 years).
First rate Primary and Commercial education.
Thorough English and Spanish, Short-hand and Book-keeping.
Boarders £48 per an. payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.
Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are skilled teachers and well up to date.

No. II. GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OVER 12 YEARS.

Miss Bridges a highly accomplished and fully certified teacher, with great experience. Thorough English and Spanish, French, Drawing and Needlework.
Boarders £48 per an. (12 to 16 years) payable in advance quarterly or half-yearly.

Extras. German, Dancing and Painting, £2 per quarter.

Each Girl has a separate cubicle, curtained off, special attention is given to deportment and social training.

The education is as good as any that can be had in Buenos Aires or at home, and the place being healthy and the children acclimatised, there is less risk of serious illness and they are within easy reach of their parents.

Bathrooms with hot and cold water laid on in both schools.

Sanitary arrangements of the highest possible perfection.

NOTICE.

WANTED.

In Stanley A HOUSE-KEEPER Married or Single.

Apply to THE EDITOR.

A LITTLE GIRL to adopt.

apply to THE EDITOR.

Price of Magazine:—Unstamped 4/- per annum: stamped 4/6: single copies, 4d. each. Copies can be obtained at the Parsonage, Stanley.

Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each: 4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum: £3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:— 5/- per month for staple-fastening Circulars: 7/6.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Feb. 11th, *Lafonia* from Darwin.
 " 11th, *Gwendolin* from Hill Cove.
 " 13th, R. M. S. *Orissa* from Liverpool. Passengers:—*Mrs. & Misses (2) Kennedy, Miss Hill*
 " 11th, *Consort* from North Arm. [*& Mrs. Barnes.*]
 " 15th, S. S. *Duendes* from Liverpool-
 " 17th, *Lafonia* from San Carlos.
 " 20th, *Richard Williams* from Pebble Islands. Pass:—*Mr. J. Kirwan.*
 " 22nd, *Consort* from North Arm.
 " 24th, *Margaret* from Port Howard.
 " 27th, *Gwendolin* from Fox Bay and San Carlos.
 " 28th, R. M. S. *Oriana* from Valparaiso. Pass:—*Mrs. M. Johnson.*
- March 1st, *Lafonia* from Darwin.
 " 7th, *Gwendolin* from Teal Inlet.
 " " *Consort* from North Arm.
 " 10th, *Margaret* from Port Howard, etc.
 " 12th, S. S. *Hauken* from Fox Bay.
 " 13th, *Consort* from Johnsons Harbour.
 " 13th, R. M. S. *Oropesa* from Liverpool.
 " 15th, *Gwendolin* from Fitzroy.
 " 20th, S. S. *Scip* from Fox Bay.
 " 20th, S. S. *Potosi* from Valparaiso.
 " 22nd, *Consort* from Lively Island.
 " 23rd, *Lafonia* from Roy Cove, Keppel etc. Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. Whaitz, and Mrs Osborne.*
 " 24th, *Gwendolin* from Fox Bay Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. Gurling and son, Mrs. Pucke and son.*
 " 26th, *Consort* from Port Louis.
 " 26th, S. S. *Hauken* from Fox Bay.
 " 28th, R. M. S. *Ortega* from Valparaiso Pass:—*Mrs. Martin 2 and children.*
 " 28th, S. S. *Alejandro* from Punta Arenas.
 " 30th, *Margaret* from Roy Cove.

DEPARTURES.

- Feb. 12th, *Lafonia* for San Carlos. North.
 " 14th, R. M. S. *Orissa* for Valparaiso.
 " 16th, *Gwendolin* for Fox Bay and San Carlos South.
 " 18th, *Consort* for North Arm.
 " 19th, *Bk. Werra* for Falmouth.
 " 21st, S. S. *Duendes* for Valparaiso.
 " 23rd, *Lafonia* for Darwin.
 " 28th, R. M. S. *Oriana* for Liverpool Pass:—*Mrs. and Misses (2) Kennedy.*
- March 2nd, *Richard Williams* for Pebble Island.
 " 2nd, *Gwendolin* for Teal Inlet Pass:—*Mrs. Rowen, Miss A. Aitken.*
 " 8th, *Lafonia* for Roy Cove.
 " 9th, *Consort* for Johnson's Harbour.
 " 11th, *Gwendolin* for Fitzroy.
 " 12th, *Margaret* for Goose Green.
 " 13th, R. M. S. *Oropesa* for Valparaiso.
 " 15th, S. S. *Hauken* for Fox Bay.
 " 16th, *Consort* for Lively Island.
 " 18th, *Gwendolin* for Fox Bay Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. Gurling and son, Mrs. Pucke and son and*
 " 19th, *Margaret* for Port Stephens etc. [*Mr. T. Binnie.*]
 " 21st, S. S. *Scip* for Fox Bay and Port Stephen.
 " 23rd, S. S. *Potosi* for London.
 " 28th, R. M. S. *Ortega* for Liverpool Pass:—*Mrs. Foley, Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Phillips & family,*
 " 30th, *Gwendolin* for Hill Cove. [*Mr. Oswald, B.A.*]
 " 31st, S. S. *Alejandro* for Salvador
- April 1st, *Margaret* for Hill Cove.
 " 1st, *Consort* for Speedwell Island.
 " 3rd, *Lafonia* for Spring Point, Dunnose Head.
 S. S. *Alejandro*—This steamer, belonging to Mr. J. Menendez, brought over 100 mares, 80 of which are for the Falkland Islands Company, the balance being for Mr. Felton. After discharging these animals in Stanley the vessel proceeded to Salvador for a load of sheep for Patagonia.
 S. S. *Scip*—This small steamer arrived in Stanley after her return from whaling at the South Shetlands. She belongs to another Norwegian firm, who have obtained a licence to catch whales round the Islands.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

have arrived per "BARDEN" for

Mr. C. William's Store.

Galvanized corrugated iron, 7, 8 and 9 foot lengths.
Galvanized Ridging 6 feet lengths.
Brass Rail Fenders. Chair Bedsteads. Spring Bedsteads. Mattresses.
Chest of Drawers. Bedroom Suites. Windsor Chairs.
Soup Plates. Dinner Plates, Dishes, &c. Washing Boilers, &c. Stew Pans, &c.
Flooring Boards. Lining Boards 6". Bedroom Stoves. Cookhouse Ranges.
Parrafin in 40 gal. brls. Paint Oil. Putty. Paints.
Coarse Salt in 1 cwt. bags. Enamelled Ware, all descriptions.

ENGLISH MEADOW HAY in 150 lb. bales.

By Last Outward Bound Steamer:-

Foot Balls. Spanish Grammars. Toning and Fixing Solution.

Man Wants But "LITTLE" Here Below.

"Ye men in camp with unclean sheep,
Who've tried most dips, both dear and cheap,
If you would truly dip, and well,
And have fine sheep and wool to sell,
Pray list to me, this is the tip,
Be sure you use just "LITTLE'S DIP."

PRICE 2/6 PER GALLON AT

Globe Store.

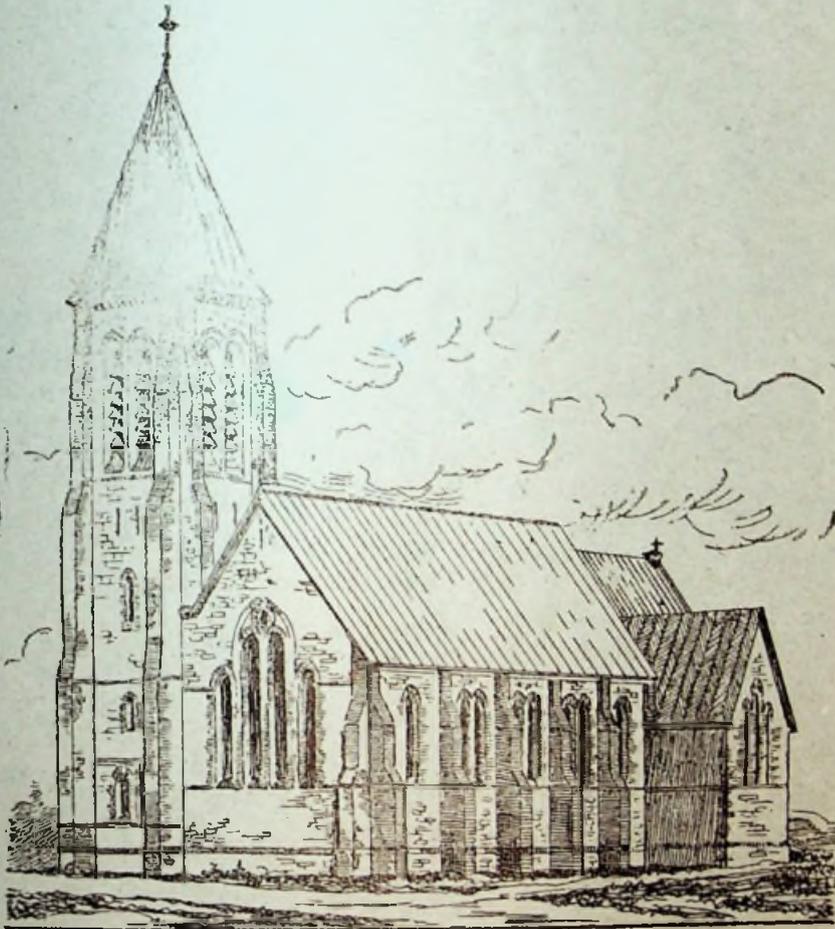
No. 1. VOL XIX.

MAY 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR, THE VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON. M. A.



CLERGY—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. C. R. Hall, B. A. (Cambridge), Assistant Chaplain.
SELECT VESTRY—Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Churchwarden.
Mr. J. G. Poppy, People's Churchwarden,
Mr. E. Binnie, Hon. Treasurer.
Colonel A. W. Reid, D.S. O. Hon. Secretary.
Capt. J. Watt and Mr. W. G. Mannan,—Sidesmen.

Miss Mannan, Organist.

Mr J. F. Summers, Sexton.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

THE BAZAAR

(To defray the Debt on the Church House)

will (D.V.) be held in the Assembly Rooms on
Thursday evening, 16th May, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Admission 6d.

Any Contributions for Sale will be gratefully received.

The Pound Stall (A Novelty.) We specially ask everyone to kindly contribute something towards this.

You can send 1 lb. or as many lbs. as you like of any article weighed and sold by the lb. *But each lb. must form one separate parcel* with the cost price marked thereon, as they will be sold at Store prices only. Tea, sugar, jam, milk, candles, soap, biscuits, cake, nails, sweets, &c, &c, any thing sold by the lb. weight will be suitable for this Stall.

(Kindly send your parcel or parcels, not later than Tuesday 14th inst, to Mrs. Dean, or Mrs. Brandon, or Mrs. Whaits (c/o Mrs. Willis.)

The Refreshment Stall will be glad of anything of an eatable nature from tea, sugar, coffee and milk to cakes, scones, &c.

(please send as usual to Mrs. Dean)

Cut flowers, sent to the Church House to Mrs. Hall on the morning of the 16th, Plants and Vegetables to the Assembly Rooms on the afternoon of the 16th, would be most acceptable.

There will be a Guessing Competition.

Seeing, Tasting and Smelling Competitions and a Hat Trimming Competition for Men, under the able management of Mrs. Watt.

Another Attraction will be a Gipsy Encampment when Gipsies will have Wares to sell and Fortunes to tell.

There will also be a Fishpond with a good stock of fish.

BIRTHS.

CLETHERO. April 20th, Estancia, the wife of J. Clethero, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND-ATKINS. March 30th, Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Annie Atkins to Robert Sutherland.

DEATHS.

SKILLING. April 13th, Third Corral, San Carlos, S., wife of Robert Skilling.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. BROWNS, desire to thank the public of Stanley for their great kindness towards their little girl during her illness, and their sympathy in our sad bereavement; also those who so kindly sent wreaths.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ANNIE ATKINS.

Miss A. Atkins has such a large connection in these Islands that we feel sure the account of her wedding written by one of the guests, will be read with interest.

If I am not mistaken, the first marriage of Britishers, by a British minister, was celebrated in Santa Cruz, Patagonia, on 30th, March last, when Canon Aspinall, St. James' Punta Arenas, Chile, joined in holy matrimony, Miss Annie Atkins, late of the Falkland Islands, and niece of the Chief Constable of Stanley, and Mr Robert Sutherland, sheepfarmer, late of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

A large assembly of Britishers and natives attended, some of the guests having had a three days' ride to be present.

The ceremony took place in the "Hotel Progress" at four o'clock in the afternoon, in delightful weather.

Miss Atkins, attended by Miss Smith and Miss Margaret Sinclair as bridesmaids, was given away by Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. W. J. Lewis acting as groomsmen.

After the union, showers of rice and old boots were poured upon the newly wed, cake and wine were served, healths were drunk, speeches made, "Jolly good fellows" sung, and cheers given, in good old British fashion, for the happy couple.

In the evening over 100 guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner, over which much merriment prevailed, and which added greatly to the charm of the occasion.

Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with much zest till long after sunrise on the following morning.

Excellent music was supplied by Mr. F. O. Lewis at the piano, assisted by several of the natives of Santa Cruz on mandolines, guitars, and violin.

The presents were numerous, beautiful, and of a useful nature, and were sent from all corners of Patagonia.

A week later another happy little gathering assembled at the "Progress" to witness the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland for their home in the camp, in a pretty little coach, (built for two), and pair, the present of a companion of Mr. Sutherland's.

Goodbyes were said midst cheers, wishes of pleasant and safe journey, and God speed.

The expressions of all were voiced in one sentiment—that there never had been a jollier or more brilliant wedding since Santa Cruz became a town.

DEAN BRANDON'S ITINERARY—LAFONTA.

April 5th, Bluff Cove, Fitzroy N., Hillside, Fitzroy S. 6th, Island Harbour, Mount Pleasant, Hill Head, Black Rock, High Hill, and Darwin. 7th, Matins, Sunday School, Evensong twice. 8th, Adventure Sound, Mappa, and North Arm. 9th, Cattle Point and Hawk Hill. 9th—12th, Hawk Hill, lighting fires for Bleaker Island. 12th, Horn Hill, and North Arm. 13th, North Arm House, Lion Creek, and North Arm. 14th, Matins, Evensong—twice. Bible Reading. 15th, 16-17th, Danson Harbour. 16th, Speedwell Island,

and George Island. 18th, Danson Harbour, Moffit Harbour, Finlay Harbour, Chico Point. Wharton Harbour. 19-21st, Chico Point, Great L. 22nd, Wharton Harbour, Cygnet Harbour, Egg Harbour, Hope Cottage, Mariquita, Orquita and Darwin. 23rd, Lafonta, Babbas, Camilia Creek, Darwin, and Mount Pleasant. 24th, Hillside, Bluff Cove, and Stanley.

SUMMARY OF WORK :—Services 11.

Baptism 1. Sunday School 1. Bible Readings 14, Houses visited 52.

April 20th, Left Stanley for the North Camps.

CHURCH SERVICES

SUNDAY :—**Morning Prayer** at 11 a.m.
 " **Evening Prayer** at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS

Morning Prayer (daily) at 8.45.
Evening Prayer (daily) at 6 p.m.
Evening Prayer (Wednesday) at
 [7 p.m.]

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 12 noon: and on the 2nd, 4th and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month at 8. a.m.

THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and CHURCHINGS on any Sunday or week day.

CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Evening Service, at 7.45 p.m.,

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 3.40 p.m.

CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10. a.m.

THE SELECT VESTRY meets on the 3rd Monday of every month in the Vestry at 8. P.M. All Letters should be addressed to Mr. A.W. Reid, D.S.O., Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Friday at 3.30. p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday at 4 p.m., and on Friday at 3.30.p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30 a.m, and in the Infant School at 10.30 a.m, (Mr. A. W. Reid, D.S.O. Hon. Treas.

AVERAGES, APRIL 1907.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION ... Morning ...	109
" " ... Evening ...	145
NUMBER OF COINS ... Morning ...	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " ... Evening ...	65 $\frac{1}{4}$
Number at S. School ... Morning ...	70
" " " " ... Afternoon ...	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of coins in the Offertories :—	
• sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 crowns. 0	
four shilling piece, 1 half-crown, 3 florins,	
37 shillings, 88 sixpences, 139 threepenny-	
pieces, 154 pence, 9 half-pence, 0 farthings	
& 0 other coins.	Total 421

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORY, APRIL 1907.

By Balance	£10 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. By Offertory	1 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
14. " "	1 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. " "	1 17 "
28. " "	1 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£17 0 5

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages :—	
" Sexton	3 0 0
" Washing	2 0
" Organ Blower	10 0
" " .. extra (omitted in March a/c)	4 0
" Bell Ringer	10 0
" Sunday School	4 0
" Balance in hand	12 10 5
	£17 0 5

E. BINNIE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

BAPTISMS.

REIVE. George Island, April 16th, Ann Reive.
 SPENCER. Stanley, April 21st, William Spencer.
 BROWN. Stanley, April 21st, Arthur Charles Percival Brown.
 DUNCAN. Stanley, April 28th, Normana Edith Duncan.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Ascension Day 9th inst, 11. a. m and 7.p. m.

SELECT VESTRY NOTICES.

May 26th, Trinity Sunday the Offertories will be devoted to FOREIGN MISSIONS. (S. A. M. S.)

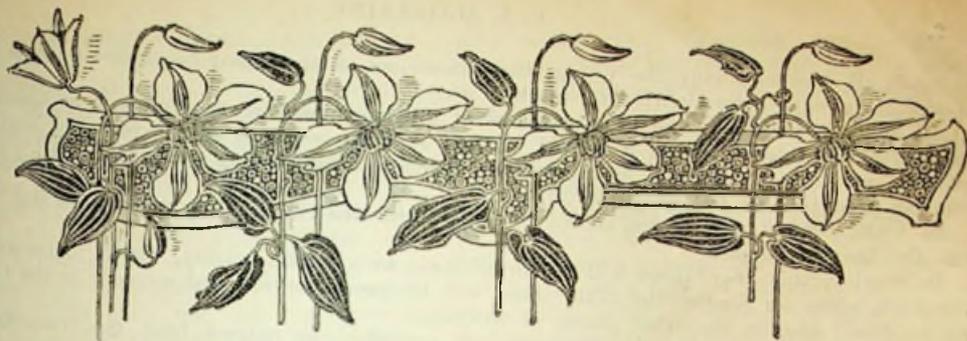
A CONVERSAZIONE will be held in the Assembly Rooms on Monday evening, 13th inst. at 8.15 p.m. for the purpose of welcoming to the Colony the Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird who is expected by the mail of the 8th inst.

All adult members of the Community are cordially invited to be present.

ALEC REID,
Hon. Sec.

THE BAND OF HOPE.

Meetings will be held throughout the year on or about the following dates: June 27th, August 22nd, October 17th, December 12th.



The AGAZINE.
FALKLAND I.

VOL. XIX No. 1.

MAY 1907.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

A MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

THE following Message to the Nation, signed by the respective heads of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church in England, and the Free Churches, has been issued by the "Sunday (National Observance) United Movement," as representative of various Christian bodies in England:—

We desire to call the attention of our fellow country men to the combined efforts which are being made to set forth explicitly and forcibly the principle of Sunday observance.

We believe it to be literally impossible to exaggerate the importance of this matter to the wellbeing of the nation.

It is not merely that one day's rest in seven contributes vastly to the physical and mental efficiency of men

and women and children, and tends to make our home life more truly what English life ought to be.

There is more than this.

Under the sacred sanction which attaches to the Lord's Day, it is intended that all should have opportunity, in the worship of Almighty God, to escape from the grip of ordinary cares and occupations into regions of higher thought and nobler aspiration.

We are convinced that on adequate and reasonable Sunday observance depends in no small measure the possibility of promoting in England the deeper, the more sacred, and the more enduring interests of our common life.

RANDALL, Cantuar.

FRANCIS, Archbishop of Westminster.

J. SCOTT LIDGETT, President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches.

We specially commend to the notice of our readers, the above important declaration which, as may be seen, has been issued and signed by the Heads of the great religious denominations.

THE "EMPIRE DAY" MOVEMENT.

Watchwords: "Responsibility, Duty, Self-sacrifice"

Motto: "One King, One Fleet, One Empire"

The movement is intended to be a bond of union between the many peoples who comprise the British Empire. It is "an effort throughout the King-Emperor's Dominions to remind all British subjects of the virtues which make a good Citizen, such as loyalty, patriotism, courage, endurance, respect for, and obedience to, lawful authority, and to encourage self-sacrifice for the public good;

to teach all, and especially the young, the sacredness of the Trust committed to them; and to inspire them with determination to do their duty."

All Schools, Churches and Congregations of all denominations are invited to co-operate in the movement by celebrations of a special nature: such as sermons, &c. in places of worship, and suitable addresses to children in the schools, either on Empire Day itself, (May 24th), or on the Sunday preceding or following the 24th.

In 1906, 38,338 schools are known to have celebrated Empire Day on the 24th May, throughout the British Empire.

In Stanley, this year, there will be, in addition to a public holiday, special demonstrations on the 24th, while on Sunday the 27th, there will be special services and sermons in the Cathedral, as no doubt also in the other places of worship.

In the March number of the Magazine we published an extract from the "Over-Seas Mail" in which the writer reminds his readers to prepare for celebrating Empire Day and expresses the hope that every one would fly the Union Jack from his residence on the 24th. We hope that not only Stanley will look gay with bunting that day, but that every small settlement in the Islands will similarly celebrate the occasion.

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven who lovest all,
Oh help Thy children when they call:
That they may build from age to age,
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth,
With steadfastness and careful truth:
That, in our time, Thy Grace may give
The Truth whereby the Nations live.

Teach us to rule ourselves alway,
Controlled and cleanly night and day:
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for Judge, and not our friends:
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed
By fear or favour of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak:
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us delight in simple things,
And mirth that has no bitter springs:
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun!

Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died:
O Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart and hand through the years to be!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE BISHOP.

The Bishop writes under date April 5th, "approaching Montivideo" :—

"I left England on February 22nd and have visited Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, Moro Velho, Sao Paulo and Santos, so, that only now I am approaching the Plate and there I can scarcely stay until I have visited poor wrecked Valparaiso".

Beyond the intention of visiting Valparaiso as soon as possible, he could not form any plans until he reached Buenos Aires so that we are still doubtful as regards the date of his visit to Stanley.

We are glad to be able to state that the Bishop has succeeded in obtaining more than half the sum required for the Diocesan Division scheme. Of the £15,000 needed to carry out the scheme £5,000 has been subscribed in South America and £2,800 at home.

REV. C. K. BLOUNT.

We were very pleased to hear last mail of the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Blount and family at Buenos Aires. Mr. Blount writes, April 4th, from St. Peter's Vicarage, San Jose de Flores, Buenos Aires, where he was taking duty temporarily: "We reached Buenos Aires on March 13th, having been detained at Monte

Video for three days by a strike of stevedores". Canon and Mrs. Stevenson brought them out in a motor car to Flores which "is about five miles from the centre of the city, but the houses and shops extend all the way out and for about fifty squares beyond this street". A few days later they took Leonora and Birene to Quilmes to Miss Henley at St. Katharine's School where they are about the youngest in the school and are thoroughly happy.

The Church is close to the Vicarage, "a neat little iron building, lined throughout inside and well fitted. To the other side of the Church is the Church garden with nicely kept flower-beds. Palms, zinnias and other flowers all growing in profusion, and there is a wealth of blossoms just now. The grass between the beds is nicely cut and rolled...."

The Services are fairly well attended except Evensong. The hours are, Holy Communion 8 a. m. Sunday School or Children's Service 9.30. Matins 10.30. and Evensong 8.30. p. m. On Easter Day the Church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, roses chiefly, and fern fronds.

I have had one trip to the Camp, to Junia about 200 miles from here. I left Buenos Aires on a Tuesday afternoon at 3.30. and got there at 8.30. p. m. that night. Next morning at 7.30. I had a celebration of the Holy Communion. All the time I could spare I visited

The English folk and saw thirty-one families and many single men. At 5 o'clock I had a wedding. Evensong at 8 p. m., a Church meeting after the service (57 people at Church) and a Baptism after that. The father of the child was a Frenchman who only spoke Spanish, and the mother a German, who did not know English. So I gave her a German prayer book, and had a young lady who knew Spanish and German to interpret for me! I got back to my host's room—a young engineer on the railway at 11 o'clock. The train was due to leave at 1 30. a. m. in the morning, but was three hours and a half late! When we left Junin at 5 a. m. it was just getting light. . . .

There is one person who comes to Church here who has first a mile and a half drive to a station and then $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour in the train and a good walk to Church. . . .

On Easter Day we had 40 communicants and 65 of a congregation at Matins—all adults.

Referring to subscriptions in the Falklands for Church purposes Mr. Blount adds:—"Here the expense of subscriptions and almsgiving &c. &c. are twenty fold, but the people respond.

The offering at a Churching this morning was 10 dollars, or, almost a sovereign and the collections on last Sunday, (for no special purpose), from about 100 people, amounted to over £7. None of the people in the district are particularly wealthy and the expenses of living are enormous."

He ends with "our kindest and warmest regards to all friends."

THE BAND OF HOPE.

A meeting of the above was held on the 18th April. There was a crowded room. Three new members were enrolled and the Papers distributed. After a short address by Mr. Hall, Mr. Reid kindly sang a few Comic Songs which were greatly appreciated. The lights were then lowered while Miss Durose sang "The Lost Chord", pictures illustrating the song being thrown on the sheet.

A number of slides illustrating the sagacity of animals were then shewn followed by a set on the story of John Gilpin.

The portraits of the King and Queen was the signal for bringing a pleasant meeting to a close with the singing of "God save the King".

GENERAL NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES FOR ENGLAND.

The Governor and Mrs. Allardyce left on a five or six months absence for England on the 17th April in the *Orita*.

They had quite a cheery send-off. To begin with, it was a beautiful bright day and not too

much wind. The Volunteers and the Brass Band mustered in the Government paddock about 12 noon, thence marched down the road accompanied by a large contingent of children, and formed up in the dockyard. The Government House party followed soon after and embarked from the dockyard jetty in the *Samson* after shaking hands with the officials and a large number of others who had assembled to bid them farewell. Several accompanied their Excellencies on board. A mild and vigorous hurraing the *Samson* moved off and when a little way out, hove to while the band played God save the King and the salute of 17 guns was fired. The *Orita* which had, contrary to the usual practice, entered the harbour, sailed at about 2 p.m.

The Governor is under the necessity of consulting an oculist about his eyes; we hope he will return much benefited by the treatment.

A number of other residents, as will be seen by the shipping list, have left for long or short periods of absence. Among them was Mr. Thos. Watson, who has never fully recovered his health since his severe illness last winter. We trust the change and escaping the winter will be most beneficial to his health.

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

On the afternoon of 17th April a large gathering assembled at Government House to witness the swearing-in of Mr. H. E. W. Grant as Administrator during the absence of the Governor. At the conclusion of the ceremony a salute of 15 guns was fired.

His Honour will hold receptions at Government House on the afternoons of the first and third Wednesdays of the month.

MR. ALLAN.

It was with great satisfaction that we learned last mail that early in March Mr. Allan had most successfully gone through the operation, the need of which had necessitated his hurried departure to England last January. When the mail left he was going on as well as could be expected but had still another three to four weeks to remain in hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has again made its appearance, we are sorry to say, at the Third Corral after the quarantine had been removed.

Mrs. Skilling died on 13th, April after a few days illness. Strict quarantine is being maintained over the whole of San Carlos South Station and there is no fear of the infection spreading beyond the one house.

The weather during April continued unusually fine and dry. A furious outburst of winter in the shape of snow squalls on the 6th, gave place

in a few days to mild bright weather again. On the 12th it was so unusually warm, with a strong westerly wind blowing, that the idea and fear of an impending earthquake occurred to many. However before morning the wind had gone almost the round of the compass with a considerable fall of the temperature.

As a consequence of the prevalent, dry weather a fire broke out in the mass of diddle lee on the rincon to the south of Whalebone Bay. It has been burning for over a month, dying down apparently and then starting afresh with the rising of the wind. One dark cloudy windy night the illumination in the sky was most weird.

It is interesting to note a few particulars respecting the rainfall and temperature during 1906.

The total rainfall during the year was 25.660 inches. The number of rainy days was 217. The mean temperature was 42 deg. F. with a maximum of 69 deg. and a minimum of 19 deg. F.

December was apparently the wettest month of the year, the rainfall being then over 3 inches. In August and November it was over one inch, while in the two driest months of the season September '06 and March '07 the rainfall was only .915 and .730 respectively.

The Stanley-Darwin Telephone posts are now erected right into Stanley and only await the wire to complete the connection. Geese are still troublesome in flying against and breaking the wires but as they are often killed in return, it is hoped their comrades will soon learn the wisdom of avoiding them.

A propos of geese we read in the Gazette that they are decreasing in some parts of the Islands. The number of beaks purchased in the East Falklands during the year was 23,260, West Falklands 21,700-

The Works at the new Lighthouse which has replaced the old one at Cape Pembroke, are fast approaching completion. The new White Flashing Light in lieu of the present fixed light will be exhibited about 8th June.

It is equal in intensity of light to 105,000 candles, will flash every 10 seconds, and will be visible in clear weather for a distance of 16 miles.

GAZETTE NOTICES AND STATISTICS.

Mr. Arthur Coningsby Kirwan has been appointed Junior Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office with effect from 1st. January 1907.

Sheep.—The total number of sheep in the Colony at the end of May 1906 was 792,696, an increase of 1,892 during the year.

Lambing averaged 75 per cent.

Grass Seed.—Cocksfoot grass seed, if sown in the early spring in sheltered places, such as valleys and in soil other than peat would grow well and is one of the best artificial grasses to suit all purposes.

Population.—The estimated population for 1906 was 2,065. There were 56 births and 17 deaths.

Whaling and Sealing. The steam whaler *Admiralen* and her two tenders *Hauken* and *Ornen* obtained some 125 whales mostly of the Sei variety.

[The *Admiralen* left Port Stephens for Christiana on 3rd April. The smaller steamers are to remain in the Falklands for the winter, as before.

Jason Islands. It appears to be beyond question that some poachers have again been taking seal on these Islands, and what is more, they have apparently been stealing sheep at the same time. It is a great pity that measures cannot be adopted by which this cruel work might be put an end to.—Ed.]

In the Legislative Council held on 22nd March the Governor reviewed the two and a half years of his administration as follows:—"The assets and liabilities during the years 1904-05-06 were as follows:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Assets	£85,326,	£98,611	£110,185
Liabilities	56,550,	56,935,	58,709
Excess of Assets	28,776,	41,726,	51,476

During the same period although the revenue has remained more or less stationary with a yearly average of £15,576 the expenditure has been kept under the revenue, and the aggregate savings in this respect have been £1964. The Colony carries no debt, and its financial position may be regarded as a sound and satisfactory one, while a possible extension of the whaling and sealing industries, and the establishment of a peat briquetting factory, to work the Government peat reserves, may be expected to bring in a slightly increased revenue in the course of a few years. Ways and means should however in my opinion be found with as little further delay as possible for the betterment of the sanitation of Stanley, the improvement of the inter-colonial mail and passenger service, and the repair and extension of the public stone jetty which is in a dangerous condition."

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTED LABOUR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE F. I. MAGAZINE.)

Dear Sir,—I agree entirely with "M. F. B." and "Pro Bono Publico" on the subject of the Kelper's manners. I have a great admiration for the Kelpers (the "clean living Britisher" ones,

not those who seem to look at everything through blood-coloured spectacles and who pour out bad language and blasphemy whenever they open their mouths.) I wonder what "M.F.B." and "Pro Bono Publico" think of this side of the Kelpie, I did not mean for a moment that Kelpers as a class have bad manners. I merely asked if the "native driven from his just inheritance" was the one I described and then said "Yes, let him be driven, etc." Of course I did not really think that he would learn much good from the Bores and Lotus eaters. I was sure that the specimen I mentioned was the exception to prove the rule and not a type. I am not the classy old Tory "Pro Bono Publico" would have me be, and I think that the working man doing and living his best has no "betters" and is far superior to many parsons and squires.

With regard to the second part of my letter which "M.F.B." failed to understand. I asked

why the employers who do import labour import foreign labour, i.e. Scandinavians, Finns, Germans, etc, instead of only British, i.e. English, Scotch, Welsh or Irish and thus help to support members of the British Empire. I ended by asking why Englishmen use articles made in foreign countries instead of those equally or better manufactured in England and so help their fellow countrymen.

Why do "M.F.B." and "Pro Bono Publico" drink Van Houten's cocoa and not Fry's or Cadbury's and why do they light their pipes with horrid little Swedish matches instead of Bryant and May's good ones? By their acts they are helping Dutchmen and Swedes instead of English men and women. Mind, I have not said that "M.F.B." and "Pro Bono Publico" do drink cocoa or strike matches, I only ask why they do.

Yours, &c. R.S.V.P.

FALKLAND ISLANDS' VOLUNTEERS.

The annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps was held on Saturday 9th March in splendid weather. Shooting commenced at 9 a.m. and continued without interruption. There were 32 competitors.

His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Allardyce and Miss Hill visited the range in the afternoon, and also an unusually large number of the public.

The Commandant takes this opportunity of thanking the friends of the Corps for the very generous manner in which they have subscribed to the Prize Fund. The result is as follows:—

No. of Prize.	Name.	Yards	200.	500.	600.	Total.	Prizes.
1st.	Cpl. Summers, J. F.	29...	27...	24...	80		GOLD MEDAL (to be won 3 times), presented by Mr. L. Williams. CUP value £3. 12, & £1. 1. 0. in cash.
2nd.	Sgt. Watson, D.	29...	27...	14...	70		Silver Watch, value £2. 17. 0.
3rd.	Pte. Coleman, J.	27...	16...	23...	66		Set Sleeve Links, value £1. 6. & £1. 1. 0d. cash
4th.	Pte. Dick, D. ...	17...	23...	22...	62		Set Carvers, value £1. 5. & 15/- cash.
5th.	Sgt. Sullivan, D. J.	22...	14...	25...	61		Carriage Clock, value £1. 4. 6. & 10/6 cash.
6th.	Major Campbell, J. C.	26...	20...	14...	60		Egg Steamer, value £1. 12. 0.
7th.	Pte. Hardy, F. J. ...	18...	13...	27...	58		Cash:— £1 1 0
8th.	Sgt. Turner, G. I. ...	29...	12...	16...	57		" 1 0 0
9th.	Pte. Burnell, G. ...	27...	11...	18...	56		" 1 0 0
10th.	" Grierson, J. W. ...	25...	14...	16...	55		" 17 6
11th.	" Kirwan, A. ...	22...	17...	15...	54		" 17 6
12th.	" Bennett, H. E. ...	26...	18...	10...	54		" 15 0
13th.	" Spencer, E. ...	20...	17...	16...	53		" 15 0
14th.	" Newing, H. ...	19...	19...	15...	53		" 12 6
15th.	" Newing, G. ...	25...	12...	13...	50		" 12 6
16th.	" McAtasney, W. ...	17...	29...	4...	50		" 10 6
17th.	" Bradbury, R. ...	29...	13...	5...	47		" 10 6
18th.	" Binnie, E. ...	30...	16...	8...	44		" 7 6
19th.	" Halliday, W. ...	21...	20...	0...	44		" 7 6
20th.	" Lamont, M. ...	20...	18...	5...	43		" 7 6

RANGE PRIZES.

- 1st. at 200 yds. Pte. J. Welsh, 23 points, 7/6.
- 2nd. at 200 yds. A. Hardy, 22 points, 5/-
- 1st. at 500 yds. Cpl. T. P. Walker, 24 points, 7/6.
- 2nd. at 500 yds. Pte. W. Atkins, 20 points, 5/-
- 1st. at 600 yds. Pte. R. Atkins, 9 points, 7/6.
- 2nd. at 600 yds. Pte. W. McDaid, 6 points, 5/-

SPECIAL PRIZES. Silver Medal with gold centre, presented by Cpl. J. F. Summers, for best score at 500 yds, won by Pte. W. McAtasney, 29 points.

SUBSCRIBERS' COMPETITION. This took place on Saturday 23rd March, 7 shots each at 200 and 400 yards, with the following result:—

Col. A. W. Reid, D.S.O., 1st. with 51 points	Prize £1 1 0
V. A. H. Biggs, 2nd with 46 points	" 10 6
A. Kiddle, 3rd, with 46 points	" 7 6

I. WATT, Capt. & Adjutant.

4. Cornflowers (blue)	5	8,	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. Mysotis (Forget-me-not)	5	0,	2	6
14. Pansies (3 varieties)	5	0,	2	6
15. Pansies (bowl of)	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 Chrysanthemums	5	0,	2	6
21. Large white Daisies	5	0,	2	6
22. Pelargonium Geraniums	5	0,	2	6
23. Best mixed Bouquet of flowers	5	0,	2	6
24. Best Bunch of wild flowers	5	0,	2	6
25. Best Bunch of Roses (single variety)	5	0,	2	6
26. Best Bunch of Roses (2 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

VEGETABLES—CLASS J.

1. Vegetables—basket of assorted—1st Governor's prize,	2nd	£2,	3rd	10/-
2. Cabbage	10	0,	5	0
3. Carrots (six)	5	0,	2	6
7. Lettuce (three)	5	0,	2	6
5. Radishes	5	0,	2	6
6. Peas (3 doz. pods unshelled)	5	9,	2	6
7. Beans „ „	5	0,	2	6
8. Potatoes (14 lbs.)	20	0,	10	0
			3rd	5 0
9. Cauliflower	5	0,	2	0
10. Parsnips (six)	5	0,	2	6
11. Turnips (six)	10	0,	5	0
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. Best kept Vegetable garden (where no gardener is employed) to be judged one week previous to the Show	20	0,	10	0
18. The best collection of Vegetables grown in the Camps 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 vegetable grown under glass	10	0,	5	0

Vegetables, Pot Plants and Flowers must be grown by the person exhibiting them.

DAIRY PRODUCE—CLASS L.

1. Cheese—milk	10	0,	5	0
2. Cheese—cream	10	0,	5	0
3. Fresh Eggs—1 doz— to be judged by heaviest weight	5	0,	2	6
4. Butter—fresh	10	0,	5	0
5. Butter—salt	10	0,	5	0
6. Milk—1 quart, to be tested by lactometer	5	0,	2	6

COOKERY—CLASS M.

1. Pastry (mince pies, tartlets, &c.)	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. Scones	5	0,	2	6
9. Bread—Soda	5	0,	2	6
10. Bread—yeast	5	0,	2	6
11. Jam—diddledee	5	0,	2	9
12. Jam—rhubarb	5	0,	2	6
13. Jam—any other	5	0,	2	6
14. Jelly—diddledee	5	0,	2	6
15. Jelly—rhubarb	5	0,	2	6
16. Jelly—any other	5	0,	2	6
17. Best decorated dinner table to be laid for 2 or 4 persons, Competitors to supply their own tables.				

LAUNDRY—CLASS N.

1. Table cloth	5	0,	2	6
2. White shirt complete with cuffs and collars	5	0,	2	6
3. Muslin Apron	4	0,	2	0
4. Any other article	4	0,	2	0

PHOTOGRAPHY—CLASS O.

1. Landscapes	10	0,	5	0
2. Figures—including groups	10	0,	5	0
3. Interiors	10	0,	5	0
4. Snapshots	10	0,	5	0
5. Copies	10	0,	5	0
6. Enlargement portrait (with original)	10	0,	5	0
7. Enlargement landscape (with original)	10	0,	5	0
8. Magic Lantern slides	10	0,	5	0

CLASS P.

Any article sent from outside the Colony	10	0,	5	0
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Exhibitors showing any larger or lesser number of vegetables than those specified to be disqualified.

The Falkland Islands Company have kindly undertaken to carry all exhibits free of charge.

NOTICE.

The Committee in Stanley will be glad to receive non-perishable exhibits any time after 1st, December 1907.

ENTRIES.

Entries must be made on forms which, with labels for affixing to exhibits, can be obtained free on application from any Member of Committee. All Station Managers are Members of Committee. All articles not properly labelled will be disqualified.

RULES.

1. Competitions are open to all Residents in Stanley, and the Camps of the Falklands (This does not apply to class H).
2. Each article sent in must be bona fide the handiwork of the Exhibitor, who must sign the label to that effect.
3. Entries must be made on forms, which with labels for affixing to exhibits, will be supplied free on application either to the Exhibition Secretary in Stanley, or to any member of Committee (All Station Managers are members of Committee ex-officio.) All articles not properly labelled will be disqualified.
4. No prizes are promised in any section unless there are two or more Exhibitors and the articles considered of sufficient merit by the judges.
5. No Exhibitor to enter more than two articles of the same kind in any one section.
6. Exhibitors wishing to sell should affix the word "for sale" and the price required.
7. No article can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.
8. The decision of the Judges shall be final.
9. All possible care will be taken of exhibits, but the Committee will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage.
10. Works of Art, Lace, etc, lent for Exhibition will be most thankfully received and carefully returned.
11. Photographs must be developed by the Exhibitor, and mounted. All the work must be done locally and by the person exhibiting. No photograph will be eligible for a prize unless taken since last Exhibition.
12. Any article that has previously taken a prize is disqualified from again competing.

ENTRANCE FEE—A single exhibit 1/-. two or more exhibits 6d each.

Besides all Station Managers the list of the Committee is as follows :—Dr. Born, Rev. C. R. Hall, Capt. Thomas, Messrs H. E. W. Grant, W. A. Thompson, W. A. Harding, Vere Packe, L. Williams, V. A. Biggs, Joseph Aldridge. Mrs. Mannan, Mrs. Watt (*Hon. Sec.*) Mrs. Allardyce *Hon. Treas.*

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1907.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Balance from last year	£72 12 1	Prizes	£29 17 6
Entrance at door	7 10 3	Printing, &c.	6 16 6
Proceeds of auction, donations, &c.	18 19 0	Hire of Hall	6 0 0
		Balance	56 7 4
	<u>£99 1 4</u>		<u>£99 1 4</u>
Savings Bank Pass Book	£55 0 4		
Cash in hand	1 7 0		
	<u>£56 7 4</u>		

CONSTANCE A. ALLARDYCE,
*Hon. Treas. Stanley Flower Show and
Industrial Exhibition.*

Audited and found correct, H. E. W. GRANT, 10th April, 1907.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Vegetables exhibited, but not entered for competition, by Mr. Linney from Government House :—

Artichoke, Beet, (2 varieties). Carrot, (2 varieties), Cabbage. (2 varieties.) Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress. Cucumber, Lettuce (2 varieties). Radish. Tomato, (2 varieties). Broad Beans, (2 varieties). Beans French, Peas. Spinach (2 varieties). Turnips. (3 varieties). Swede Turnip, Kohl-Rabi. Marrow (2 varieties). Potatoes, (2 varieties). Horse-Radish.

HERBS.—Parsley, Thyme, Sage, Mint.

FRUIT.—Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Red Currants.

Contents of Basket of assorted vegetables exhibited by Mr. J. Lewis :—

Potatoes, (2 varieties). Cabbage, (2 varieties). Kale, (2 varieties). Turnips, (2 varieties). Parsnips, (1 bunch). Carrot red, (1 bunch). Carrot yellow, Carrot intermediate, Horseradish, Chives, Leeks, Parsley, Rhubarb, Beet (2 varieties.) Lettuces, (2 varieties). Radish, (2 varieties), Cress (4 varieties), Endive, Corn Salad (Italian). Herbs :—Sage, Thyme, Mint, Celery cultivated from Tussac island wild celery.

List of Vegetables in Mr. Durose's Basket :—

Cabbage (2 varieties), Cauliflower, Brocoli, Potatoes, Turnips (3 varieties) Carrots, Parsnips, Beetroot, Lettuce (2 varieties). Rhubarb, Radishes, Peas (2 varieties), Beans (2 varieties,) Herbs :—Parsley, Mint, Horseradish.

OUR FLOWER GARDENS.

The success of the Stanley Flower Show and the encouragement there given to exhibitors of plants and flowers will probably awaken the ambition of many more to join in the friendly competition when occasion next offers. It may be of interest and assistance to some to know the names of perennials and annuals that, from experience, are known to do well in this climate.

Seeds can be obtained in penny packets of Ryder and Son, Holywell Hill St. Albans England.

Antirrhinum (snapdragon), perennial to be had in all kinds of variety and lovely colours; it flowers well indoors, and also out of doors but does not stand the winter frosts. *Arabis alpina*. perennial, flowers early in the spring, has sweet smelling white blossoms. *Aquilegia*, (columbine) perennial to be had in a variety of colours. *Calendula*, annuals of different varieties. *Campanula*, perennial, several varieties. *Candytuft*, annual; a mixed packet yields good results. *Canterbury Bells*, biennials are also satisfactory. Of *Chrysanthemums* the varieties are numerous. *C. maximum* is a perennial well worth having, but the seed must first be sown indoors and planted out when grown. *C. inodorum double* grows easily and flowers well. *C. segetum grandiflorum* is the bright yellow "corn marigold" that grows so well in every garden and once established seeds itself. *Clarkia* is an annual of several lovely varieties, easily grown.

Other easily grown annuals are :—*Cyanus* (corn flower), *Eschscholtzia*, *Linum*, *Malope*, *Nemophila*, *Saponaria*, *Gilia*, *Shirley* and *Tulip Poppies*, *Mignonette*. Sweet peas in a sheltered, sunny spot; *Avena sterilis* (oats), *Viscaria*, *Godetia* (flowers late) and *Layia elegans*. *Nasturtiums* are better for in-door culture. *Pansies* and *Violas* are not good in the penny packets. *Ten-week Stock* flowers quickly and profusely, it is best raised in-doors and then planted out as soon as the plants are large enough. *Wallflowers* if sown in the spring and transplanted about January will flower well the following spring.

Sweet Williams repay care in growing, the colours are so varied. Like most perennials they do not flower until the second season.

Other satisfactory perennials which flower the season they are sown are *Mimulus*, *Myosotis* (forget-me-not) *Papaver*, (poppy) *Naudicaule* and *Orientalis giant*, *Gypsophilla* and *Heuchera*.

Schizanthus is an in-door annual that flowers profusely and easily. *Valerian* is a perennial that flowers well all summer and autumn.

Daronicum is a perennial which ought to be in every flower garden in the Falklands, as it grows freely and flowers early and well from the time the daffodils are out in bloom.

Now is the time for obtaining cuttings of honey suckle which should be planted in some sheltered place out of doors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- April 6. *Consort* from Speedwell Island.
 „ 10. R. M. S. *Oravia* from Liverpool. Passenger :—*Mrs. Cairns*.
 „ 13. S. S. *Lovart* from Punta Arenas.
 „ 18. *Consort* from Salvador.
 „ 20. *Gwendolin* from Hill Cove, Port Stephens, etc. Pass :—*Mrs. Luxton*
 & 2 children, *Miss Smith*, *Mr. & Mrs. T. Paice* & 2 children,
Mr. J. Tanner.
 „ 22. *Richard Williams* from Pebble Island.
 „ 21. *Lafonia* from Spring Point and Fox Bay. Pass :—*Mr. and Mrs.*
W. Stickney, *Messrs. W. M. Dean*, *T. Binnie*, *R. Hurst*, *W. Bienn-*
ing, *P. Gaskin*, *H. Dettleff*.
 „ 24. R. M. S. *Orita* from Valparaiso. Pass :—*Mr. J. Slater*.
 „ 25. *Margaret* from Carcass Island.
 „ 3. *Consort* from Fox Bay.
 „ 7. *Gwendolin* from Spring Point.

DEPARTURES.

- April 11. R. M. S. *Oravia* for Punta Arenas.
 „ 12. *Consort* for Salvador.
 „ 13. S. S. *Lovart* for Salvador and West Falklands.
 „ 24. R. M. S. *Orita* for Liverpool. Passengers :—*H. F. Governor* and
Mrs. Allardyce, *Mr. & Mrs. W. Stickney*, *Mr. & Mrs. G. Turner*,
Mrs. Johnson, *Miss Lellman*, *Messrs. T. Watson*, *W. M. Dean*,
W. K. Cameron, and others.
 „ 24. *Consort* for Speedwell Island and Fox Bay.
 „ 25. *Gwendolin* for Spring Point.
 „ 28. *Richard Williams* for Pebble Island.
 May 2. *Lafonia* for Salvador and San Carlos.

S. S. Lovart. This steamer arrived in Stanley with some 20 horses, a few of which were for Mr. Packe, the balance being for delivery in the camp. She left Stanley for Salvador, and it was intended to proceed from there to the West Falklands, winding up at the Chartres.

The *Malvina*. News was received, by last mail, that this vessel had left Liverpool for the Falklands, but that owing to exceptionally severe weather she had put into Holyhead for shelter. We may, therefore, look for her arrival at Stanley from day to day.

FOR SALE,

That most eligible parcel of property situate corner John Street in the most central part of Stanley, better known as the "SPEEDWELL".

For further particulars apply to MR. G. I. TURNER

NOTICE.

If the person who took the TURNIPS out of F. Simpson's garden will take the tip they will kindly oblige F. SIMPSON.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' MAGAZINE.

Important Notice.

We want more Subscribers to the Magazine. Do not *borrow* it but *subscribe* to it. The Magazine has really never yet paid its way; each year the balance has been on the wrong side. This year the deficit is £6 16 2.

Not only do we want the receipts to meet the expenses but a small balance on the right side would form a reserve fund for the necessary purchase and renewal of type, &c.

BALANCE SHEET.

APRIL 1ST 1906 TO MARCH 31ST, 1907.

Cr.		Dr.	
Subscriptions	£64 8 11½	Printing	£56 0 0
Advertisements	7 2 6	Assistant	1 7 6
Extra Magazines sold	7 4 0	Coal	2 15 0
Deficit	6 16 2	Stamps	5 5 0
		Paper	2 0 0
		Home Words	4 1 0
		Church Monthly	3 9 2
		Magazine wrappers	12 7
		New spring for Press	1 0 0
		Miscellaneous	1 4½
		Part—Salary Secretary	9 0 0
	£85 11 7½		£85 11 7½

Deficit £6 16 2

Price of Magazine:—Unstamped 4/- per annum: stamped 4/6: single copies, 4d. each. Copies can be obtained at the Parsonage, Stanley.

Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each: 4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum: £3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:— 5/- per month for staple-fastening Circulars: 7/6.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

have arrived per "BARDEN" for

Mr. C. William's Store.

Galvanized corrugated iron, 7, 8 and 9 foot lengths.
Galvanized Ridging 6 feet lengths.
Brass Rail Fenders. Chair Bedsteads. Spring Bedsteads. Mattrasses.
Chest of Drawers. Bedroom Suites. Windsor Chairs.
Soup Plates. Dinner Plates, Dishes, &c. Washing Boilers, &c. Stew Pans, &c.
Flooring Boards. Lining Boards 6". Bedroom Stoves. Cookhouse Ranges.
Parrafin in 40 gal. brls. Paint Oil. Putty. Paints.
Coarse Salt in 1 cwt. bags. Enamelled Ware, all descriptions.

ENGLISH MEADOW HAY in 150 lb. bales.

By Last Outward Bound Steamer:-

Foot Balls. Spanish Grammars. Toning and Fixing Solution.

Man Wants But "LITTLE" Here Below.

"Ye men in camp with unclean sheep,
Who've tried most dips, both dear and cheap,
If you would truly dip, and well,
And have fine sheep and wool to sell,
Pray list to me, this is the tip,
Be sure you use just "LITTLE'S DIP."

PRICE 2/6 PER GALLON AT

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 2. VOL. XIX.

JUNE 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. E. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Col. A. W. Reid, D. S. O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

June.

1. S.	
2. S. 1 Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 163, 172, 313. E. 280, 242, 370, 28.
3. M.	
4. Tu.	
5. W.	
6. Th.	
7. F.	
8. S.	
9. S. 2 Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 263, 178, 307. E. 438, 307, 256, 540.
10. M.	
11. Tu. St. Barnabas. A. & M.	
12. W.	
13. Th.	
14. F.	
15. S.	
16. S. 3 Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 381, 379, 382. E. 166, 218, 386, 24.
17. M.	
18. Tu.	
19. W.	
20. Th.	
21. F.	
22. S.	
23. S. 4 Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns. M. 4, 222, 436. E. 90, 235, 286, 595.
24. M. Nativity of St. John Baptist.	
25. Tu.	
26. W.	
27. Th.	
28. F.	
29. S. St. Peter. A. & M.	
30. S. 5 Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns, M. 291, 281, 338. E. 260, 164, 165, 22.

BIRTHS.

LUXTON. Stanley, May 7th, the wife of
John Luxton, of a daughter.

GLEADELL. Stanley, May 26th, the wife of
E. Gleadell, of a daughter.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

Stanley, May 20th
Roy Stanley Felton
and
Murriel Harriett Durose.

HOLY BAPTISM.

CURRAN. John Curran
CLETHRO. Violet Catherine Clethero.
PECK. Percy Philip Peck.
PARRIN. William Richard Bird Parrin,

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
May 5th.	1	4	6	Church Expenses.
" 12th	2	15	0	" "
" 19th	4	8	6	" "
" 26th	3	7	7	Div. Dioc. Scheme

£11 19 7

Lack of space compels the postponement of several items of news until our next number.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 1).

No. 2. VOL. XIX.

JUNE 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

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 (Wednes day)	7. 0. p.m.
HOLY BAPTISMS on Sunday at 3. 30. p. m. and by arrangement.	

CHURCHINGS, before any service.

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

THE FALKLAND ISLAND LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3. 30. p. m.

Hon. Librarian Mrs. Reid.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry at 4. 0. p.m. on Sundays and 3. 30. p.m. on Fridays.

Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK. Open on Mondays in the Senior Government School at 9. 30. a.m. and in the Infant's School at 10. 30. a.m.

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

The Editors are most anxious to make the Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper a continued and *increasing* success. To make this possible it is necessary that there should be a very considerable increase in the circulation. The Magazine has not so far paid its way; the late Editor, with his usual generosity, always made himself responsible for the deficit. In the future this cannot be done. Fifty more

annual subscribers would place the Magazine on a sound financial basis. The Editors therefore invite readers to co-operate with them in the effort being made to increase the circulation of the Magazine.

THE DEPARTURE OF DEAN BRANDON.

Goodbyes are painful for those of even short acquaintance, how sad therefore for one who has in so many ways been truly the father of his people. Thirty years ago Mr. Brandon (as he was then) arrived on these Islands to succeed the Rev. C. Bull as Colonial chaplain. Perhaps some of us who have known the comforts of British homes sometimes grumble at what we consider to be the discomforts of present-day Colonial life—What must have been Mr. Brandon's self-sacrifice in leaving a comfortable Irish Parsonage for the rough Colonial life of thirty years ago! Never, we should imagine, physically very robust, yet strengthened by his inimitable perseverance and by the conviction he was called of God to the work, for thirty years he has given his life to the duty of ministering to the needs of a people 8,000 miles away from his native land. During those thirty years I as a stranger can only guess at what he has done; but there are visible monuments to his work in the Cathedral, Church House, &c. Few could have deserved the honour more than he of becoming in 1892 the first Dean in the newly constituted Cathedral Chapter a position the Bishop, by the constitutions of the Cathedral, could have reserved to himself. Probably of all who know him I am the least capable of writing a fitting account of Dean Brandon's work and character. You have all known him so much longer than myself, yet I am convinced I am only echoing your own views when I say the Falkland Islands were the richer by his presence and are become the poorer by his departure. I know you have found in him a friend in joy and sorrow, one who by his simple piety, humility and self-sacrificing work has shown you, at least in some small measure, the life our Master led.

CYRIL H. GOLDING-BIRD,

Dean.

MRS. BRANDON.

The occasion of the departure from the Colony of Mrs. Brandon, seems a fitting time for placing on record some slight appreciation of all the many good works which she has done as these appear to one of her own sex.

Gifted with much energy, pluck, and organization; skill, she has been the life and soul of the mission.

part of the community. What she has done for the Choir, few can possibly know, but anyone who has seen Mrs. Brandon conducting a choir practise, has marvelled at her energy, and perseverance. The waving of the baton, the quick detection of false notes, the untiring patience in going over and over the various parts and the sternness with which less than the best, is refused, are all points which strike the onlooker as wonderful.

Of all Mrs. Brandon's characteristics however, what is most clearly outstanding, is her unflinching supply of enthusiasm and power in seeing and hoping for the best in everybody and everything. One can hardly fancy that in the last quarter of a century, there have not been many cases in which these hopes have been damped, and yet, in spite of experience, Mrs. Brandon is always ready to give another trial to a person who promises better things *this time*.

Those who have appreciated the work of Dean Brandon are well aware that in all he has done for the good of the Colony, he has had ever ready help and sympathy from Mrs. Brandon, and her advice and intuition have helped him out of many a difficulty into which he has got, during his ministerial life.

In addition to her regular work in connection with visiting, the Library, the Choir, and her other duties, many a young girl owes most of her musical skill, and her knowledge of literature and languages to Mrs. Brandon's ready help. I think I am right in saying that Mrs. Brandon finds her chiefest recreation in music and reading—only those who had intimate talks with her know how well read she is, not only in Classical works but in the newspapers and books of the day.

Although her life has been so fully occupied with all her various duties, those who have ever gone to her with their personal troubles and difficulties, know how ready she has always been with her loving sympathy and encouragement. Our best wishes go with Mrs. Brandon in her new life and in parting with her I am sure all her personal friends will feel they have sustained a very real loss—one which it will be difficult to repair.

Communicated.

Dear Friends,—Mrs. Brandon and I thank you most heartily and warmly for the very practical form in which you have shown your kind appreciation of our efforts to do our duty and to be your friends while resident in the Colony.

The gift of over £360 was entirely unexpected and came as a great surprise. The secret, though known to all, was not divulged to us in any way beyond a few hints, until we met the large number who gathered in the Senior School on Saturday, May 18th, to present us with the gift.

We were also greatly pleased and gratified at the results (£281) of the Bazaar held on the 16th, and we cordially thank those who sold and bought, for the efforts they made to render the

Sale a success. During a last visit, a few weeks ago, to the North Camps, we received through the kindness of friends there £100 4 6 towards the Church House debt. This sum together with the results of the bazaar has not only completely covered the debt, but has left a small and welcome sum in hand for incidental expenses.

Although, in looking back on the 30 years spent in the Colony, we cannot but feel that mistakes have been made and much has been left undone, still we can at least say, we have tried under God's grace to do our best.

We leave, not only satisfied to think that the Church here enters on a new era free of debt, but also that the work is left in the hands of Dean Golding-Bird, who, at our Bishop's request, has, "at a great sacrifice" to use the Bishop's words, given up a much larger and more prominent work in the city of Dover to labour for a time in the Falkland Islands. He has had a wide and varied experience, especially in parochial mission work.

The same foundation doctrines of our common Christian faith—trust in Christ Jesus and Him crucified—will be set forth before you with greater force and freshness. We believe and pray that many who have lost faith in religion or who have never yet realized the seriousness and earnestness which ought to mark our hold on the Christian faith, will be stirred up to a living faith and to a closer walk with God.

We shall always be glad to hear from, and to answer the letters of any of our many friends in the Colony, who may like to write to us. Our address in the old country will be—c/o Mrs. Jameson, 13 Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland.

Again thanking you all for your most generous gift and for the many touching signs of your affection and esteem,

We remain, Yours most sincerely,

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

May 24th, 1907.

JOSEPHINE BRANDON.

My dear People,

For such I can call you now, I want to write a few words to you to ask your prayers that I may be able, in some small measure, to fill the place of Dean Brandon. I know I never can be to you what he has been, but still I want to be your friend and, as far as I am able, to supply his place as your spiritual pastor.

I feel convinced that I shall have your co-operation in my efforts to carry on and even to extend the work of the Anglican Church in this Colony.

My methods may, in some details, seem strange to some of you who have only known one method of work and one kind of service; of those of you to whom this may apply I would ask your patience. I know new methods often for a little while seem strange to us and changes seem unnecessary but remember every man has his own methods

and if his efforts are to succeed he must work on his own lines.

Until I understand the needs of the Colony and have consulted the Select Vestry (on whose advice I rely) I cannot say what my plans for the future social work in the town will be; but I can say this;—that I want to develop it.

I regret that it is not in my power to do altogether what Dean Brandon so generously did, in the way of acting as agent in many ways for those in the camps; but Miss Willis is arranging to carry on the work of obtaining papers, &c, for those who want them.

Probably few know how many small deficits Dean Brandon was in the habit of making up i. e. in the Magazine account, Band of Hope account, &c, &c. These must and ought to become self-supporting in the future.

With regard to the Services you will have noticed that in the future there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8. 0. a. m. every Sunday, also a Celebration at 12. noon on the First Sunday in the Month. Mattins will be said daily at 10. 0. a. m. instead of at 8. 45. a. m.

I hope at no distant date to start occasional short mission services after Sunday Evensong, this will be in place of the singing of Moody and Sankey's Hymns which up to the present have been sung before the service.

As I said in my first sermon, I rely on your co-operation. The work in which I am engaged is your work too,—we are all soldiers, fellow-soldiers, of the Cross of Christ, members of the same family, children, sons and daughters, of Christ's Holy Church on Earth; banded together against common foes—unbelief, indifference and the countless other forms of sin. I ask you, in the name of our Blessed Master to help me in my work by your presence in Church, your prayers and by your alms.

Believe me to be

Always your servant in Christ

Cyril A. Golding-Bird

OUR CATHEDRAL.

A Cathedral is the seat of a Bishop, the parish church of the Bishop's Diocese. Such is the ordinary definition of a Cathedral. We in the Falklands, being so far away from the rest of the Diocese, are liable to forget that our little Cathedral, although no bigger than a small English Village Church, is yet the mother church of the whole Diocese. The interests of the whole Diocese should be our interest. Whatever schemes are put forth for the furtherance of the Church's work in any part of the Diocese should have interest for us and when possible our support. Probably the chief draw-backs con-

sequent upon our Cathedral being so far from the rest of the Diocese are the rare occasions we are able to have a visit from our Bishop, whose presence is always a source of encouragement and pleasure, and the infrequent visits of clergy from the other parts of the Diocese. It is hoped at an early date, to devote a certain portion of the Magazine to Diocesan news.

The Editors are sending out invitations to various clergy asking them for news concerning their parishes.

SOCIETY OF ST. GILES.

We have just heard that a "Falkland Islands Diocesan League" under the title of the "Society of St. Giles" has been formed at Cambridge. The object being to interest members of the University in the work of the Church in the Falkland Islands Diocese. The Dean was preaching at Cambridge shortly before sailing for South America and suggested the forming of such a Guild.

Mr. Cecil H. Clarke of Trinity College is Secretary. Already eleven members of the University—graduates and undergraduates have joined the Guild.

The Rev. Canon Cartwright, late Rector of Newfoundland Cathedral, now Sub-warden of Augustine's College, Canterbury, has promised to interest the Students of that college in the work of our Diocese. One Student—a former member of the Dean's late English congregation has already offered himself to the Bishop.

It is much hoped by these and similar means to assist the Bishop in obtaining good men to work in his vast Diocese.

THE DEAN will be very grateful to be informed of any cases of illness in order that such cases may be visited.

THE DEAN is most anxious to start or rather re-start, a Social Club for Men. He would be most grateful to receive letters on the subject, suggesting how it could be best managed i. e., on what evening, at what hour, qualifications for membership and specially, where it could be held.

A SPECIAL SERVICE for Men will be held on Sunday afternoon June 16th at 4 0. p. m. in the Cathedral.

SERVICES of Thanksgiving for the Harvest and for Other Mercies will be held in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 16th. Will all readers of the Magazine in Stanley make the Services known, come themselves and bring their friends.

THE ADMINISTRATOR will be glad to receive visitors at Government House from 4. 30 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 12th and 26th of June,

RECEPTION OF THE VERY REV. THE DEAN.

A most successful function, organised by Colonel Reid, D. S. O., took place on Monday, May 13th, in the Assembly Rooms, its object being to welcome the Very Rev. Cyril H. Golding-Bird, the new Dean of Christ Church. About 230 were present at invitation of the Select Vestry, including His Excellency the Administrator, (Hon. H. E. W. Grant), the Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. W. A. Thompson), the Hon. Vere Packe, the Hon. W. A. Harding, Mr. Girling, Colonel Reid, &c. &c.

A most enjoyable entertainment was provided by Colonel Reid.

The Administrator in the course of the evening said that he was glad to respond to the request that had been made to him to open the proceedings with a few introductory observations. He recognised in the gathering that had come together that evening, in a hall where they had met so oft—and always so agreeably—a union of hearts. They had assembled, as all knew full well, to welcome—and welcome very cordially—the new Dean of Christ Church. In leaving England for the Falklands, the Dean had evidently been undismayed by the fact that broad seas rolled between him and his destination. He must also have known that he was not coming to a land of eternal sunshine and gorgeous butterflies, but to one of a rigorous climate, where he would be called upon to undertake duties which would probably involve many hardships and not a few privations. They greeted him heartily. The meeting that evening might well remind them of some quaint ceremony of mediæval days. An old knight was taking off his armour in order that it might be donned by one who had yet to justify the winning of his spurs. The old Knight, rich in honour and glory, had left the field; the new knight entered it, full of hope and enthusiasm. They could but trust that that hope would meet with the fairest of fruition—that generous enthusiasm with its due reward. It remained for him but to express what he was sure was uppermost in the minds of all, and that was the sincere wish that Dean Golding-Bird would have a happy time in the Falklands, that his work would be crowned with success, and that when he also came to lay down his armour it would be with the comforting reflection that he had not come to these shores in vain.

Dean Brandon added a few remarks in welcome to the new Dean, who in reply said he fully realized the difficult task he had before him in trying to carry on the great work of his predecessor.

THE BAZAAR.

We in Stanley have for years been accustomed to link together the words "Bazaar" and "success". This year our Bazaar proved to be the most successful ever held in our town.

On the evening of May 16th, all roads seemed to lead to the Assembly Rooms and we imagine scarcely a family was unrepresented at the function. We heartily congratulate the various Stallholders on the tasteful and effective way in which the Stalls were arranged. The well-known author of "Darwin in 1937" was persuaded to produce a sequel to this popular work, entitled "Stanley in 1937", needless to say the sale of this historic and prophetic work was rapid. The same gentleman possesses not only literary but artistic skill as was seen by those who witnessed his Magic Lantern display.

Much amusement was caused by the Hat-trimming competition.

In the opening of the Bazaar the Administrator said that the procedure of opening the sale at a bazaar with some formality was a time-honoured institution, and one that could not be lightly disregarded. No Committee charged with the duty of organising a bazaar would think of omitting it from the programme, because if the bazaar was a failure it would be said at once that it was owing to the fact that the sale had not been opened with due pomp and circumstance. He had therefore very readily responded to the Committee's invitation to perform the necessary ceremony that day. It was important, he thought, that he should state clearly the object for which the bazaar was being held. Otherwise people might go away and say that they were not enlightened in this matter.—had they only known they would have been more liberal in their purchases. The ghost of any such excuse as that therefore should be laid at once. The object of the bazaar was a very laudable one—it was to raise sufficient funds to liquidate the debt on the Church House, a mere trifle of £80. It should be a point of honour with them all to see that the proceeds of the sales were amply sufficient to cover that amount. It should also be recollected that the bazaar would be the best of a long series of splendid bazaars that had been organised from time to time by Dean and Mrs. Brandon. On that ground alone no effort should be spared to make it a great success. He would not elaborate the subject, as he read in the many bright but anxious young faces around him an appeal to be brief. Indeed, one little girl, who should be nameless, had mentioned to him that morning, very significantly, that Father on such occasions only took five minutes, and they considered that too long. He would endeavour, however, to do his little friends a good turn by charging their parents to gratify in full measure their natural desire to acquire the many beautiful things on the stalls, and with that closing injunction he declared the sale of the bazaar to be open.

It only remains to add that the magnificent sum of £201 was realized which means when all expenses are paid there will be a net balance of £143. We accord our sincere thanks to the Stall-holders and to the many kind friends who contributed so generously in money and kind.

We give a list of Stalls with the names of their respective holders and the results of each Stall.

FANCY WORK STALL, £25 4 6, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. W. Hardy, Misses M. Hardy & V. Lellman.
 STATIONERY STALL, £22 9 2, Mrs. Girling, Misses Crafford, Watson and E. Carey.
 PHOTOGRAPHY, £6 8 0, Mrs. Thompson.
 MILLINERY STALL, £22 2 8, Miss Kirwan, Mrs. Atherton, Misses Poppy and M. Carey.
 REFRESHMENT STALL, £11 5 1, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. E. Biggs, Miss Betts, Messrs. Summers, W. Summers and W. Etheridge.
 TOY STALL, £21 13 3, Mrs. Mannan, Mrs. E. Bennet, Mrs. Arthur Hardy, Miss F. Hardy.
 GIPSY ENCAMPMENT, £32 6 8, Misses Bender, Ida and Ivy Mannan, M. and S. Binnie.
 SWEET AND PLANT STALL, £10 2 4, Mrs. Hall, Misses Walker and Durose.
 ART STALL, £15 12 9, Mrs. C. Aldridge, Mrs. A. Lellman, Misses Pitaluga and Clethero.
 POUND STALL, £7 3 4, Mrs. Whaits, Misses Barnes, Carey and A. Pitaluga.
 FISH POND, £6 7 3, Messrs. Binnie & Mannan
 PARCEL OFFICE, 8/3, Messrs. R. Hurst and N. Watt, Misses Carey and A. Pitaluga,
 MAGIC LANTERN, £1 14 0, Mr. A. F. Cobb and Col. A. Reid.
 HAT TRIMMING, £1 5 0, Mrs. Watt.
 SALE OF SHEEP, 15/-
 "STANLEY IN 1937" £4 14 0.
 DOOR, £8 6 6, Mr. Bertie Aldridge.

Our sincere thanks are due to the following for valuable and practical help.

Mesdames Rowen, Mannan, Thomas, Rowlands, Hulford, Robertson, J. Betts, Arthur Hardy, Harding, E. Biggs, Clapperton, Watt, Packe, Newing, Riches, Hallett, W. Hardy, Jos. Aldridge, Montague Dean, Anson, Watson, W. Luxton, Bennett, C. Aldridge, Paice, Girling, Hall, Lehen, Thompson, F. King, Summers, Perry, Reid, Davis, Mercer, Dean, Brandon, Jack Felton, Luxton. Misses A. & F. Kirwan, Lewis, Carey, Ella Betts, Pitaluga, Ida & Ivy Mannan, M. Betts, Elsie Hanaford, M. Coutes, Binnie, S. Binnie, B. Kelway, L. & P. Biggs, Walker, Phillips, Smith, Donald, R. Pitaluga, E. Smith, R. Lewis, A. Bender, F. & P. Hardy, M. Hardy, N. Rummel, G. & N. Aldridge, L. Aldridge, Messrs. L. Williams, Linney, Lewis, T. & E. Binnie, Summers, Wang, Martin, F. Simpson, Durose, Hallett, J. McGill, W. Etheridge, Dean Brandon, Capt. Rowlands, W. & V. Summers, Markie Luxton.

THE PRESENTATION TO DEAN AND MRS. BRANDON.

Perhaps one of the most pleasing events in the history of Stanley took place on May 18th, at 3.30 p.m. in the new Government Schools. The friends of Dean and Mrs. Brandon to the number of over a hundred, had come together to give them a very tangible proof of the affection in which they are held. The Administrator presided, supported by the Hon. W. A. Harding, Hon. and Mrs. Vere Packe, Hon. W. A. and Mrs. Thompson, the Hon. E. T. and Mrs. Born, Mr. and Mrs.

Girling, Colonel and Mrs. Reid, The Very Rev. the Dean, Consul and Mrs. Rowen, Major & Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Durose, Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dean, Miss Hill, &c. &c.

Mr. Girling in a few well-chosen words expressed his own feelings, and we are sure those of all present, with regard to Dean and Mrs. Brandon. He traced the origin of the testimonial, and how well the movement had been responded to. Mr. Lewis followed and stated at length his deep appreciation of Dean and Mrs. Brandon's work.

Mr. Harding in a most sympathetic speech showed how Dean and Mrs. Brandon by their long and faithful service had won universal respect. He had known them longer than many present and it caused him sincere pleasure to undertake the duty of asking His Excellency the Administrator to hand Dean Brandon the tangible proof of their regard in the form of a cheque, the only condition attached to its reception being that it must be spent entirely on themselves.

His Excellency the Administrator, in addressing Dean and Mrs. Brandon, said that he had the honour of presenting to them a token of the esteem, the affection—the love of their many friends and well-wishers in the Falkland Islands. The presentation, he stated, was in the form of a cheque for the sum £343 6 6., consisting of 615 subscriptions ranging from one penny to one of fifty guineas, contributed by the Falkland Island's Company. There were 10 subscriptions of £10 each; 9 of £5 18 over £1 and under £5; 382 over 1/- and up to £1; and 195 of 1/- and under. They must pardon him for entering into details, but the Committee were anxious that they should know how wide was the circle of those who desired to do them honour. And he was to tell them that this expression of good will, in the form it had taken, was for their personal use and enjoyment. He felt that it was hardly possible to do justice to the occasion, but would like to give utterance to those thoughts which were uppermost in his mind.

For many years past he had been in the habit of perusing that volume of hard facts—the Colonial Office List—and could not but be struck by one notable feature to be observed in the columns relating to the Falkland Islands, and that was, that while the names of others in the service of the state appeared and disappeared with surprising regularity, the name of the Colonial Chaplain always remained the same.

What was the inference to be drawn from that? Was it not that while others were content to make a tour of service in the distant, wind-swept, Falklands a stepping stone to higher things in the struggle for place and power, there was, at all events, one man who, indifferent to the allurements of less exacting conditions of labour, remained at his post like a star, unhas-

ting, unresting, fulfilling his God-given best? The moving accidents by flood and field—the strenuous life—the untold hardships of journeys across the treacherous Falkland's Camps—all these things and many more were summed up in the simple statement of Dean Brandon's record of service in the Colonial Office List which read as follows:—Brandon, the Very Reverend Dean, M. A.—Colonial Chaplain, Falkland Islands, 1877." No man was insensible to recognition by his fellows of work well and faithfully done, and he asked the Dean to believe that they desired to recognise in the fullest manner possible the abnegation of self which had characterised his labour among them, in his calling, for the past thirty years. It was a record of which any man might well be proud. To him (the Dean) no doubt, so little addicted to the vanities of this life, it was a matter of simple duty. To them it was something more—it was a splendid example of what could be accomplished by a man with a lion heart and simple habits. Both he and Mrs. Brandon had given many of their best years to the Falklands and were grateful. In testimony of their gratitude it was his great privilege to present them with the token of high regard which he now had the pleasure of handing to them.

Dean Brandon, who was visibly affected by the Administrator's speech, briefly thanked all concerned in his own and Mrs. Brandon's name.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The news arrived by the last mail that His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, who sailed from Stanley in the "Orita" on the 24th April, had safely reached Monte Video before nightfall on the 27th, after a fast and pleasant run, except that rough weather was experienced during one night and for about half a day. The ship was lightly laden and consequently somewhat active during that time. The Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, and Mr. Murkham Dean, who was also a passenger in the "Orita", spent the night at the British Legation as the guests of the Minister Resident and Consul-General (His Excellency Robert J. Kennedy, C. M. G.) and the Hon. Mrs. Kennedy. The "Orita" continued her voyage at about 4 p.m. on the 28th April. The British Minister and his party accompanied the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce on board to see them off.

EMPIRE DAY.

Empire Day was duly observed in Stanley in accordance with wish of the Administrator, all the ships in the harbour were decked with flags, conspicuous among which was the *Samsun*. Many houses in the town also displayed bunting. The schools were given a holiday the elder children were asked to assemble at 9.30, when the school flag was hoisted with due formality followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The children were then marched into the school by the Headmaster where were present His Excellency the Administrator, the Dean, Dean Brandon, Rev. C. R. Hall Captain Watt &c. After a few remarks from the Administrator, the Dean gave a short address on "Imperialism". The proceedings terminated by the recitation of Rudyard Kipling's "Lest we forget".

Sunday May 26th was observed as Empire Sunday. The Falkland Islands Volunteers attended Morning Service under the command of Major Campbell.

Every credit is due to Mr. Vincent Biggs and the Committee of the Stanley Benefit Club for the arrangements made for the Festivities on May 23rd and 24th. The Dances in the Assembly Rooms on both evenings were well patronised and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

From 2.0 p.m. until 9.0 p.m. 170 children were entertained and needless to say thoroughly appreciated the good time given them.

ARE MIRACLES POSSIBLE?

A great scientist once wrote:—"Almost the entire world of the supernatural fades away of itself with an extension of our knowledge of the laws of nature as surely as the mists melt from valley before the rays of the morning sun. We have seen how throughout the wide domains of space, time, and matter law, uniform, universal, and inexorable, reigns supreme: and there is absolutely no room for interference of any outside personal agency to suspend its operation" Which of us who try to accept with our intellect as well as our hearts, the truth the Christian Faith, have not at sometime been troubled about the possibility of Miracles. Are Miracles contrary to the Laws of Nature?—What are the Laws of Nature? Our list of the Laws of Nature are the notes we have made as to how Nature usually works.

On the other hand, if men go on to assert that the uniformities which they have observed exhaust all possible ways in which force can act on matter, we remind them that it is unscientific to make an unproved assertion. We deny that we know all the "Laws of Nature." Our Lord, when on earth never asserted His miracles were contra-natural or even supernatural—they were super-human-natural—a very different thing.

Laws of nature do not work themselves. Just as a stone at the end of a string requires a continual application of force to put it into motion, so the Laws of Nature to continue in operation require a continuous application of force—whose force is this? Science has no answer and has no quarrel with the assertion that the "force" is God. Have you ever thought what a wonderful power man has over external nature?

Every time a man lifts a stone from the ground we are counteracting the law of gravitation, are we therefore breaking this law? A fly watching a great wheel in some factory, may easily imagine that no power could make it work in a different

way, but we know ourselves it is quite easy for one man to stop the whole mechanism!

Professor Huxley said:—"I have not the slightest objection to offer, *a priori*, to all the propositions in the three creeds. The mysteries of the Church are child's play compared with the mysteries of nature. The doctrine of the Trinity is not more puzzling than the necessary antinomies of physical speculation; virgin procreation and resurrection from apparent death are ordinary phenomena for the naturalist."

(To be continued.)

S. N. The Editor is indebted the Bishop of London's book "Popular objections to Christianity" which is published by the S. P. C. K.

THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The Diocese of the Falkland Islands, as it now stands is in every way unique. Measured by the limits implied in the title it is one of the smallest Bishoprics. Measured by the real circumstances of the case it is the Largest Diocese in the World, and certainly among the most difficult to manipulate. Passing south-west from Port Stanley to the stormy Cape Horn, one may thence travel north-east to the Amazon, or north-west to Ecuador, both in the mid-tropics, and still be within the episcopal jurisdiction of the same Bishop. Christ Church, Stanley, is the most southerly Cathedral in the world, and considering that it was only completed 1902, may probably be described as the most recently built.

The area the Bishop has to traverse, not only mentally and morally, but in fact, and without ceasing, embraces—if we include the nearer waters in which much of his journeying is done—something like 6,000,000 square miles. The gross population is about 45,000,000. Besides the Spanish and Portugese-speaking occupants, and tribes of aboriginal Indians, still found in immense numbers in this continent, there is a strong representation of all European races, amongst whom the British figure prominently and increasingly. In the Argentine Republic—now the paramount State of South America—at least half the inhabitants are of foreign birth or parentage; and the great commercial interests of our nation in that country, in Brazil, in Chile, and in Peru, are too widely known to require specification. The Resident British are to be counted by hundreds or by thousands in every considerable city of South America, whilst great numbers are dispersed more thinly in various directions, according as the exigences of farming, mining, railway-pioneering, and other industries have them a field.

The problem of the Division of the Diocese must be solved. The Anglican system precludes extension save under the episcopal aegis, so that in districts where there ought to be a bishop and is not, our Church is at a standstill.

The blessing resultant from the Bishopric of the of the Falkland Islands has already been very great, but the Bishop's activities have been principally confined to the East Coast, where his permanent headquarters have always been. Those who have resided on both sides the Andes, will bear witness to the great difference, between the two regions. Whereas on the eastern side every kind of Church enterprise has been tested, and in most instances with success, in Chile and Peru a few Chaplaincies and a Mission among the Indians are all we have to show. Yet possibly, if properly equipped, the West Coast would prove the more fertile soil. There are many reasons for expecting this, though brevity forbids our detailing them here.

Bishoprics must be endowed appointments. Our chief pastors must be independent of the ups and downs of a commercial world, the caprices of external opinion, and the shackles of parochial responsibility. Both alike must be free to travel wherever duty calls, and their offices in both cases, must possess a permanence and a continuity such as the voluntary system denies to the local Chaplaincies. The endowed system, by the way, is really the economical one. Churches like St. John's Buenos Aires, and St. Paul's Valparaiso, have cost, in the course of their existance, sums of money that would complete the endowment of several Bishoprics and yet possess nothing but their buildings. Their influence, moreover, is strictly local. The project in hand demands a small capital, on the acquisition of which two perpetual offices will come into operation, and no further claim for them need ever be made. The influence of the two Bishops will be felt far and near, and will benefit rich and poor alike. Regarded merely in their lowlier character of itinerant missionaries, the two Anglican Bishops will be enabled to preach the Gospel as no others of the clergy can, and on a humbler financial basis. At present the only endowed Church post we possess is the undivided Bishopric of the Falkland Islands, and unwieldy and unworkable as it is, no one, speaking with knowledge, will deny how huge and far-reaching its influence has been. Divided, and made workable, its influence would immediately be very much more than doubled.

We who are in the Falkland Islands would be the first gainers. We should have our Bishop more often among us and we should be brought into much nearer touch with the rest of the Diocese. Let us do our part toward forwarding the scheme for the division of the Diocese. We can at least pray that financial and other difficulties now in the way may be removed.

The next Number of the Magazine will contain articles by Consul Rowen, Mr. Girling and Colonel Reid.

HELSTONE CLIFF.

CHAPTER I.

THE little Devonshire village of Helstone Cliff lay basking in the light of a September sunset, which tinged with gold the quiet waters of the bay, and lit up the deserted turrets of the old castle, as well as the windows of the church, and of the houses irregularly clustered on the beach. Beyond, it gilded the woods round the manor-house, and flashed from the restless weathercock on the burn.

Two lads of about eighteen were walking together on the sands, away from the village, and towards the range of rocks that formed the eastern side of the bay. One was a gentleman, with long fair curling locks and gay attire; the other, with his bronzed face and coarse blue jerkin, looked like a stalwart fisherman or sailor.

"This night I am off, Harry," exclaimed the former, suddenly breaking silence, "My uncle gave me to-day money enough to keep me for three or four months, so I shall begin by serving as a volunteer."

"Peter and Tom go with you then, Master Guy?"

"Ay: they mean to enlist under Sir Ralph's banner, and he will be glad of two such sturdy fellows. Peter is to wait with the horses in the Black Hollow, where I shall join him, and we shall find Tom a mile or two further on the road. So hey for the King! I wonder if I shall ever see old Helstone again! Come Harry thou'art as dumb as a post, lad. You would not have me loitering here till my precious uncle sends me to fight for the Parliament?"

"Nay, you know how readily I'd go with you," answered his companion with a forced laugh. "And as the parson says, every man that loves the Church ought to stand up in defence of the Crown. He bade you God speed right heartily, Master Guy."

Harry took up a stone and sent it skimming along the water.

Ay, and gave me this little silver-clasped Prayer-book that I might read the daily Psalms. How will that be, think you? Do Sir Ralph's troopers carry Prayer-books inside their buff coats?"

"I wager not; but you won't think yourself bound to copy them?"

"Faith, no; but one can't be like a Puritan. Well, it avails not talking. This is my last walk with thee Harry, and the last time, belike, that I shall look on our old bay. You'll think of me when you walk here, and talk of me sometimes to Mistress Moll, that she may not forget her Cavalier cousin. She will hear evil enough spoken of me, and I should be sorry that she should believe it all."

"Ay; can I do aught else?"

"You may go up when the first storm has blown over, and ask for old Rollo; say I told you

to keep him for me and you may tell my uncle, if you will—but no, the Parson has my messages to him. They cannot refuse you Rollo, when they know I may never return, and that we were nursed in the same arms. If I come not back, he is yours, Harry."

So the foster-brothers pursued their way along the shore, and did not return till twilight had deepened into darkness. They parted at the entrance of the village, and Harry turned into a narrow lane, while Guy climbed the hill towards the manor-house.

It was in the year 1642, and the flames of civil war had just been lighted in England. In this part of Devonshire most of the people were loyal, but the Puritan element was there too, and Squire Hazelwood, the owner of Helstone Manor, had taken the Parliament's side from the beginning of the disputes. Their difference of opinion on this point had very much lessened his fondness of his orphan nephew Guy l'Estrange, who was as staunch a Cavalier as ever breathed, and had been brought up from infancy at Helstone Cliff. The lad was to have gone to Oxford or Cambridge, but he was a soldier born, and could not settle to a student's life, so after a few month's loitering about at home with his foster-brother Harry Norton, he decided on joining Sir Ralph Hopton's little band of loyal gentlemen as a volunteer. Knowing that his uncle hoped one day to conquer his scruples, and induce him to take arms for the Parliament, he decided on keeping his intention secret, and only took two people into his confidence, Mr. Langdale, the Rector of Helstone, who had always been his friend, and Harry Norton; excluding sweet little Mary Hazelwood, who had till then taken then her full share in all his joys and sorrows. The whole thing was settled now, and as Guy walked up the steep lane in the darkness, his loyal enthusiasm was damped by a feeling of dejection, and it was with a slow, heavy step that he entered the postern door, and crossed the smooth-shaven lawns and terraces that surrounded the house, into which he made his way by a side entrance.

The first glimmer of dawn was stealing over the downs in the direction of Black Hollow. Once arrived there, their farewells were quickly spoken; Guy vaulted into the saddle, and rode off along the stony road, followed by Peter. He turned to wave his cap to Harry, shouting "Long live the King!" and there was nothing but joy and confidence in his bright young face, for the morning air had restored him to his usual high spirits.

"Ay, long live the King!" murmured Harry, as he set looking after him; "and long live thou, for the bravest lad in his army. Blessure me, but I feel as if I should never see thee again."

(To be continued).

CALL AND INSPECT

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

Ladies' dress skirts. Blouses. Lace collars. Silk toques.
Infants' clothing. Ladies' vests. Under skirts.
Ladies and childrens' underclothing. Ladies' coloured overalls.
Fingering yarn. Gents' suits, spare pants, and underclothing,
Wool shawl, Dressing gowns. Childrens' silk and coloured dresses
Pinafores, Dungeree, Turkey twill, Accordeons, Eye shades,
Bronchitis kettles, Feeding cups, Ear syringes,
Foot warmers, Camphor, Wall paper, Linoleum, Hearth rugs,
Draughts, Dominoes, Cards, Cash boxes, Family scales,
Call bells, Brushes of all kinds, Galvanised baths and wash up,
Enamel pails, Jugs, Basins, Folding arm chairs, Saucepans,
Windsor and cane bottom chairs, Wash stands and Towel rails,

A large assortment of Wreaths in cases.

Ice and roller skates.

Any class of goods not in stock will be ordered

Malvina Store.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

To be sold very cheap.

1 "Blckensdefer" Typewriter. 1 "Mammond" Typewriter.

Price £10 each, at THE GLOBE STORE.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER ANNUAL BALL takes place on the 5th July.

By order, J. CATHEY CAMPBELL, Major, F.I.V.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE LATELY
BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE
Globe Store.

Ladies' Saddles complete with furniture. These are highly recommended as good, serviceable and comfortable.

Recommendations can be seen on application.

Hintokinone Developer in large and small bottles. Putz cream.
Globe polish. Erasmic tooth powder. Camphor ice. Cuticura soap.
Antiseptic shaving tablets. Enamelled foot baths. Brass stirrups and syringes.
Brass and glass reservoirs for lamps fitted with duplex burners.
Galvanised baths assorted sizes. Butter prints, rollers and cups also
Butter beaters. Horse brushes. Dalli fuel. Bifurcated rivets.
Polishing tablets. Invoice forms. Brass fire irons.
Sets of bricks for No. 9 Livingstone Range. Gravy strainers.
Wood spoons. Choppers, Wash leathers. Dressing table mirrors.
Cups and saucers. Meerschauum pipes. Briar wood pipes good quality.
Coloured blankets for single and double beds. &c. &c. &c.

A well assorted and choice selection of articles suitable for Wedding Presents, &c. &c. are expected by the next outward Steamer.

Also Gents blue cloth double breasted coats. White silk gloves for evening wear. Mens' working pants. Hossfelds spanish grammars. Snowshoes. Dungaree Jumpers. Photographic plates, half and quarter plate size, &c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Kosi crewel silk. Peri Lustra machine twist. Thibet and Hare necklets. Anchor buttons. Moirette skirts. Childrens' white spun silk sox. Ladies' silk fronts. Ladies' costumes, these are being offered for sale at extremely low prices and are latest fashionable styles.

A very choice selection of fancy silk material most suitable for evening wear. Ladies' white and cream taffeta gloves. Coloured leather and silk belts. Gold brooches, &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 3. VOL. XIX.

JULY 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. E. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Red, D. S. O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

July.

1st. M.
2nd. Tu.
3rd. W.
4th. Th.
5th. F.
6th. S.

7th. **S.** 6th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 220. 229. 207. E. 165. 197. 176. 193.
8th. M.
9th. Tu.
10th. W.
11th. Th.
12th. F.
13th. S.

14th. **S.** 7th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 3. 527. 301. E. 270. 238. 231. 254.
15th. M.
16th. Tu.
17th. W.
18th. Th.
19th. F.
20th. S.

21st. **S.** 8th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 224. 218. 209. E. 274. 266. 260. 255.
22nd. M.
23rd. Tu.
24th. W.
25th. Th. **St. James, A. & M.**
26th. F.
27th. S.

28th. **S.** 9th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 197. 194. 182. E. 291. 542. 306. 300.
29th. M.
30th. Tu.
31st. W.

BIRTHS.

Stanley, June 9th, the wife of J. Evans, of a son.
" " 22nd, the wife of J. Davis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Stanley, June 18th, Thomas Jones, Aged 38 yrs.

IN MEMORIAN.

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE of my dearly beloved husband, William Richard Hardy, who departed this life July 4th, 1905.

Oh! for a touch of the vanished hand,
And the sound of the voice that is still.

HOLY BAPTISM.

John David Clarence Evans (private.)
Orissa Mary Jane Luxton.
Mona Elfreda Gleadall.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR JUNE.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
June 2nd.	2.	9.	11.	Church Expenses
" 9th.	3.	10.	2.	" "
" 16th.	4.	4.	10.	Poor Fund
" 23rd.	3.	4.	2.	Church Expenses
" 30th.	2.	7.	10.	" "
15. 16. 11.				

The Administrator will be glad to receive visitors at Government House from 4. 30. p. m. to 6. 0. p. m. on Wednesday the 10th and 24th July.

A BIBLE CLASS for Women every Monday at 8. 0. p. m. in the Cathedral Vestry.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE NO. 2).

No. 3. Vol. XIX.

JULY 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.
Very Rev. The Dean.
Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

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.
CHILDRENS' 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 the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLAND LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3. 30. p. m.

Hon. Librarian Mrs. Reid.

THE CHILDRENS' LIBRARY in the Vestry at 4. 0. p.m. on Sundays and 3. 30. p.m. on Fridays.

Hon. Librarian, Miss Cletheroe.

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

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

The Editors are most anxious to make the Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper a continued and increasing success. To make this possible it is necessary that there should be a very considerable increase in the circulation. The Magazine has not so far paid its way; the late Editor, with his usual generosity, always made himself responsible for the deficit. In the future this cannot be done. Fifty more

annual subscribers would place the Magazine on a sound financial basis. The Editors therefore invite readers to co-operate with them in the effort being made to increase the circulation of the Magazine.

May I be allowed very plainly and very simply to give my first impressions as to what I conceive to be the chief needs for the advancement and awakening of church life in our colony?

I would draw your attention to that which I believe to be the cause of much, if not all, the lack of vitality in the Church tone in our town. There appear to be very few regular communicants in Stanley—the total number of communions, excluding Easter, made at the last 24 Celebrations of the Holy Communion is 171 giving an average for each service of a little more than 7. I think this proves my statement. To me, and my Bible tells me I am right, it seems impossible for any work for Christ to prosper unless it has a Sacramental basis. Attendance at Mattins and Evensong is excellent but at best they are services of man's institution, while the divinely appointed meeting place between God and the Soul is the service of the Lord's own institution—the Holy Communion. The Holy Eucharist is at once a Sacrifice and a Sacrament. In the former we give something to God, in the latter God gives something to us. Prayer, thanksgiving, praise and homage can all in their degree, be offered to man by man. There must be and there is something which the creature can offer his Creator alone—it is sacrifice, i. e. something made sacred or set apart for God. The three chief ideas of sacrifice are dependence, need of forgiveness and self-surrender; all these are inherent in the Blessed Sacrament. To present or offer is not to slay or kill. Once for all Christ died His all-atoning death on Calvary. In the Holy Eucharist we represent the all-atoning sacrifice. In return God gives to our everliving souls Food. In very truth in those Elements of Bread and Wine is the spiritual Presence of our risen Lord. To abstain from taking that Food is to starve our souls, to deaden our spiritual life and to refuse the Kings invitation to His Feast.

To me it does not seem possible for those who profess and call themselves Christians to look upon the Holy Communion as of small importance or as a service in which they need not take part unless they wish to pose as specially pious. Either a man is a good Christian or a bad Christian: he is certainly not a good Christian if he starves his soul. Read your Bibles and see what our Blessed Lord says on the matter. Then with regard to the attendance at Sun-

day Mattins. I would point out that, excluding the adult members of the choir, there do not appear to have often been more than from a dozen to twenty persons present and often less. I know for many of you your domestic duties do prevent your attendance, but does this apply to all who absent themselves?

Probably one reason for some of you not coming is because you have got of the way of doing so it requires an effort to break through that habit.

Has it ever struck you as strange that those who profess the Christian Faith, of all the "religious" in the world are the slackest? Think for a moment of any other religion, the Mohammedan or Buddhist and compare the average Christian with the average follower of Mohammed or Buddha: which is the truer to his faith and which gives up most for it? Yet self-denial is the key-note to the Christian's life. Believe me I am not exaggerating when I say that often the chiefest enemies to Christian work are Christians. Men and women who have been baptised and confirmed in the Faith of Christ and who if their indifference is to be evidence of the genuineness of their religion are practically irreligious. I am speaking now from my experience in the great centres of life such as London but I think this applies to every other city, town and village in Christendom.

What is to prevent us in our little All-British Colony from being a pattern to the outside world?

If religion is worth anything it is worth giving up a good deal for it. I ask each of you to do your part in making Christ the centre of interest in the life of every man, woman and child in this Colony—no small ideal—"impossible" you say—no, for with God all things are possible.

CYRIL H. GOLDING-BIRD, DEAN.

A Meeting of the Select Vestry was held on June 17 at 8.0. p.m. Present, Very Rev. the Dean (in the Chair), Mr. Girling (Dean's Warden) Colonel Reid, Captain Watt and Mr. E. Binnie. Mr. W. Mannan was prevented from being present but expressed his concurrence in the various resolutions passed. Several matters of general interest were discussed and it was decided that steps should at once be taken for panelling the Chancel and Mr. Girling was asked to obtain an estimate. It was also decided that an Eight Days Mission should be held in Stanley commencing August 18th.

Further particulars as to both the above schemes are given elsewhere.

Mr. Girling proposed and Captain Watt seconded a resolution to the effect that the Choir boys should wear cassocks and surplices. Speaking on the resolution Colonel Reid said he for his part did not look upon Christ Church in the

light of a Cathedral but rather as a little village church and he saw nothing incongruous in the choir remaining as they were. The Dean in reply stated that the fact remained that Christ Church was a Cathedral, and he for his part, while leaving the matter in the hands of the Vestry, would certainly wish to see the introduction of a surpliced choir, though he would still value most highly the services of the ladies and hoped they would remain in their accustomed places. The motion being put the meeting all voted in favour of the resolution, except Colonel Reid who did not vote.

The following resolution was on the proposition of the Dean, passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Select Vestry of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the Diocese of the Falkland Islands wish to put on record their deep appreciation of the faithful work and ministry of the Very Reverend Lowther Brandon, M.A. for thirty years Colonial Chaplain and for fifteen years Dean of the Cathedral Church."

The Vestry rose at 9.15.p.m.

All will agree that the interior of our little Cathedral might be made more attractive. A step in the right direction would be to carry out the original scheme for panelling the lower portion of the walls throughout the building. Mrs. Dean, with her usual generosity has promised to bear the expense of panelling the western wall. It is proposed to start with the Chancel, the estimated cost of which would be £20.

At the same time it is proposed to turn the present Bishop's Stall into something approaching a "Throne". The Dean has undertaken the expense of this.

It is with considerable hesitation the Vestry ask for subscriptions as so many calls have lately been made upon the generosity of Church folk and others, but they feel that the object is one that will appeal to many who realize that the unattractive interior of our Cathedral has not a little to do with the often scantiness of the congregation.

The Dean or Mr. Girling will gladly receive and acknowledge any subscriptions. They have already received the following:—

C. M.	£3.	0.	0.
Anon	0.	13.	0.

A Mission—what is a Mission? the delivery of a message sent. As you will have read in the notes of the Vestry Meeting it has been decided to hold a Mission from August 18th to August 26th.

The success of the mission depends chiefly on the prayers of the faithful for its success. Most earnestly therefore you are asked to pray that God may bring about great results through the Mission, that he will bless the message that shall be delivered by the Dean, who will conduct

the Mission, that He will arouse an interest throughout our town and that any resulting good may be of a permanent character. The Dean hopes to address a letter to every householder in Stanley and later he will publish particulars as to services, &c. Meanwhile workers are wanted who will co-operate with him in making the Mission the matter of chief interest for the time being—who will volunteer? all can help.

ARE MIRACLES POSSIBLE.

(Continued).

The greatest miracle in the world's history is Jesus Himself; that a crucified Jew, born in poor circumstances, reared up in the midst of narrow prejudices, with a few peasants and fishermen for His followers, should to-day be the greatest influence in Europe, ten thousand times greater than the greatest statesman of the day, the only power which can effectively grapple with the selfishness and passions of mankind, the one Man who without a trace of narrowness or local limitation appeals to the whole world as the ideal of what man should be—this is the standing miracle which no criticism can touch and no scepticism dissolve; and being what He was, it is almost true to say "it would be a miracle if He could not work miracles."

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

Just about this time next year the whole of the Anglican Church will, by means of her various representatives, be taking part in a Congress to be held in London, resulting from which it is hoped much good to the Church at large will accrue.

The Pan-Anglican Congress is not the Lambeth Conference; the latter consists of a private meeting of Bishops, which meets every ten years, and assembles for the fifth time in 1908.

The Congress meets under the shadow of the Conference and will lead up to the Conference. It will be possible then for the first time in the history of the Anglican Church in modern times to bring together the influence of two great meetings having the same ideals in view but differing characteristically in their methods.

The Dean hopes to be in England for the Congress.

DIOCESAN DIVISION SCHEME.

The result of the Bishop's five months' work at home, so far as the Diocesan Division Scheme is concerned, has been to create a *third Fund*, entitled, "Bishop of the Falkland Islands Diocesan Division Fund," and banked at the National Provincial Bank, 53, Baker Street, London, W. This amounts in round figures to £3000. Hence, briefly, matters stand thus. There are three Funds:—

(1) Valparaiso	...	...	£2400
(2) Buenos Aires	...	...	£2600
(3) London	...	...	£3000

Giving an approximate total of £8000

The total amount required is £15,000, viz., £5000 to increase the old endowment of the Falkland Islands, £10,000 to create a new one for Argentina, etc. Contrasting these figures

Required	...	...	£15,000
Raised	...	...	£8,000

We see that *more than half* the total amount required has been obtained, and when we remember that of the £7000 still required, there is a good hope of the S.P.C.K. and Colonial Bishopric Fund supplying £2000, so that it may be only necessary to raise £5000 more to complete the Scheme, the prospect is, indeed, hopeful.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

Owing to pressure we were unable to publish in the last number of the Magazine an account of a meeting of the Committee of the Sustentation Fund which took place on May 18th. There were present, in addition to Dean Brandon and Dean Golding-Bird, Messrs. W. A. Harding, Vere Packe and W. C. Girling.

It was agreed that Mr. Harding should be Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Girling was asked to continue to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Girling announced that at the end of April there was a balance of nearly £100 in hand, that the total subscriptions received during 1906 amounted to £336, and that the disbursements during the same period (for part stipend and passage from England of the Assistant Chaplain) were £258.

It was resolved that of the balance in hand from the Bazaar £50 should be paid over to the Sustentation Fund.

Dean Brandon in bidding farewell to the Committee expressed his gratitude for what had been done, and his hopes for the future.

THE BAZAAR.

Gross takings	...	...	£201.	1.	9.
			£201.	1.	9.
Advanced for purchases	...	£50.	0.	0	
Hire of Assembly Room	...	3.	3.	0	
Labour, carting, printing, &c.	...	4.	17.	6	
Balance	...	*143.	1.	3	
		£201.	1.	9	

* Balance disposed of as follows:—

Church House debt	...	88.	0.	2
Sustentation Fund	...	50.	0.	0
Towards expenses of <i>Conversazione</i>	5.	1.	1	
		143.	1.	3

W. C. GIRLING, *Hon. Sec.*

THE WEDDING OF MR. ROY FELTON AND
MISS MURIEL DUROSE.

On Monday May 20th, occurred in Stanley one of those events which while essentially full of joy to the parties concerned, never fail to awaken pleasurable emotions in every member of our little community. We allude of course to the marriage of Mr. Roy S. Felton second son of Mr. J. J. Felton, J. P. and late member of the Executive Council, and Miss Muriel Durose eldest daughter of Mr. Durose Head master of the Government Schools.

The ceremony took place in the Cathedral at 2. 30. p. m. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Louis Williams, J. P. who acted as groomsmen, and his brother Mr. G. J. Felton J. P.

The bride who was given away by her father wore a very pretty dress of white silk taffeta, trimmed with spotted net finished with silken cord in lover's knots. A stylish hat of chiffon with ostrich feather and spray of orange blossom and carried a beautiful bouquet of Bermuda lilies, maidenhair ferns, myrtle etc.

Her two sisters Misses Winnie and Marion Durose who were her bridesmaids, wore pretty dresses of grey cashmere trimmed with white, and white hats.

The elder carried a spray bouquet and the younger a very pretty basket artistically covered with flowers and finished with a bow of white ribbon, they each wore a handsome chain and pendant set with opals the gift of the bridegroom.

The service was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Brandon assisted by the Rev. C. R. Hall.

To the joyous strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March, and the merry pealing of the bells the bridal party entered the vestry, where for the last time the bride signed her maiden name, and the concluding formalities were performed.

The parents of the bridegroom were represented by the Hon. Vere Packe and Mrs. Packe.

In the mean time waited an eager crowd of enthusiastic confetti throwers, rice distributors, peeping performers with the camera—now an indispensable institution at all brave shows—all were there, all helped to make a scene of great vivacity, assisted in no small degree by the pealing of the bells, which quite drowned the pealing strains of the organ, and a mixed multitude of noises and cheers, all shewing heartiness of good wishes for, and the popularity of the young couple.

The gauntlet of the confetti and rice having been run, the photographers, whose work is invariably done with a single eye to future developments, turned the noiseless artillery on the defenceless procession and we hear made some telling shots.

A bright sun shone over all and the roads were perfectly dry. The flags on masts and staffs, in ships and shore gleamed in the sunshine, and stretched their halcyons to the wind.

A reception was held in the afternoon at the Old Marine Barracks, at which about 50 guests were present.

The presents were both handsome and numerous.

The bride and bridegroom left for England in the R. M. S. *Oronsa* for their honeymoon.

(Communicated).

THE "MALVINA."

The new schooner built for the Falkland Islands Company reached Stanley on June 10th, after a passage of 80 days. It was hoped that as she was fitted with an oil Engine she would be able to use her propeller in the tropics to such purpose that she would do something like a "record," but unfortunately owing to a bearing becoming heated it was only possible to use the engine very little. Exceptionally bad weather was experienced, as may be gathered from the fact that the vessel was 24 days coming down from the River Plate, indeed the seas were, at times, so furious that oil was poured on them. Arriving off the port in the evening of the 9th of June, Captain Finch, anxious to terminate a long and unpleasant voyage, attempted to enter Port William in the dark. Being unacquainted with the locality they found themselves almost on the outer Tussac Island, but they were luckily able to bring the vessel round before any serious damage was done, they put to sea once more and remained out until morning, when they entered the harbour under steam.

The leak which has been so much trouble in England still continues, and it is probable that the schooner will have to be hove-down before the position of it can be determined. In view of this it is scarcely likely that she will be running round the Islands for some considerable time.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- June 5th. R. M. S. *Orteya* from Liverpool.
- " 7th. *Margaret* from Johnson's Harbour.
Passengers:—*Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Smith.*
- " 8th. S. S. *Alejandro* from Patagonia
- " 10th. Schooner *Malvina* from Liverpool.
- " 14th. *Gwendolin* from Lively Island, Darwin, etc. Passengers:—*Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Cobb.*
- " 25th. Schooner *Florence M. Munsie* from Sandy Point.

DEPARTURES.

- June 5th. *Margaret* for Johnson's Harbour. &c.
- " 6th. R. M. S. *Ortega* for Vulparaiso. Pass:—*Messrs. G. Greenshields and D. Pitaluga.*
- " 7th. *Lafonia* for Fox Bay, &c. Pass:—*Rev. C. R. & Mrs. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. Whats. Messrs. M. Buckworth, S. Miller, A. Cobb.*
- " 11th. Barque *Dora* for Buenos Aires.
- " 12th. S. S. *Alejandro* for Salvador. Pass:—*The Misses Pitaluga.*
- " 24th. *Gwendolin* for Speedwell, Great Island.

REMINISCENCES

BY CONSUL ROWEN, U. S. A.

Ah! me, how memory, at times, carries me back to the "days of long ago". Once more I am a boy on the unbroken prairies of the "far west," once more I am astride my spirited horse, riding with breakneck speed over the seemingly limitless prairies. Once more I hear the howl of the prairie wolf and the sibilant sound of the rattlesnake, but all that was more than a half century ago, but the scenes and sounds of "the wild" are with me yet. They are all as vivid as if it were but yesterday, and often when in this reminiscent mood, these scenes, like "pictures on the wall," come up with memory's golden lines, dotted here and there with the faces of the friends of Pioneer days, and the tears will unbidden fall, but the fairy wand of modern progress has waved over the prairies of Iowa, "Beautiful land," and all is changed, and to me, an old pioneer, sadly so. The Indian trails, which so interested my boyish thought have all disappeared, and instead the tracks of the railroad thread the prairies of dear old Iowa, in every direction. Where, two years after we had settled in Western Iowa, the dread war whoop of the red Indian was heard one awful night, and thirty persons were slain, a watering place where the thousands go for summer amusement, is found. Dear old Iowa is one of a block of States, where only seventy years ago, the wild red man roamed in undisturbed quietude, but today that block is the home of teeming millions. In all this, this block of States is typical of all America west the Alleghany mountains. Hundreds of thousands of miles of railroad trackage is now seen where in the recent past all was of the wild. In the block of States written of here, where only a few scattered settlers were found, there are now the millions, and where the dear old log cabins, with their rugged, but welcoming outlines were found, there are now the stately mansions, but never will the later day residences seem to the old Pioneer as home-like as the dear old log cabins, where every one was welcome, and where friendly feeling and good cheer held sway. As I write memory brings up in sharp perspective another wondrous sight, the prairie fire, miles on miles of fire, lighting up the darkness of the night with long, irregular lines of forked flame, the darkness of the night accentuating the red flames of the fires, but now—where the prairie fires burned, leaving their blackened outlines, are, in the summertime, seen as far as the eye can reach, vast fields of corn and waving grain. What caused this wonderful transformation? Railroad. Railroads were by enterprising men pushed out into the wilderness, the shrill whistle of the locomotive and the Indian war whoop literally

intermingling, for many a band of Indians came out of the wild to the feast of death, and the incoming train would find only the lifeless bodies of the navvies, the track builders, their scalp locks torn away to adorn the war bonnet of the savage warrior. But the railroads were built, those sure indicators of the progress and prosperity of a people, and while sentimentally the old pioneer saddens as he reminiscently looks upon the past, he knows full well that the transformation has been in accord with the Divine law of progress, and optimistically he looks forward to the time when two hundred millions of people will find homes and employment in the dear old land with a Government based on the principles born in the Magna Charta, but carried to their highest development in the land where the All is based on Anglo-Americanism.

I say "Anglo-American," because every unprejudiced, well informed American, is willing to concede the American Constitution and American law are evolutions from England's Constitution and law, but modified to suit American conditions, but the influence of these things in connexion with a common religion and language is evolving two results. First it is bringing the two great Nations, unconsciously, imperceptibly, into practical unity. Second, it is transforming the toiling millions which from all lands go to America, into Americans and a Nation is being evolved beyond the sea, mightier than the most optimistic of to day dream of "Hands across the sea."

FROM A LAYMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY W. C. GIRLING.

The point of view makes so great a difference that I am sure the Editor of the Magazine will allow a layman to state his case, and will give it due consideration.

Dean Golding-Bird, in one of his recent sermons, used words to this effect:—"Religion is either all-important or of no importance: if the former, it behoves us to be eager and thorough about it." Well, and good. I take it that nine people out of every ten would, if asked outright, say that Religion is certainly not of "no importance"; does it follow, therefore, that they regard it as "all-important"? I think not. And why not? Well, that is a very large question, and before one could give a definite answer one would want to know what is understood by Religion.

Speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying that it does not mean going to Church, although I imagine a "religious" person would wish to attend some place of worship,—it is the public acknowledgement of his belief, if nothing more. I can understand people not thinking it a duty

to go regularly to Church, just as I can conceive of perfectly loyal sons of Britain who would not take every advantage of an opportunity to show publicly their loyalty and devotion to King Edward VII. I am inclined to think that the Clergy have a great deal to answer for as regards the disinclination of men to go to Church. They have a great opportunity when they are in the pulpit, but how many of them take the trouble to avail themselves of it. In my day I have listened to hundreds of sermons, and I venture to say that I could count on my fingers those that have really impressed me with the feeling that the Clergyman was both wise and capable. Grown men want strong meat, and if a weak dilution of gruel is offered them can it be wondered at when they stay outside?

In these days of hurry and scurry, when the struggle for existence is so keen, it seems to an ordinary layman barely possible that one can make religion the most important part of every day life. I am convinced that however desirable it is that we laymen should take our standard from that set by the Clergy, it is next door to impossible to do so. Who amongst us, for instance, can go to Matins on a week-day? Which of us does not, in our heart of hearts, think it would be somewhat upsetting to our business affairs if we made them subservient to the doctrines set forth in the Sermon on the Mount?

Deeply ingrained in every Britisher is the reluctance to speak of things which are nearest and dearest to him. See a grown man deeply in love; does he prate about it to all his fellows? I trow not. See a woman endeavouring to make the household shilling do the work of half a crown; does she boast of her bargains and her makeshifts? I think not! Or note a growing lad, whose aim is to improve his social position. Does he not, instead of publishing abroad his hopes and aspirations, steadily and quietly set about attaining them? And so in other matters; a man or a woman may be in real earnest about religion, and the "things that matter", and yet to all appearances may be engrossed in the petty details of the daily task of making both ends meet, and keeping the children clothed, fed and cared for. Therefore, I say that a great many laymen feel that religion is,—well, if not *all* important, *very* important, and are quietly doing many things which, were they known, would point them out as men who valued their religion. What I do most strongly hold is that a man who thinks something of his religion is not necessarily to be looked upon as a "mug",—rather the reverse.

The upshot of it all is, and this is what we laymen want the Clergy to grasp—that although we make no great professions, and do not walk exactly in line with our "Spiritual Pastors and Masters" we are honestly convinced of the importance of religion. Where we differ is in the expression we give to our feelings.

VOLUNTEERS.

BY COLONEL A. REID, D.S.O.

Perhaps a very short account of the origin and formation of Volunteer Corps in England may be of some of interest to the readers of this Magazine and I will therefore try and give an outline of their inception.

There have been since 1590, Volunteers as opposed to Regulars, Trained Bands or Militia; for from old papers they can be traced in Queen Elizabeth's time, when an order was issued "for the encouragement of Harquebussmen and Matchlock Volunteers" and about 4000 men were raised in coast towns. The use of the bow was to be encouraged "and an old soldier was to be appointed Sergeant." In our present Force the Sergt. Instructors and Sergt. Majors are in nearly every case old soldiers or appointed for a period from their Regiments to which they return.

The Honourable Artillery Company, of which you have doubtless all heard, was formed in this reign though its charter was formally granted by Henry VIII, and it has continued to the present day without a break and ranks as a corps by itself and takes precedence over Yeomanry and Volunteers.

During the Armada there was a levy of Volunteers. During the first war between Charles I. and the Parliament there were Volunteers (not Trained Bands) from which our Militia are descended.

Again at the time of the Jacobite Invasions 1715 and 1745 Volunteer Corps were extensively formed mostly in the North of England and Scotland; but that they were formed in other parts of England is proved by the Government "disbanding" some at Exeter in 1746.

During the American war of Independence of 1775 Volunteers were again raised, but were attached to the Militia as extra Companies; similar to the Volunteer Companies to the Line Regiments in the South African War.

Subsequent to this time and a few years previous to the first French Revolution, "Volunteer Associations" were formed and were called "Loyal Associations." They were on a small scale and mostly engaged to serve in their districts, to assist the Civil Authorities in the suppression of disorders and were actually used during the Gordon Riots in 1780. The members elected their own Officers but the King signed the Commissions.

King George III. reviewed the London Associations in 1798 and 1799, about 12,000 being present at each review. Colours were presented to the different Associations and many are in existence now; the headquarters of the writers' old Company at Hampstead near London, the Colours presented to the Hampstead Loyal Association by Lady Aveling in 1803 are still preserved also an old side drum with H. L. A. 1799 marked on it.

The men were armed with muskets and "pikes" and wore a Uniform similar to the old uniform of the Scotts Greys, white breeches and gaiters, cut away coat and helmet with a big black roll up the back.

At the Peace of Amiens 1802 these were all disbanded but again in 1803 when Napoleon threatened to invade England they sprang to life again when a Defence Act was passed to enroll Volunteers; about 380,000 were enrolled in England and 83,000 in Ireland.

These forces were disbanded in 1814 with a few exceptions which continued as shooting clubs and though they had no Military significance they elected Officers with their usual rank to administer the affairs of the club, and when the next revival came in 1859 resumed their status as Volunteers. A notable example is the 1st. Middlesex R. V. originally enrolled as the Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters.

King George III. reviewed the London Volunteers in 1803 about 15,000 being present.

I now come to the beginning of the present Volunteer Force which really came to life in 1859 and has gone steadily forward ever since.

To show that there was a connection between the present day force and those of 1794, in 1890 there were men serving in the writer's company at Hampstead who's grandfathers had served in the old Loyal Association of the former date. In 1858 the bitter feeling of the French urged on by their Press caused a wholesome dread of invasion in England. General Peel, Secretary of State for War, issued a circular to the Lord Lieutenants of Counties stating on what conditions Volunteers could be enrolled in their respective Counties. The conditions were very easy, the force was to be semi-military only—the object to be rifle shooting.

Uniform and accoutrement were to be provided by the members; rifles to the extent of a quarter of the strength of the corps to be provided by the Government, the rest at the expense of the members, who had to attend 8 drills in the course of 4 months. Sergeants of the permanent staff of the Militia were to act as instructors to each corps. Officers and members, two per company were invited to attend the School of Musketry at Hythe *at their own expense.*

A Manual of Drill and Rifle Instructions for Volunteers was issued. It contained only the simplest movements. "Manual and Platoon (Firing exercises), and instructions for cleaning and care of arms; drill was a very subordinate part, as the following extract shews "The foregoing contains all the drill volunteers need but if, when they become thoroughly trained, and they find they have spare time they may learn to form fours deep as follows, etc."

On the strength of the above mentioned circular corps sprang up all over the country, but

mostly as independent companies. The organisation was more civilian than military and they were regarded as rifle clubs. The officers were elected by the members, nominated by the Commanding Officer and commissions ultimately granted by the Lord Lieutenants of Counties. An amusing tale is told of the above custom—In a certain English district at a meeting to elect officers, all who expected to be nominated left the room and only left three who wisely seized the opportunity and elected themselves to the vacancies much to the annoyance of the rest!

The drawback to these separate companies was—that when several met for combined drill, there was the question of the seniority of the Field Officer and who should take command, and consequently whoever was in command had little authority except over his own men; discipline as we know it was unknown in those days. In fact it was not an uncommon occurrence to see privates walking arm in arm with their officers in uniform after drill.

To get over this difficulty Administrative Battalions were formed, under the command of a Colonel, who was supposed to be answerable for the drill and discipline of the various units. Let us for example say that there were Companies or Corps (as they were then called), at Stanley, Cape Pembroke, Klendyke, Darwin, North Arm, Fitzroy; they would be under a Colonel Adjutant, etc. at Stanley; but drilled entirely at their own Stations, wore all different uniforms, kept their own names and numbers, but were supposed to look to Stanley for all orders, etc; this in practise was found not to work as each detachment went its own and would only recognize and obey its own officers; it got over many of the difficulties of the previous system but was very unsatisfactory.

In 1818 all were compelled by Government to consolidate, under one complete Headquarters and more important still with one common uniform.

The writer's old Battalion, 3rd Middlesex R. V. now 1st. Volunteer Battalion, Middlesex Regiment was made up of the Hampstead 3rd, Middlesex Highgate, 14th Middlesex, Barnet, 12th Middlesex, Hornsey; 13th Middlesex, Tottenham, 33rd Middlesex, Enfield Lock, 41st. Middlesex, Enfield Town 35th Middlesex, and when Administrative Battalions were formed the 3rd, 13th, and 14th formed the 2nd Administrative Battalion and the 12th, 33rd, 35th, and 41st formed the 6th, Administrative Battalion under separate Colonels etc.

The uniforms were varied Butcher Blue blouse, trousers and black slouch hat with feather; Barnet—Green blouse, trousers, slouch hat—Highgate dark grey tunic, trousers with black facings and shako. Enfield Lock Officers Black tunics and trousers with red piping and

the men green ditto ditto with shako.

I just give these details to shew what a motley assemblage an Administrative Battalion might be.

There was very little esprit de corps in these Regiments, each Company was on its own and ignored the rest whom they probably only met once a year at Inspection.

When consolidated all wore a pinky grey uniform with red pipings, the officers having fawn facings and a most serviceable uniform it was, being quite invisible on sand and in woods. Now the Regiment wears the line uniform red with yellow facings.

Some London corps were formed from a single company or perhaps two raised in 1859 which gradually grew in the face of their raising to a strong battalion of 700 to 800 men.

Adjutants in these early days held their appointments till they had to retire on age limit or resigned of their own accord, and might be serving 16 years, not as now when the appointment is only for five years.

In 1803 men were armed with old Brown Bess Muskets, bayonet, and the sergeants had spears and fuzils.

In 1860 the arm was the short Enfield and the next year it was the long Enfield all ruzzle loaders. Then came the Snider a breech loader which could kick like an ammunition mule, when fired. After that came the Martini and then the Lee-Metford.

(To be continued).

TOPSY TURVY LAND.

CHINA is a land where the customs of the people in a great many respects are just the opposite to what they are in England.

"They mount a horse on the right side instead of the left; the old men play marbles and fly kites, while children look gravely on; they shake hands with themselves instead of with each other; what we call the surname is written first and the other name afterward; they whiten their shoes instead of blacking them; a coffin is a very acceptable present to a rich parent in good health; and in the north they pull their wheelbarrows in the place of pushing them; and candlesticks fit into the candle instead of the candle fitting into the candlestick, and so on. China is a country where the roses have no scent; where the labourer has no Sabbath and the magi-

trate no honesty; where the roads have no carriages and the ships have no keels; where the needle points to the south, the place of honour is on the left hand, and the soul is supposed to lie in the stomach; where it is rude to take off your hat, and to wear white clothes is to go into mourning. Can one be astonished to find that the Chinese have neither an alphabet nor a grammar?

The streets of a Chinese town are purposely built zigzag, and canals must run crooked, for they say that straight lines are not lucky. Farming is at a standstill each year until the emperor ploughs the first furrow of spring. In one district grape vines are not grown because their branches point downward, and in another timber for building houses is only sold in the second moon.

They paint eyes on the prows of their boats, saying that without them they could not see their way up and down the streams. They beat drums and let off huge crackers to drive away Satan, and worship a snake in time of drought.

Building a huge pagoda is considered a work of merit before the gods, and repeating the word 'Amida-bha' will furnish protection against evil. A funeral procession scatters imitation paper money on the way to the grave to satisfy the spirits and to keep them from annoying the deceased. Paper tables, furniture, horses, and in short, anything needful, is burned at the grave, and is believed to be taken in the smoke to the spirit world. Wealth can be sent there by buying from the priests at the temple a kind of paper money known as spiritual notes, which is handed to the dead relatives that they may make the gods friendly with it.

A person who prays does not always need to be present before the god, for often all that is wanted is to buy a printed slip and have the priest

burn it before the idol, or chew it into a small ball and throw it at the image. If it sticks, the prayer will be answered. In a dark corner in one of the huge temples I saw an ill-natured idol at least a thousand of these spit-ball prayers' covering it from head to foot. These stood for the unanswered cries of many pleading hearts. The priests cheat them. There is no one to tell them of the God who does answer prayer, so they are still doing these things to-day.

FORMAL CHRISTIANS.

There is not a more desperate estate than that of the *formal Christian*, who has the outward show of godliness, but denies the power thereof; who performs the common duties of Christianity without any great concern to do them well;—*Believes in God*, without any sense of His Presence, or being accountable to Him:—and in *Jesus Christ*, without feeling the want of a Redeemer; without considering the life of Christ, which he ought to imitate, or the Gospel, which is his rule to walk by;—*who believes in the Holy Ghost*, without thinking how much he stands in need of His aids; without considering the enemies he has to deal with, the self-denial he is to undergo, or the good works he must abound in, as he hopes for heaven.

In short, he hopes for heaven with the indifference of one who scarce thinks of going thither, and believes in future punishment without being concerned to avoid it. He knows he ought to do more than he does, but he has some faint hopes that what he does may secure him from hell.

These Christians, therefore, should be often put in mind of God's displeasure against such as pretend to be His servants, without any concern

to serve Him faithfully; of the folly of being indifferant when a man's soul lies at stake; of the absolute necessity of an inward conversion, as well as of an outward religion; of the very great sin of neglecting or abusing the means of grace which God vouchsafes unto us.

They should remember, moreover, that without a lively faith it will be impossible to please God; that without a serious repentance there is no forgiveness, and that *without holiness no man shall see the Lord*.

In short, such Christians should have no rest until they shall be forced, out of a sense of their danger, to ask in good earnest, *what shall I do to be saved?* until they be prevailed on to consider the words of Christ, *What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?* And that it was not for nothing that He commanded His followers to seek the kingdom of God in the *first place*, and before all other things.

All outward Ordinances from the beginning were appointed either to *create*, or to *promote*, or to *secure*, a lively sense of God, and of the duties we owe Him amongst men. And as these Ordinances are not at our peril to be neglected, so neither are they to be depended upon, unless they lead us to the love of God, and of our neighbour, and becomes a means of recovering in us the image of God, in which we were created, which *consists in righteousness and true holiness*.

Let those who are convinced of this lose no time, but beg of God to increase their *faith*, to plant His *fear* in their hearts, to awaken in them a hearty concern for their souls, and to give them such a measure of hope and love of God, as may enable them to overcome the difficulties, the temptations, and the dangers of a Christian life.

“What shall it profit a man to
gain the whole world and
loose his own soul?”

A MISSION

August 18th to August 26th.

THE OBJECT OF THE MISSION
IS TO TEACH
THE IMPORTANCE OF
THE
HUMAN SOUL.

SPECIAL SERVICES DAILY.

ALL ASKED TO ATTEND.

TO READERS IN THE CAMP.

My dear People,

Although I am known at present to only those of you who during the past two months have paid Stanley a visit, I want to send a special message to you all. As I am sure you will understand when one man leaves the control of affairs after thirty years duration and a new man comes on the scene, a great amount of reorganisation is necessary, not at all of necessity because the old has been bad but because a new man with a quite different training and experience has to adapt the work to his capacity and methods.

I don't want any of you to think that because it may not be possible for me just yet to make myself known to you all personally that I do not realize to the full the great privilege it would be to me to do as good Dean Brandon did, and spend even a majority of my time in the "camp." For the good of the work as a whole, not only in Stanley but throughout the Islands it is necessary for me as Dean of the Diocese of the Falkland Islands to be here at the centre of work for most of the year.

I have great schemes in view for the much more frequent visitation of the "camp" and that these may be in due time accomplished it is necessary for me to be much in touch with the outer world.

I hope however to pay some visits in the camp in the Spring, i. e. to Darwin and if possible to the West. You will not be neglected for Mr. Hall, whom you will by this time all know by name at least, will spend much of his time among you, but I shall be more than glad to be of any service to any of you if you will write to me.

No day will pass without my thinking of you all in my prayers and I ask the same from you that for whatever time I am here I may be used for the advancement of Christ's kingdom.

Your servant in Christ Jesus,

Cyril A. Golding-Bird

THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

A son and heir was born to their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain in the middle of May.

The Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Birrel, speaking at Halifax described the Irish Bill that is to be introduced into Parliament, as a measure "to give Irishmen the control of the administration of their own laws."

A treaty of peace has been signed between Salvador and Nicaragua. An attempt was made to kill the Guatemalan President.

The Colonial Premiers who have been meeting in London discussed Imperial Preference thoroughly and with dignity. They did not come to England either as suppliants or as threateners, but have laid before the home Government quite plainly and simply their conviction that the bonds which hold the Empire together will by no means be strengthened if we fail to respond to the efforts of the Colonies to do business with foreigners. They have received the answer they expected. Mr. Asquith told the Premiers that the maintenance of Free Trade is a question of principle with his Majesty's Ministers, and that there is no possibility even of compromise with those who think differently. Frankly we do not in the least understand why it should be a question of principle, and it is certain that this matter will ultimately be settled upon practical considerations. That apart, however, we regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have attempted to whittle down the importance of the Canadian preference by arguing that it had been beneficial to British trade rather by arresting decrease than by actual increase. That is surely an amazing argument. To stop leakage is an essential preliminary to increase, and we cannot imagine that Canadians will feel very grateful to Mr. Asquith for his grudging recognition of their action. But these are early days in the light for Imperial Preference, and we believe Mr. Balfour to be right when he said at the Albert Hall that public opinion is changing. An interesting commentary upon that statement was the announcement immediately after by Mr. Hayes Fisher and Mr. Yerburch that they have left the Unionist Free Fooders and thrown in their lot with the party of Preference.

The King and Queen of Denmark were to pay a state visit to their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on June 8 to June 13.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Argentine has issued the following statement:—The Argentine Congress is now organized for the ensuing Parliamentary Session. The Government having a large majority, the prospects of the year for administrative work are very favourable. Continuous seasonable rains have rendered country districts very fit for the large crops that are looked for all over the increased cultivated areas.

It is an interesting fact to remember in connection with Dean Brandon's work in the Falkland Islands that out of a ministry of thirty years, in different periods ranging from a few days to months, more than thirteen years were passed in the "Camp." One could not help being struck by the thought, listening to his experiences that some of his happiest days were spent in "Camp" work.

HELSTONE CLIFF.

CHAPTER II.

Great was Squire Hazelwood's indignation, when the Parson came that day to tell him of his nephew's departure.

"The graceless varlet did well to hide it from me!" he exclaimed; "for had I known what thoughts were in his heart, he should have seen the inside of the strong room ere we parted. A week there would have lessened his loyalty, I trow. And I take it not well of you Sir Parson, that you told me nought of the matter." "Nay, sir, nothing would have kept Guy from joining the King's army. And surely his duty to the King is as great, or greater, than his duty to you".

"Let him follow his duty, then, and let it clothe him, an' it will," answered old Hazelwood, angrily; "he shall never enter my doors again".

Then Mistress Mary, a fair little maiden of twelve years old, ran sobbing from behind a curtain.

"Oh, father, forgive Guy! make him come back!"

"Begone, child!" said her father roughly, "and let me never hear his name again."

So she ran forth, the Parson following her with hasty strides, and betook herself to the still-room, where Dame Janet the housekeeper was sorting herbs. By her side the little maiden found a refuge, and talked of "poor Guy" to her heart's content. He, meanwhile, was riding gaily through the Devonshire lanes, talking with his comrades of the stirring life before them, and now waving his cap in the air, with a joyous cry of "Long live the King!"

All this happened in the month of September, 1642.

HELSTONE CLIFF, in its quiet corner, was little shaken by the struggle that convulsed England during the following years. Parson Langdale was suspended, but he only retired from the rectory to a little cottage on the beach, and continued to act as the friend and adviser of those of his flock who objected to transferring their allegiance to the Reverend Malchi Maultext, his appointed successor. This worthy divine's preachings were regularly attended by Squire Hazelwood and most of his tenants, and he himself was treated with outward respect by all the villagers, but it was whispered that the ejected Rector sometimes performed a little service in a distant cave on the sea-shore, which was attended by a few stout fishermen and others, who were not inclined to submit to the new rule of things. Nobody turned informers, however, for Parson Langdale was thoroughly liked and respected, even by the Puritan part of the inhabitants.

Four or five years had passed since Guy's disappearance, and he had never returned home,

nor had any one received a letter from him. His name had reached them two or three times as fighting gallantly in Sir Ralph Hopton's Cornish campaign, but communication was difficult in those days, and there was a long lonely tract of country between Helstone and its nearest town, so that news of the outer world was a long time reaching it. Not even Harry Norton knew whether Guy was alive or dead. He was grown into a tall, strong fellow, the boldest sailor, cragsman, fisherman on that rocky coast, and Parson Langdale's stoutest defender and friend. He lived with his mother in a cottage at the east end of the village, and here, one beautiful evening in the summer of 1647 he was sitting on the door-step, with Guy's old blood-hound, Rollo by his side. Suddenly a shadow crossed his path, and Mistress Mary Hazelwood stood before him. He sprang up and stood cap in hand, while old Rollo rubbed his nose against the maiden's grey Puritan dress, and was fondly caressed him in return.

"Is this a night for the caves, Harry?" she asked in a low tone.

"Ay, Mistress Mary; I was waiting here for the time."

"Could I go? I asked the Parson once, and he said he would consider of it."

The daring spirit that was flushing up in her face, suited ill with her sober attire, and so Harry thought, as he hesitated a moment what to answer.

"Mistress Mary, if you will take my counsel, don't go. If I took charge of you should be safe, though the rocks are steep and the cave is dark, but yet—the Parson would scarce like it, and 'tis no child's play, that a lady should venture into it."

"I have no fear."

"I know that well, but 'tis scarce fitting you should go."

"Well, Harry, if you say so, I must e'en give it up, and return to my spinning. You have heard nought of him?"

"No."

"Remember your promise, if he returns, be it openly or secretly, by night or day, in summer or winter, in flight or in victory, I am the first person to know."

"I shall not forget, Mistress Mary."

"Farewell, then."

"Farewell."

Away she went, her bright dark hair escaping from under the prim little hood, and all her grey garments tossed by the evening wind. As she hurried towards home the Parson's cottage lay in her way, and after lingering a moment at the garden gate, she lifted the latch and went in. His old housekeeper was poking about among the vegetables, and Mistress Mary tripped across the grass to speak to her.

(To be continued.)

CALL AND INSPECT

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

Ladies' dress-skirts. Blouses. Lace collars. Silk toques.
Infants' clothing. Ladies' veats. Under skirts.
Ladies and childrens' underclothing. Ladies' coloured overalls.
Fingering yarn. Gents' suits, spare pants, and underclothing,
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Enamel pails, Jugs, Basins, Folding arm chairs, Saucepans,
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A large assortment of Wreaths in cases.

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Any class of goods not in stock will be ordered

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

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Price £10 each, at THE GLOBE STORE.

Price of Magazine:—Unstamped 4/- per annum: stamped 4/6:
single copies, 4d. each. Copies can be obtained at the Parsonage, Stanley.

Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each:
4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum
£3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:— 5/-
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THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE LATELY
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Ladies' Saddles complete with furniture. These are highly recommended as good, serviceable and comfortable.

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Coloured blankets for single and double beds. &c. &c. &c.

A well assorted and choice selection of articles suitable for Wedding Presents, &c. &c. are expected by the next outward Steamer.

Also Gents blue cloth double breasted coats. White silk gloves for evening wear. Mens' working pants. Hossfelds spanish grammars. Snowshoes. Dungaree Jumpers. Photographic plates, half and quarter plate size, &c.

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Kosi crewel silk. Peri Lustra machine twist. Thibet and Hare necklets. Anchor buttons. Moirette skirts. Childrens' white spun silk sox. Ladies' silk fronts. Ladies' costumes, these are being offered for sale at extremely low prices and are latest fashionable styles.

A very choice selection of fancy silk material most suitable for evening wear. Ladies' white and cream taffeta gloves. Coloured leather and silk belts. Gold brooches, &c. &c.

Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 4. VOL. XIX.

AUGUST 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. E. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

August.

1st. Tu.		
2nd. F.		
3rd. S.		
4th. S.	10th. Sunday after Trinity.	Hymns M. 4. 163. 309. E. 291. 264. 274. 277.
5th. M.		
6th. Tu.		
7th. W.		
8th. Th.		
9th. F.		
10th. S.		
11th. S.	11th. Sunday after Trinity	Hymns. M. 281. 520. 168. E. 302. 392. 289. 284.
12th. M.		
13th. Tu.		
14th. W.		
15th. Th.		
16th. F.		
17th. S.		
18th. S.	12th. Sunday after Trinity.	Mission. Special Hymns.
19th. M.	Mission	
20th. Tu.	Mission	
21st. W.	Mission	
22nd. Th.	Mission	
23rd. F.	Mission	
24th. S.	Mission St. Bartholomew A. & M.	
25th. S.	13th. Sunday after Trinity.	Mission. Special Hymns,
26th. M.		
27th. Tu.		
28th. W.		
29. Th.		
30. F.		
31. S.		

Shallow Bay, Cookhouse visited at night at the Point. 11th, as the Schooner ready to sail at a moment's notice, unable to get to Crooked Inlet. 12th, Left in Schooner for Keppel, reaching there late at night. 13th, Becalmed, unable to land owing to damaged foot. 14th, Becalmed. Crew went ashore in afternoon and did not return till late, so unable to hold service in fore-castle. 15th. Left Keppel with Mr. and Mrs. G. Paice and family on board. 16th to 19th, At sea, very wild nights. 20th Landed at Stanley.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

Olai Johnsen and Annie Elizabeth Scott.

DEATH.

Stanley July 4th, Niels Edward R. V. Roer.
Aged 45 years.

HOLY BAPTISMS.

Isabella Reive, Port Sussex.
Dorothy Mabel Short, San Carlos South.
John George Halliday, West Point Island.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR JULY.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
July 7th.	4.	19.	9.	Panelling Fund
" 14th.	2.	15.	7.	Church Expenses
" 21th.	2.	14.	1.	" "
" 23rd.	2.	4.	11.	" "
Carcas Island	0.	15.	0.	Sustentation Fund
	13.	9.	4.	

THE SELECT VESTRY will be very pleased to hear from any member of the Congregation as to the colour they would think most suitable for painting the panelling in Chancel and Nave of the Cathedral. The present stain is of only a temporary nature. Mr. Girling—the Treasurer of the fund, has about £20 toward the cost of the work already done, he would be very glad to receive further donations. At least another £10 will be required.

A BIBLE CLASS for Women every Monday at 7. 0. p. m. in the Cathedral Vestry.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 3).

No. 4. Vol. XIX.

AUGUST 1907.

NOTICE.

This Magazine is published monthly and can be obtained from the Editors, the Deaunery, Stanley, Falkland Islands. Subscriptions 4/- per annum or by post 4/6.

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

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 the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLAND LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3. 30. p. m.

Hon. Librarian Mrs. Reid.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry at 4. 0. p.m. on Sundays and 3. 30. p.m. on Fridays.

Hon. Librarian, Miss Clethero.

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

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

The Editors are most anxious to make the Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper a continued and increasing success. To make this possible it is necessary that there should be a very considerable increase in the circulation. The Magazine has not so far paid its way; the late Editor, with his usual generosity, always made himself responsible for the deficit. In the future this cannot be done. Fifty more

annual subscribers would place the Magazine on a sound financial basis. The Editors therefore invite readers to co-operate with them in the effort being made to increase the circulation of the Magazine.

I most earnestly ask all those interested in the welfare of the Church in our Colony to do their part towards making the Mission to be held in Stanley this month a success,—by success I mean not only a temporary increase in the size of the congregations, but an awakening to the realization that we owe something to Almighty God, and that that "something" must involve self-sacrifice. It is almost, if not altogether, impossible to prepare for a Mission in Stanley as one would in England, conditions of life are so different, but yet much can be done—First and foremost by prayer. We live in days when prayer is looked upon by many as an old-fashioned superstition; yet, whatever men may say, prayer is the greatest force in the world—therefore pray—Pray for me that I may be guided by God the Holy Spirit in what I shall say—Pray for those who shall hear, that they may be brought to the foot of the Holy Cross. Pray that those long indifferent to the claims of religion may become servants of our Blessed Lord, followers of Christ in fact as well as in name.

Secondly, I ask your active help by bringing others to the Mission—specially those who usually do not attend a place of worship. It is not sufficient often merely to ask people to come,—call for them and bring them.

Thirdly, I venture to ask all to put on one side, just for a week, all engagements, that none may be prevented from coming *each day* to the Mission Services.

I am confident none who read this, and know Stanley will not acknowledge that there is an appalling indifference to religion in our town. I have not been long among you, only three months, but I know, more, *I feel* this indifference to be the great and terrible obstacle to progress. I appeal to you who read this, whoever you are, to help me—I go farther, I charge you in God's Name to do your part.

The responsibility for upholding the Cross of Christ, and maintaining the honour of His Church in the Colony is shared by us all—priests and people alike. May the Good God give us the desire and power to live up to our responsibilities.

Who shall say but that as a result of the Mission many may be brought to a real knowledge of their Lord and Master? God grant that it may be so. Let us each and all do our part—Let nothing be wanting of effort, to make the Mission not only a real and lasting blessing to our town but also throughout our little Colony. C.H.G.-B.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

Christianity is not a mode of business, by which its adherent makes the best of this life and succeeds in his competition with his fellow-man. Christianity is not a code of morals by which man is patched into greater respectability, or more decent order. True religion is conscious association with a Being all-perfect and purely-spiritual; and the sustained effort to maintain that intercourse of heart and mind with God is a continuous discipline which brings the inner man towards holiness. We are often asked to compare Esau and Jacob: Esau naturally appears the better man of the two. Or we are invited to contrast David with Saul, and to declare the inferiority of David. But the spiritual comparison does not lie on the surface in such cases. David sinned flagrantly, but after his sin made his great repentance, and put himself into the hands of God; whilst Saul, with all the noble qualities that he had, evidently feared the people and constantly sought their applause. Justice regards the trend and tendency of a man's character as it grows and develops, and does not merely count up symptoms or phenomena. David, through all his faults, grew towards God; Saul lived for popularity, and lost his sense of God's presence. So Esau and Jacob are contrasted; the faults of Jacob are not minimized or the good qualities of Esau suppressed. But Esau is a mere worldly man, whilst Jacob, through his falls and failures, struggles towards God. And the fact that such men are set before us, in all the ugliness of their defective natures, is worthy of notice when we criticize Holy Scripture. No attempt is ever made to trick out the character of any of the great men of the Bible in fair or flattering terms. We have in the Old Testament Scriptures the history of the Hebrew people written by themselves. It records their unfaithfulness and their shortcomings with unparing plainness and fulness. There is no other national history like it in the world, so candid and so honest. This characteristic marks it off as a literature by itself. The Bible is rejected because it is not a manual of physical science. Some think that if God has made a revelation to man the subject of that revelation should be the material world, and such things as man might find out for himself by using the senses that God has given him. Some demand that a complete encyclopædia should be offered to primitive man, as a true guide to his physical happiness, and complain that Christianity is based on a progressive revelation, and a spiritual evolution in the race. Of course these objections are utterly unscientific and unreasonable, but they are by no means new.

The scorn poured upon the chronology of the Bible misses the mark. There is no statement in Scripture of the age of the world, and

the conjectures of various men at different times can attach no blame to any one but themselves if they are found to be mistaken. If the Bible were an encyclopædia, as demanded, it would of necessity deal very fully with all that concerns the human body; yet the climax of the attack on the Scriptures is reached when it is stated that the Bible is "not fit to be put into the hands of a child." Are medical works untrue or pernicious because they may not be put into the hands of children, or Acts of Parliament unjust because they are not all fit for common reading? It is true that we hear sometimes that the Bible should be read by children without note or comment; but that has never been the teaching of the Church, and those who now suggest it are only using controversial rhetoric. No one really advocates the putting of the Bible into the hands of little children that they may read it how they please, and discover in it by selection a personal religion. Again, we are bidden to condemn God for the moral teachings given to a servile nation. We might fairly ask whether at that time, and in that quarter of the world, common morality stood higher or lower than that enjoined. We shall find that the law of Moses put restraints upon animal passion and ferocity, which till then had gone unrebuked, and that, for instance, though polygamy was not forbidden, it was put under such conditions as gradually made it more and more rare, and established the later rule of monogamy.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENTIFIC MIND IN HISTORY.

Throughout the world to-day there are conspicuous movements and great institutions which owe their origin to the Birth of the Babe of Bethlehem, and derive their strength and vitality from the Cross of Calvary. Let us approach observable facts with the scientific mind. From 1841 to 1846, Adams, in England, was working out mathematically certain influences which had been noted in regard to the motions of the major planets. He brought the result of his investigations to public notice; he showed that certain influences which were measurable proved the existence of a planet then unknown. Meanwhile Leverrier was making independent calculations on the same subject in France, and he came to conclusions very similar to those of Adams. Leverrier wrote to Galle, in Berlin, on September 23, 1846, and asked him to direct a new refracting telescope upon a certain quarter of the heavens, and to look for some unknown planet at a point mathematically determined. That night Galle saw the planet Neptune for the first time with the human eye. Let us so weigh the evidence of Christianity scientifically, and ask whence this wide-world influence pro-

needs. In true scientific temper we shall trace the convergent lines back through all the channels of human experience; we shall note that the lines are always instinct with life, that the power constantly manifested is, as Henry George declared, always for self-sacrifice and righteousness, and that these streams have their source in the life of One who once lived as a peasant in the narrow limits of a little land on the Mediterranean shore. If we reject the story of a Christ upon earth as untrue, we must admit at once, as a great French writer said, that the four Evangelists were the greatest inventive authors, and the ablest literary men that the world has ever known. But if, following the scientific method, we accept the story of that life lived in Palestine, nineteen hundred years ago, we shall note that Christianity owes nothing to earthly circumstances or worldly conditions. There lived One who was born into poverty, who had no education, who did not, as Mahomet, command armies, who never became popular, and whose death was an ignominy; and that life touches intimately, to-day, the lives of Europeans as well as of Asiatics, of town-dwellers as well as of pastoral people, of the most advanced races as well as of the least progressive; in short, Christ stands nearest to every human heart, bound or limited by no accident of time or space, of social order or rank; in the words of Mr. Gladstone, "He is the one only hope of our poor shipwrecked race." As we measure the world-wide and age-long consequence of three years' work in obscurity, amongst a gainsaying people, Reason almost outstrips Faith with the confession, "Truly this man was the Son of God."

EDUCATION.

The word "Education" covers a wide area, from information-giving to man-making. But that which underlies it all is the idea of development. Education is thus best defined as a systematised form of human development. Among uncivilized races education is unknown: it is true the elders instruct the younger as need arises, but only incidentally. The object of all education or development should be to fit the individual to carry out his special work in the state. The connection between education and religion has always been intimate; this is specially seen in the history of Egypt—education was entirely given by the priests, and was of a sternly practical character. Music was barred as effeminate, gymnastics as dangerous.

In ancient Persia the object of education was "to ride well, shoot straight, and tell the truth."

The native religions of India have always been the source and basis of education among the various castes.

Among the Jews education has never ceased to be of prime importance. In past times the

instructor of the family was the father.

In ancient Greece we find education brought to its highest level. It differed from that of Egypt inasmuch as two prominent elements were music and gymnastics, though in the best days of Greece music meant martial airs, and gymnastics preparation for war.

In Rome the boy, for the early years of his life, was taught by his mother, after which he was sent to a school of an elementary kind; when he became thirteen or fourteen he went to what we would call a secondary school and studied literature, history, poetry and Greek; at the same time he was taught swimming, boxing, wrestling, &c.

It should be noted that both among the Greeks and Romans "the fear of the Gods" was instilled from infancy.

As the Christian Faith spread, so correspondingly education by Christian teachers increased—gradually schools, which were really religious seminaries, were founded. As Christianity became the accepted religion of the civilized world, so the Church undertook, and for hundreds of years was entirely responsible for, the education of the young.

We may divide education into three classes, just as we divide the human being into three parts i. e. Body, Soul and Spirit.

The education of the Body is absolutely essential to the well-being of the individual—much might be learnt from the old Spartan method of training the human frame to endure hardship and to "go without." A healthy body goes a good way towards making a healthy mind.

The education of the Soul (what we would call the Intellect) is the problem which men to-day are trying to solve—some say its education should be separated from that of the spirit (what we would call the Soul), others say you ought not to separate one from the other—meaning religious and secular education are both essential parts of the training of the young.

Again, others say that you cannot, try as you may, separate the two, for when you teach children cleanliness, order, punctuality, courtesy, kindness to animals, pity for the weak, you are "teaching religion."

Education may for the sake of clearness in this paper, be divided as follows:—(1) In School, (2) In the Road, (3) In the Home.

(1) In School. In truth it seems difficult to imagine a more responsible or honourable position than that of a school teacher. He or she has, as it were, a bit of un moulded clay placed in his hands, and much of the child's future depends on the moulding received from the teacher. From the teacher the child will learn patience or impatience, order or disorder, courtesy or the reverse, the "art of taking pains" or carelessness, respect for God and religion, or contempt for both, belief in the sanctity of manhood and womanhood, or a care-

less disregard for the laws of human nature. Truly a tremendous responsibility and a grand opportunity,—the making of the future citizens of the Empire.

(2) In the Road. How much that is learnt of modesty, truth, courtesy and reverence in school is unlearnt in the street or road! How many children have heard an oath for the first time while going to or from school? How many children have lost their horror for drunkenness by seeing a drunken man prostituting his manhood, by exposing his shame in the street, or (oh! the shame of it!) a drunken woman her womanhood?

Truly there is the evil education of the street, as well as the education of the school.

(3) In the Home. The most important of all. Every little act of the parent is copied by the child. The child is essentially an imitative animal. He learns to speak by copying the sounds of words he hears.

He learns to be courteous by copying the courtesy of the home, he learns to be truthful by copying the truthfulness of his parents. He learns to be modest by copying the modesty of those about him in the home. God help the man from whom his boy has learnt, by imitation, his first oath. God help the woman from whom her daughter first learnt to forget the sanctity of womanhood, and that the proudest possession of woman is modesty. Nothing can shelve the responsibility of the parent for the upbringing of the child.

The influence of the Home cannot be a negative one—it must be one for good or one for evil. If its influence is good, the Home becomes the most sacred place on earth—if its influence is for evil, then in very truth it becomes a stepping stone to hell.

The possibilities of youth are so tremendous, and the future of the young depends so largely on their early training that we cannot hold as too important the influencing in school and out of school for good or evil.

It is in youth that the foundations of the character are formed, and mostly what we are when young we remain when older. The boy who is early trained to honour truth, bravery, purity, and labour, will, when he becomes a man, be truthful, brave, pure and hard-working. But, on the other hand, the lad who early learns, from example, to laugh at truth, to sneer at religion, or think little of the sinfulness of sin will become a bad citizen of this world and of the next.

In every child, girl or boy, there are unlimited possibilities of good and evil; which will gain the ascendancy depends on how far the good is developed and the evil eradicated, or the contrary.

That eradication is going on now in our Colony—Is it the eradication of the evil or of the good?

C.H.G.-B.

PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS, JUNE, 1908.

LETTER TO CLERGY AND LAITY.

FROM THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

At a Meeting of the Bishop's Council of the River Plate it was resolved that our Diocese, like almost all others, should take part in the Thank-Offering to be made at the great Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, with which the proceedings of the Congress will close, and that our contribution should be given unconditionally, *i. e.*, not ear-marked for any particular purpose.

The occasion is likely to be a most inspiring one, not only will this Thank-Offering be made by a representative Congregation of the Church of England and her daughter Churches all over the world, but it is hoped that a hundred *persons*, including the Bishop of Dorking, from whom the suggestion comes, will offer *themselves* for the Master's work in whatever part of the world they are most needed.

To take any part in such a Service, by thought, or prayer, or offering, cannot but be a blessing.

I am more anxious that our offering should be representative in character than large in amount. Hence, after consultation with the Council, I invite contributions from both adults and children.

Believe me, to be,

Yours faithfully in Christ Jesus,

E. F. FALKLAND ISLES.

BUENOS AIRES, June 1907.

A meeting of the Burial Board was held at Sullivan House at 5. p.m. on July 2nd, 1907.

Present:—The Very Rev. Dean Golding-Bird, Messrs. Vere Packe, W. A. Harding, Joseph Aldridge, V. A. H. Biggs.

The Very Rev. Dean Golding-Bird was unanimously voted to the Chair.

Minutes of Meeting of April 21st 1906, were read and confirmed.

The Chairman read a letter dated June 26th, to the Colonial Secretary suggesting the formal reappointment of Mr. Aldridge as a Member of the Board, and the appointment of a second nominated member in place of Mr. Thomas Watson. The Chairman reported that in accordance with that letter Mr. Aldridge had been re-appointed, and Mr. V. A. H. Biggs appointed in Mr. Watson's place.

The Chairman explained that it was proposed to send a letter to the Administrator drawing attention to the condition of the Cemetery, and inviting the Government to put it into thorough order; further, pointing out the necessity for making arrangements for the extension of the Cemetery itself. The draft of the proposed letter

was fully discussed, and finally agreed upon.

During the discussion, the question of making a charge for placing a headstone or memorial over a grave was fully considered and it was unanimously resolved that:—"In future the right of erecting any monument or headstone will be granted only to persons who have purchased the grave space over which it is proposed to erect such memorial."

The Bye Laws were read over and considered and it was agreed that at some future meeting these should be revised, incorporating the foregoing resolution, and adding that dogs should not be permitted in the Cemetery, nor persons smoking.

THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT writes as follows, under date of June 28th:—

My Dear . . .—Time goes on and I am sure that you as well as ourselves are glad to be past the shortest day. Life, in one sense, is very fast with me these times, because it is so very busy. Sometimes, and that not seldom, it moves at the rate of 40 miles an hour, as I rush south, north, or west, and always the spot on which I may alight for a day or so, seems to take far less than 24 hours to get round the sun. The day is full of work. This week I have spent in Quilmes superintending the Oxford Local Exams which were this year held at St. George's College. Stevenson had me appointed and it meant four days very close work, superintending, and giving out, and collecting, sorting and packing the exam papers returned by the candidates. We commenced at 8.30 a.m. and finished at 5.30. daily. There were 31 candidates and they appeared to be a bright lot.

Last week I returned from Bahia Blanca where I spent eight days. I was the guest of the Electrical Engineer and his wife Mr. and Mrs. Fabian, London people who have been in the country less than two years. Bahia Blanca is a great place where every one is busy and prosperous and work cannot get forward quickly enough. The post works are making it what it is becoming and they owe their commencement to the insistence of Harding Green who for many years has managed the Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway which has its terminus at Bahia Blanca and is now taken over by the Pacific Railway.

Green is a splendid man full of go and ever optimistic about all that is taken in hand. He and his wife went home for a trip last year, and before he left there was a dinner in his honour. After dinner someone started a collection and in a short time it amounted to over 17,000 dols. or £1600 odd! He is a great Churchman also. We have our B. B. services in the Exchange—a splendid room for the purpose and he has had an altar, lectern, prayer-desk, pews etc, made for us, and they are stored away in the market galfores in between times. We had 50 people

at mattins there. Ingeniero White is the port for Bahia Blanca and there are a great number of British folk. So I had an 8.0. a.m. mattina and Celebration for them and returned there for Evensong when I had a congregation of nearly 60 and only the night was so bitterly cold I would have had far more. Yes Bahia Blanca is a most inspiring place from a Church point of view and now is our opportunity. In the summer time there will also be crowds of British vessels there which will require visiting. I go there again for August 11th. I am glad to say that that the people in the different centres are willing to be regarded as "good" Church folk e. e. the Eastward position etc. is taken as a matter of course.

THE REV. C. R. HALL'S REPORT OF HIS TOUR TO THE WEST FALKLANDS.

June 7th, Left Stanley in *Lafonia*, got blown right out to sea, had to run back to Stanley, Port William. 9th, Spent at anchor. 10th, Sailed from Port William, another storm at night. 11th, Anchored off Speedwell Island 4.30-7.30 p.m. Visited. Had a Bible reading and Prayer. 12th, Reached Fox Bay late in afternoon. Went ashore. 13th, Left immediately after breakfast, anchored at Shag Cove at night. 14th, Reached San Carlos. S. Visited settlement, called at Port Sussex, Baptism, got back to settlement 9.15 p.m. Baptism, visited cookhouse. 15th, and 19th, on way to Keppel, reached there Sunday night. Landed. Held service. 17th, visited, Sailed at noon for Hill Cove, anchored at 5. p. m. Rode up to settlement. 18th, examined the children. 19th, examined the children. Magic Lantern at night. 20th, visited Cookhouse. 21st, Sailed for and reached Carcass Island. 22nd, Quiet day on the island. 23rd, Held Service, everyone on Island present. 24th, 25th and 26th at West Point Island. Baptism. 27th, Reached Roy Cove. Visited. Magic Lantern at night. 28th, Rode to Port North, examined children. Bible reading and prayer. Rode to Dunbar visited. 29th, Day at settlement. 30th, Had arranged two services, but in morning ordered on board, but schooner failed to get out, so landed in afternoon. Service at 6.30. p.m. 1st and 2. July. Ready to sail if favourable wind. 3rd, Rode over to Hill Cove, returning 4th July 6. a. m. still weather bound. 5th, Sailed out of Roy Cove, but had to anchor at Whaler Bay. 6th, Reached West Point, landed for evening. 7th, Sailed for Carcass. Landed in afternoon. Took marriage. 8th, Weather bound. 9th, Sailed for Hill Cove, contrary winds and fog caused us to anchor off Hill Cove. 10th, Up to Hill Cove. visited Settlement. Too rough to get to
(Continued on page 2 of Cover).

DISESTABLISHMENT.

By W. C. GURLING.

The disestablishment of the Church in England and Wales is such an important and much debated question that no apology is needed for a short article thereon.

It is idle to deny that disendowment accompanies disestablishment,—were it not so there would not be so much objection raised. It may not be generally known that the Church cannot hold property—she is a spiritual society “embracing countless thousands, who are not easily identified, and who have no common representative, no common form of organisation available for the business of the world.” If, and when, disestablishment comes, it will probably involve the legal destruction of ecclesiastical corporations, which means, that the Churches themselves, with their ornaments etc., and their properties, would fall to the Crown, and be at the disposal of the State, because there would be no one legally entitled to hold them. Where is the justice of this? Land or property may be left to “The Church,” for a special purpose, and this can be taken away by the State, and used for whatever purposes may be decided on,—say the starting of museums or recreation grounds.

Many earnest Church people think that it would be well for the Church if she were freed from all connection with the State,—possibly this is so, but I am convinced that it would *not* be well for the State to sever all official connection with religion. If the Church were at full liberty to make her own laws it is more than possible that the deliberations which take place in her Houses of Convocation would result in such alterations of her forms and ceremonies as would remove the hesitation of many would-be adherents. At present, if a member of the Church dislikes any portion of the services he must—if conscientious—suffer in silence, until an Act of Parliament has been passed enabling the Clergy to dispense with the orders for Morning and Evening Prayer, as laid down in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

There are, undoubtedly, strong arguments both for and against Disestablishment. Some assert that if State control were done away with the Church would shew more vitality, and that her real supporters would rally round her, more than making up for the loss of prestige and authority. Others foresee that the continuity of her life would be destroyed, and that the door would be opened to much debate and disputing. They hold that those who, at present, belong to what are termed different “schools of thought” within the Church would, with disestablishment, drift apart until they practically formed sects of their own, and that a great weakening would thereby be caused the Church. Surely one cannot view such a possibility with equanimity! There are

now, I believe, nearly 400 different sects professing and teaching the Christian faith,—does anyone really think it would be for the good of the body politic, or of the individual, that steps should be taken which would possibly result in doubling this number?

I hold that the onus of proving a case for or against disestablishment ought to lie with its advocates, but as we Church people have so strong a case we do not fear publicity,—rather would we have our claims fully examined, strong in our belief that much of the opposition is based entirely upon ignorance of the true facts. At the same time we do content that when the threat of disestablishment and disendowment is held over our heads we have a right to know the why and the wherefore. Doubtless some proportion of those who wish it are moved by friendly feelings, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the vast majority are actuated by other motives. They do *not* wish to place her in a position in which she can do more good, can exercise a wider influence, and attract greater numbers. Rather are they anxious to cripple her, and secure her premier position for their own sect. If this is so I hold that disestablishment must be looked upon as in the nature of a sentence, which should be passed only after full trial, and when the defendant has been found guilty. I now propose to advance a few reasons why sentence should not go by default,—indeed, with permission, I would go further and put my arguments before the Jury—Public Opinion—and shew cause why the plaintiff should be nonsuited.

In the first place, then, I would put it to the Jury that the case falls to the ground for want of a proper indictment. Of what is the Church accused? What is the crime she has committed, punishment for which is repudiation by State, and spoliation? Surely the prosecution will not dare to say that the Church is not alive to her opportunities, or is slack in performing her duties. Throughout the world the Church is engaged in ceaseless work, and she numbers within her fold some 300 Bishops, 30,000 Priests and 30,000,000 adherents. In England and Wales alone there were over two million Church Communicants last Easter Day, and at the present time the Church, Sunday by Sunday, is educating 10 per cent of the total population of England,—teaching them those things which the State with its gift of free education, does not, and cannot, teach,—man’s duty to his God and his neighbour. Is it contended that the Church is bound up in herself, and is content to jog along in the old groove? How about the £85,000 that was collected in Church last year to further Foreign Missions? For what reason have over 100 Dioceses been created throughout the world, from Australia to Zanzibar, from Canada to China, from South Africa to South America?

Why have we the Diocese of the Falkland Islands, with a Cathedral, a Bishop, a Dean, Canons and full organization? Surely for no other cause than that the dear old Church may be foremost in spreading the Gospel,—in passing on from generation to generation the truth as received in ages past. Allowing, as one must, that more might, and ought, to be done, I put it to the jury whether the Church is not more alive to her responsibilities than at any time during the two past centuries. If so, why disturb her now?

Then I argue that to take away the Church's endowments would have a detrimental effect on her Clergy, and, through them, on the congregations. If a man has to please his hearers in order to earn a living wage it must be a temptation to him to say "All is well, all is well," when things are far from well, to leave awkward questions alone, and preach only "smooth things." In a word, he loses his freedom, and has to dance to any tune piped by his paymasters.

Again, take away all endowments, and make the stipends of the Clergy the first charge on the faithful. Would not the result be that a thousand good works would suffer? As an instance I might point out that whilst the net incomes of 13,839 Incumbents was, in the year 1906, £3,815,030, no less a sum than £7,758,410 was given by Church people to various religious and philanthropic works during the same period. Can one doubt that if the Clergy had to be provided for first these would shew a falling off in their power for good?

Further, it must not be forgotten that by means of endowments, given by past generations, many a small country parish is able to have a resident Clergyman, where otherwise it would be totally impossible in these days of agricultural depression and rural depopulation. In many places, even where Non-Conformists are numerous, no other Minister than the Parson is available for pastoral visitation or ministrations in sickness. For the same reason, the Church is the only place of worship where full services, morning and evening, can be supplied on Sundays.

The main argument for the defence, however, must be that the onus of proof lies with the prosecution, and that, so far, nothing has been alleged against the Church to warrant so drastic an alteration of her position in the land. She goes on, quietly doing her best, age by age, both giving and expecting to receive justice, but if and when her rights and privileges are questioned she is ready to assert her claims, and make good her contentions that she is not only the Church of the State, but the National Church,—the Church of the people—and on these grounds I confidently leave the case with the Jury.

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Shun him.

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is humble. Trust him.

The Dean of Canterbury announces:—"The experiment of abbreviating the music which was made last Sunday in Canterbury Cathedral appears to have been unwelcome, even to some of the petitioners, and I do not, therefore, purpose to repeat it. The service, accordingly, will remain as it has been during the last four years." In an earlier letter to one of the memorialists the Dean observed:—"You say that you 'would welcome a return to the service as originally held,' by which I presume you refer to such a practice as that which existed a few years ago of sometimes omitting the Litany in the morning service, and on other days of holding the Communion service as a separate office after the sermon. But it is a mistake to describe this as 'the service as originally held.' It was only introduced 16 years ago, and the service as now held is that which was established in the Cathedral 300 years before, and was customary since that time. It is the service prescribed by the rubrics; and I resumed it soon after entering on my office because I did not deem it consistent with my duty to disregard the express directions of the Prayer-book on the subject. The observance of the rubrics has of late become a matter of increased obligation, and this obligation is especially strong in a Cathedral, and above all in the Cathedral of Canterbury. One of the very objects of a Cathedral is that divine service should be performed in the most full, as well as perfect, manner possible; and in the mother Cathedral of the whole English Church it seems to me an imperative duty that the service, as prescribed by the Prayer-book, should be performed without any curtailment. I think, therefore, that I am under an urgent obligation not to omit any prescribed part of the prayers."

Addressing a missionary meeting at Norwich, the Bishop of Bath and Wells said a Bristol school-boy was set to write an essay on British colonisation. The lad wrote:—

"I will tell you how England obtains her Colonies. First she sends out her missionaries, and they look about for the best land. When they have found it, they call the people to prayer, and when their eyes are fast shut, up goes the Union Jack."
STANDARD MAY 17th, 1907.

A PERSONAL APPLICATION.

"If you had one hundred sheep," one man asked of another, "would you be willing to give fifty of them for God's work?" "Yes," he answered, "I would be glad to give fifty." "Would you be willing if you had one hundred cows?" "Oh, yes, I would be willing." "If you had one hundred horses?" "Yes." "If you had two pigs, would you be willing to give one?" asked his friend at last. "No, I would not, and you have no right to ask me when you know that I have two pigs."

JOHN BROWN.

By CONSUL ROWEN.

“John Brown’s body lies mouldering in the grave.
John Brown’s body lies mouldering in the grave.
John Brown’s body lies mouldering in the grave;
“But his soul goes marching on.”

Truer words than the above were never penned, for to those words set to music, two million men kept step as Union Soldiers during the great American civil war, the greatest war of modern times.

Who was John Brown? He was born at New Elba, New York., of comparatively poor parents; a man of only ordinary education, an idealist, a man of acute intellect, a believer in God and Humanity, a man of broad human sympathies, of Prophetic instincts, a man with a supreme soul-hatred of human slavery, a friend of the poor and lowly, irrespective of color, nationality or condition.

What did he do? The culmination of his work came at the psychological moment when he lit the torch which illumined the American skies with the fires of civil war, a war in which nearly six hundred thousand men went down to death, over three hundred and sixty thousand of them in defence of the starry flag, the emblem of American Nationality, which, after the war, became what John Brown died for, the flag of the free in reality.

It is now difficult to understand that in the United States of America, prior to the civil war, there were over 4,000,000 human beings held in bondage, and that by Constitutional right, legal enactment and legal procedure, human slavery was strongly entrenched, and threatened to place its darkening blight on the new territories which were being opened up, but nevertheless all this is true. But in the northern States slavery did not prosper, and was gradually abolished where it had obtained a foothold, and a strong, aggressive anti-slavery party arose and offered substantial opposition to the demands of the slave power. It is impossible in the limits of a magazine article to give the history of the struggle, but suffice it to say that everywhere in the Northern States, in Legislative halls, in the Pulpit, the Forum, the Press, everywhere and all the time, especially in the fifties, the struggle went on which finally culminated in a vindication of words of the great Whig Statesman, William H. Seward, “There is an irresistible conflict betwixt slavery and freedom.” Mid the crash, ruin and bloodshed of a thousand battlefields and skirmishes, slavery went down to its death, but when John Brown, with only a few fanatical idealists like himself, including his own sons, raised the standard of rebellion at Harper’s Ferry, in Virginia, and succeeded in capturing the arsenal in that place, the great struggle which was to culminate in the realization of all

he had lived for, and for which he died, had begun, for although there was a brief interval of peace, Brown’s effort intensified the determination of the extreme Southerners to promote a rebellion and organize a Southern Confederacy, with States Rights and human slavery for the corner stones.

John Brown first attracted attention in the United States several years prior to the commencement of the civil war, when he went to Kansas, then a territory, to assist in keeping it free from the blighting curse of slavery. It might be well to explain that a Territory becomes a State by Congressional action, the National Congress having the power to grant the people of the territory the right to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing a State Constitution, looking toward further Congressional action by way of admittance to Statehood. It will readily be seen from this that the struggle in the Territory of Kansas was for the control of the territorial supremacy looking towards making Kansas either a Free or a Slave State. The struggle was fierce and bitter, culminating in actual war between the pro-slavery element and the Free State forces. General J. M. Lane, a rugged old fighting pioneer, was main leader of the Free State forces, and several battles were fought and many killed and wounded on both sides. At this juncture, John Brown with the good red anti-slavery blood, an inheritance from his Scotch Covenanter ancestry, pulsing along his veins, came on the scene, bringing his sons with him, and went into the fight to save one of the fairest portions of God’s earth from the curse of slavery. He and his sons were in several severe conflicts, and one of his sons, Owen Brown, was barbarously murdered. His home, which he had commenced as a permanent farmstead, was burned down and all on the place destroyed, but the anti-slavery forces won, and John Brown saw the triumph.

He was not satisfied, however, and henceforth his life was to be consecrated to the one purpose, the abolition of slavery. With a few men like himself he made a raid into the slave State of Missouri, and got away with about thirty slaves, succeeded in getting them into Canada, at that time the refuge of the black man escaping from bondage, but this was only the preliminary to his great work which finished at Harper’s Ferry. Going to his home at North Elba, a wild, rugged, retired place in the mountainous New York region, he organized the conspiracy which resulted in actual rebellion, the overt act of which was the dash with about twenty men, among them one of his sons, on Harper’s Ferry, which he captured and held for some days. The shots at Harper’s Ferry made a never to be forgotten excitement. The Nation was thrilled from centre to circumference; the South was in a furore of excitement, but John Brown and his

men were overpowered, the old man receiving many wounds from which his life forces were rapidly ebbing. He and his men were placed on trial, and it is an actual fact that the old man's main fear was that efforts to spare his life might prove effective.

From the start he well knew that the work would in its immediate results be a failure, but he also knew, by some strange prophetic instinct, that the bells which would toll at his execution, would also toll the death knell of slavery, and it proved true. Say what we may of John Brown and his seemingly mad enthusiasm for human freedom, all must concede that he was one of the world's heroes, and that his death was the death of one who surrendered his own life that others might be free and live. One line of the real John Brown song is as follows:—
"He died to make men free, but his soul goes marching on."

With this article the Falkland Islands readers will understand fully what the song means, and to this end the article has been written, for the writer has often been pained to hear the parodies of the song that find place here.

VOLUNTEERS.

By COLONEL A. REID, D. S. O.

In my last article I tried to give some idea of the rise of the Volunteer Movement from its earliest days to the commencement of the present movement, viz: that of 1859; it was the imminent fear of invasion that made the better class of people in England enrol themselves in the ranks for the sake of defending their country; and the motto that is emblazoned on the flag of my old Regiment at home would apply to all, "Pro Rege et Patria Laribus"—"For King, Country, and our Homes;" what better sentiments could be found?, and all honour to those pioneers of 1859. The ranks were filled with Bankers, Solicitors, Shipowners, Men of leisure, Property, and what would be known at home as the higher middle class. These all paid for their uniforms, etc., and paid a heavy subscription every year for the expenses of running the Battalions; their drill was crude and their discipline was practically nil, they were laughed at, sneered at, or worse still, fulsomely praised, while those who meted out this false praise had their tongues in their cheeks. In spite of all this our predecessors went steadily on, making vast strides each year, until now we have Volunteer Battalions that can march and drill almost as well as Regulars, and with a very high standard of discipline. Take a Battalion say in 1880, the year in which the writer first joined the Volunteers, and see that battalion entrain, a very fair test of steadiness, and hear the noise and see the confusion, and then see that same Battalion 16 years after

formed up in fours, standing steadily in their ranks waiting for the bugle and then quietly filling up the compartments without noise, fuss, or confusion, and you would not recognize them for the same.

What have the Volunteers ("Saturday night Life guards-men" as they were facetiously called in London) done?

By giving up their leisure, by working at their soldiering after hours, by giving up their holidays to train in camp and to learn to shoot they have made themselves in varying degrees fairly efficient soldiers, and they have without doubt helped to make the Regulars more popular with the general public; a man in the King's uniform is not now looked on as a blackguard, as he used to be in many quarters, they have undoubtedly up to now helped to keep off conscription; they have caused a keener interest to be taken in rifle shooting through all branches of the services; Wimbledon and Bisley were the outcome of their energy and pertinacity and by their example the standard of rifle shooting has been raised. They originated the cyclist Companies now attached to every Battalion, the idea being taken up by the Regulars.

They have formed a leaven of men (civilians) partially trained among the mass of untrained population, who have been used to a certain amount of discipline, to the giving and receiving of orders, who have been accustomed to move in large bodies and long distances, and who consequently, if it came to a general call to arms, would be of invaluable assistance.

Now, are we, as citizens of the British Empire, doing all we can to train ourselves to be ready for its defence in case of attack by a first class Power? Are there not thousands who take no thought on the matter at all, or if they do, say it wont come in our time, so why worry? I am afraid it is these who have the most to lose, men of position and influence who are the most callous and indifferent. At home the great difficulty is the officer question. Those who in the old days enlisted as privates do so no longer, and will not even come forward as officers, and undertake the responsibilities they should. The present Volunteers are formed too often from those who ought be in the Militia. It is a well known fact that the regular army is not large enough for all it would have to do in the event of a really great war. Take for example the Boer War. Without the expansion it received from Volunteers of all sorts it could not have been successfully waged, and for a European war thousands more would be required. How are these to be trained? Is it not right that all those who belong to our splendid Empire should help to keep it intact in the event of attack, whether they belong to Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, or even the Falkland Islands?

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- June 26. *Richard Williams* from Pebble Island.
Passengers:—*Mr. and Mrs. McAskill and family.*
- „ 29. *S. S. Alejandro* from Patagonia.
- July 1. *R. M. S. Orissa* from Valparaiso. Pass:—*Miss Williams, Miss Watt.*
- „ 3. *R. M. S. Orita* from Liverpool.
- „ 10. *Gwendolin* from Great Island & Speedwell. Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonner and family.*
- „ 14. *Barque Bali* from Hamburg.
- „ 20. *Lafonia* from Roy Cove, Hill Cove, &c. Pass:—*Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Paice and family.*
- „ 24. *S. S. Alejandro* from San Carlos and Salvador.

DEPARTURES.

- July 1. *R. M. S. Orissa* for Liverpool. Pass:—*Mrs. G. M. Dean, Mrs. Luxton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Luxton and family, the Misses E. Smith, R. Lewis, and A. Bender.*
- „ 3. *R. M. S. Orita* for Valparaiso. Pass:—*Mrs. W. E. Turner, Miss C. Brown, and Mr. H. Wilson.*
- „ 6. *Florence M. Munsie* for West Falklands & Punta Arenas. Pass:—*Messrs. T. & A. Simpson, F. Biggs, C. Porter, & others.*
- „ 19. *Malvina* for Port Louis and Salvador.
- „ 10. *Gwendolin* for Weddell Island, etc.

FEES.

BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE ... 0. 2. 6

MARRIAGE BY BANNS.

(1) Publication of Banns ... 0. 2. 6
 (2) Marriage ... 0. 10. 0
 (3) Certificate ... 0. 2. 6
 (4) Clerk ... 0. 5. 0

MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

GOVERNMENT FEES (1) Declaration 0. 2. 6
 „ „ (2) Governor's Fee 3. 0. 0
 CHURCH FEES (1) Marriage 2. 0. 0
 „ „ (2) Certificate 0. 2. 6
 „ „ (3) Clerk ... 0. 10. 0

FEES WHEN ORGANIST, &C. ARE REQUIRED.

Organist ... 0. 5. 0
 Organ Blower ... 0. 2. 6
 Bell Ringer ... 0. 2. 6

In future there will be no charge for Baptisms, though a fee will be charged for a Certificate if required.

It is requested that in future at least forty eight hours notice be given in the case of marriages in Stanley and a month's notice in the case of marriages in the Camp.

FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

At the Annual Volunteer Ball held on July 5th, H. E. the Administrator distributed prizes won at the Rifle Competition held on Saturday, March 9th. We give below a list of winners:—
 Corp. Summers, Gold medal, Cup and £1. 1.
 Sgt. Watson, Silver watch.
 Pte. Coleman, Sleeve Links and £1. 1.
 Pte. Dick, Carvers and 15/-
 Sgt. Sullivan, Carriage clock and 10/6
 Major Campbell, Egg Steamer.

The following also won cash prizes:—
 Pte. Hardy, Sgt. Turner, and Privates Burnell, Grierson, Kirwan, Bennett, Spencer, H. Newing, G. Newing, McAtasney, Bradbury, Binnie, Halliday, Lamont.

Special medal presented by Corp. Summers, won by Pte. McAtasney.
 CUPS:—H. E. Governor Allardyce's Cup for general efficiency won by Sergeant Turner.
 Hon. Vere Packe's Cup for Rifle shooting won by Corporal Summers.

MR. BERT HOMER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Those who then for the first time saw Mr. Bert Homer's sleight of hand and conjuring entertainment were well repaid for their visit to the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 29th June.

The evening's amusement was commenced with some exceedingly clever manipulations of playing Cards,—they apparently passed from an extended hand to any spot chosen by Mr. Homer, including his own pocket, that of various members of the audience, or even into thin space. Considerable amusement was caused by the disappearance and reappearance of a full glass of water, and those who, in England, have seen Mr. Devants' "Magical Kettle" were particularly interested in seeing how easily water can be changed from one colour to another.

Quite one of the best tricks is the production of five ivory balls between the fingers of the outstretched hand, and though one may hazard a guess as to where they come from, it is undoubtedly very cleverly done.

The "Miser's Dream" is, we understand, a speciality of Mr. Homer, and it seems a pity that "tis but a dream," for the ease with which handfuls of coin are found here there and everywhere makes the "dreams of avarice" seem a reality, or perhaps we should say the reality comes when these coins being placed in a tumbler disappear literally before ones eyes.

Quite a novelty too, was the "Handcuff Act."—here Mr. Homer was seemingly handcuffed with six pairs of the local "barkies" and succeeded in shewing the Stanley police that such restrainers are quite incapable of keeping him a prisoner, as in a short time he was able to release himself from handcuffs and shackles.

A

MISSION

Will be held from

AUGUST 18th to AUGUST 25th,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th,	HOLY COMMUNION	...	8. 0. A. M.
	MATTINS	...	11. 0. A. M.
	CHILDREN'S SERVICE	..	3. 0. P. M.
	MEN'S SERVICE	..	4. 0. P. M.
	EVENSONG	..	7. 0. P. M.
MONDAY, AUGUST 19th, to	MISSION SERVICE	...	8. 0. P. M.
	MATTINS	...	10. 0. A. M.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th	MISSION SERVICE	...	7. 0. P. M.

SUBJECT

"MEN WHO CRUCIFY CHRIST."

SERVICE for WOMEN

Wednesday, August 21st, at 3.30. p. m.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25th,	HOLY COMMUNION	—	8. 0. A. M.
	MATTINS	—	11. 0. A. M.
	CHILDREN'S SERVICE	—	3. 0. P. M.
	MEN'S SERVICE	—	4. 0. P. M.
	EVENSONG	—	7. 0. P. M.
	MISSION SERVICE	—	8. 0. P. M.

HELSTONE CLIFF.

CHAPTER III.

"Well, Bridget, how fares it with you to-day?"

"Passing well. I thank ye, my lady; but these winds be cruel, cutting to an old body like mine. However the Parson tells me not to complain, for, says he, 'the clouds and winds and all are sent from heaven, and 'tis for our good they come.'"

"Ah, Bridget, so it is! and better would it be for all of us if we could remember that. Is the Parson within?"

"Ay, my lady; shall I tell him?" and she was beginning to hobble towards the house, when Mary stopped her.

"Nay, stay here: I can introduce myself."

Parson Langdale was sitting in his little study, writing at a clumsy deal table, while all his valued books, which had been rudely torn from their carved shelves at the rectory, lay piled in confusion round him.

The lattice window was open, and through the leaves of the vine that partly shaded it, stole the musical sounds of the summer evening—the humming of bees, the distant voices of the village children, and the splash of the sea upon the shore. The Parson's hair had grown grey in those five years, and he leaned his head wearily on his hand.

"How long, O Lord, how long?"

Then a voice from the door answered his thoughts: "If ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye."

"My child, you are sent to reprove my rebellious heart," said the Parson as he rose, and, taking hold of both her hands, led her to a chair.

"I must ask pardon for interrupting you," said Mary, colouring. "I have been down to ask my guardian, Harry, if I may go to your service to-night, and he refuses his consent."

"He is very right. You must not act so directly contrary to your father's will; and besides, even such an active damsel as you would find it hard work to climb down those cliffs."

"Harry would take me down safely enough."

"At the imminent risk of his own life," said the Parson, gravely. "You would not wish your fancy gratified at such a cost."

"No, no! but call it not a fancy, Oh that the times would change!"

"They will change, sooner or later. I firmly believe that I shall minister in the church again, before I die.—and God only knows how earnestly I pray for that time to come. Now I must not let you stay, for 'tis growing late, and I must prepare for this night's work."

"Farewell, then, I would I were a man, that I might go with you! It seems to me like a time of persecution in the early Church, when they worshipped in holes of the rocks, even as we do now."

"The same thought has often occurred to me,

and then I remember how thankful we should be that the persecution is not what it was in those days. The blessing of the Lord be upon you, my child. Fare-well!"

It was with a graver face and quieter step that Mary left the house and pursued her way home, to spend her evening in spinning and other household duties, instead of attending the secret service in the cave.

Her mother had died when she was very young, and Dame Janet had brought her up a notable housekeeper, well versed in all the mysteries of management. Every sickness that could be mentioned had its own remedy in the shape of some wonderful decoction of herb or flower, and the villagers of Helstone were freely supplied with these simple medicines at the manor-house. A good deal of the household linen was spun by the fair hands of Mistress Mary, and her presses were a marvel of pleasant neatness, their contents being constantly aired, and perfumed with fragrant herbs. Well might Squire Hazelwood say, as he paced up and down the long terrace with his daughter by his side, "Thou art a good lass, Moll, and takest monstrously after thy mother; ay, even in her bad points, for she loved what she called the Church, as thou pretendest to do, forsooth, and always kept that benighted Book of Common Prayer on the table in her cabinet."

Thus Mary's days passed on in outward peace, but her mind was disturbed by an ever-increasing longing to see again the bright boyish face which was the dearest memory of her childhood.

"Mark my words, Harry Norton, we shall have a storm to-night; ay, and a worse one than many of us have seen," said old Ben South, as he stood leaning on his staff, and looking out over the sea. "The surf runs high already against the White Maiden yonder, and there's a bad growl in the wind."

"Ay," returned his companion, "and look at those clouds in the west.—Heaven have mercy on any ship that's driven this way to-night! I shall watch."

"Why, lad you'll do no good."

"Why not, Master South? 'Tis my belief that the crew of the 'Charlemagne' might have been saved, if a few brave fellows had put off to help her."

"Tilly vally! talk of putting off! The lad's crazed. With the sea running mountains high, and the night pitch dark, and only a flash of lightning now and then to shew the rocks all covered with foam—why, it would have been a sheer throwing away of life."

"Still I say 'twas worth trying."

"Ah! lads like you may talk, but when it comes to the doing, they see the thing in another light. The storm to-night will be pretty well as bad as that one was, so all I say is, may the ships keep clear of Helstone Bay!"

(To be continued.)

CALL AND INSPECT

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

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Charges for Advertisements:—6d. per line of 12 words each:
4/- per half page; 8/- for a whole page; £1 10s. per half page per annum
£3 whole page per annum; **Charge for inclosing Circulars:**— 5/-
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Singers Treadle Machines.

THE ABOVE are being offered for sale at very low prices to make room for new stock, those who are contemplating purchasing should not let this unequalled opportunity pass by.

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Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 5. VOL. XIX.

SEPTEMBER 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. E. Binnie. (Hon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Hon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

1st. S. 14th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns M. 292. 168. 323. E. 269. 191. 198. 224.
 2nd. M.
 3rd. Tu.
 4th. W.
 5th. Th.
 6th. F.
 7th. S.

8th. S. 15th. Sunday after Trinity Hymns. M. 303. 176. 181. E. 274. 203. 207. 228.
 9th. M.
 10th. Tu.
 11th. W.
 12th. Th.
 13th. F.
 14th. S.

15th. S. 16th. Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 306. 154. 179. E. 391. 379. 305. 302.
 16th. M.
 17th. Tu.
 18th. W.
 19th. Th.
 20th. F.
 21st. S. St. Matthew A. E. M.

22nd. S. 17th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns, M. 551. 155. 188. E. 281. 238. 235. 231.
 23rd. M.
 24th. Tu.
 25th. W.
 26th. Th.
 27th. F.
 28th. S.

29th. S, 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels. Hymns. M. 424. 422. 182.
 30th. M. [E. 422. 424. 421. 27.

THE REV. C. R. HALL'S REPORT OF HIS TOUR TO THE WEST FALKLANDS.

July 31st left Stanley in *Lafonia*, owing to calms and light head winds, did not reach Saunders Island till 4. 30. p. m. on Sunday August the 4th. Held evening service at 7. 30. p.m. 5th, Visited, examined children, Baptism. 6th, Examined one child at noon sailed Hill Cove, rode up to settlement. 7th, Visited settlement in morning, and Cook-house and the Point at night going on board 8. 30. p. m. 8th. BeCALMED. 9th, Reached West Point Island, spent 10th and 11th there. 12th, Reached Beaver Island, visited. 13th, Weddell Island visited, 14th, Examined seven children. Visited. 15th, Back to Stanley, arriving 16th, afternoon.

THE MOTHER'S UNION.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Mother's Union, was held on Tuesday July 30th after a postponement on account of bad weather. There were 15 members present.

A short service was held in the Cathedral, Dean Golding-Bird gave an address.

He pointed out the very great influence for good or ill that is exercised by women, and urged them to do their utmost to endeavour to raise the tone of the public opinion in the Colony. At the subsequent meeting in the vestry several new members were enrolled and the

quarterly periodicals distributed. The Secretary (Mrs. Girling) would be glad if Camp members would kindly send in their subscriptions which are now due.

BIRTHS.

MCGILL. Stanley August 6th. the wife of William McGill of a son.

PECK. Stanley August 19th, the wife of William Peck of a son.

HOLY BAPTISMS.

Beatrice Maud Llamosa. Saunder's Island.
 Arthur Whitlock. Stanley.

Joseph Falkland Halliday. Stanley. (private)
 Beatrice Ena Davis. Stanley. "

IN LOVING MEMORY, of our dear mother, Jane Sharp, who died September 7th, 1898. Aged 62 years,

Not gone from memory or from love,
 But gone to our Father's home above.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Aug 4th.	2.	2.	10.	Church Expenses
" 11th.	2.	0.	10.	" "
" 18th.	3.	7.	0.	" "
" 25th.	5.	10.	9.	Mission "
13.				0. 8.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 4).

No. 5. Vol. XIX.

SEPTEMBER 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean,
Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLT COMMUNION	8. 0. a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11. 0. a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDRENS' 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 the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLAND LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3. 30. p. m.

Hon. Librarian Mrs. Reid.

THE CHILDRENS' LIBRARY in the Vestry at 4. 0. p.m. on Sundays and 3. 30. p.m. on Fridays.

Hon. Librarian, Miss Clethero.

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

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

The Editors are most anxious to make the Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper a continued and increasing success. To make this possible it is necessary that there should be a very considerable increase in the circulation. The Magazine has not, so far, paid its way; the late Editor, with his usual generosity, always made himself responsible for the deficit.

In the future this cannot be done. Fifty more annual subscribers would place the Magazine on a sound financial basis. The Editors therefore invite readers to co-operate with them in the effort being made to increase the circulation of the Magazine.

THE MISSION, AND AFTERWARDS.

As I write this the Mission is nearing its close. I do not propose to give now any account of the Mission, but I am asking a layman to give his impressions in our next issue.

I want to ask all those who have attended the services to remember that the success of a Mission depends on "afterwards"—one is so liable to slip back into the old indifference and slackness.

Make at once a simple "Rule of life," and keep it. Commence at once to carry out the resolutions you have made during the Mission. Remember your greatest help will be a regular attendance at God's House, above all at God's Table. You are sure to meet with some who will try and undo any impression the Mission may have made—they will try to make you give up "going to Church"—they will laugh at your new "religiousness"—never mind—Jesus Christ was laughed at. Specially I would warn you against those who perhaps call themselves Christians, and, calling themselves such, and possessing a little superficial knowledge, think they are qualified to criticize everything and everybody—do not heed them—hold simply to your faith, and look upon anyone who would try and take from your new-found peace as simply a tempter.

REMEMBER THE POWER OF PRAYER. Prayer is the power by which everything becomes possible.

Remember the best thank-offering you can make to God for drawing you nearer to Him, is to draw others to Him—Every true Christian is a missionary at heart. Let the Mission just held be the parent of many other Missions conducted by you in your homes, among your friends, among those near and dear to you.

WE suppose few Church Magazines circulate as widely as The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper. Outside the Colony the circulation is as follows—England 51, Scotland 14, Ireland 1, Canada 9, Australia 3, Africa 2, Germany 2, Bahamas 2, New Zealand 2, Argentina 7, Tierra del Fuego 25.

The Editors would be most grateful if subscribers in the Colony whose subscriptions are in arrears, would remember that it is difficult to make the Magazine self-supporting while this is the case. Six have not been paid for two years and twenty for one year.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

II.

Inspiration of Scripture.

We believe that every constituent nation of the human race has its own mission of service to all mankind, and that as undeniably the particular function of the ancient Romans was the working out of the principles of law, so that now every legal system in the world owes much to the jurists and legislators of ancient Rome, and as to the Greeks correspondingly the whole race owes conceptions of art to which nothing can be added, so we believe that the Hebrew people were gifted with singular spiritual intuitions, and endowed with spiritual characteristics which made them fit to serve mankind in the religious sphere. That is the inspiration of a nation. But we go on to add that amongst the Hebrews we recognize, as on a high tableland, peaks, so certain men particularly inspired to interpret to their nation and to all mankind the mind and will of God. We believe, for instance, that men like Moses and Ezekiel, above their human merits and natural abilities, had unveilings of visions of spiritual things which they transmitted to mankind. Now, since this transmission meant the expressing of the infinite in terms of the finite, it is plain that the expression could never be adequate, that in brief, any attempt that man might make to speak of God to his fellow-man must reduce God apparently to the measure of man's mind. It is not the phrase that is inspired, but the idea; and as every literature loses by translation, and the higher the form of literature the greater the loss, so translation of the vision of God into human speech is such an attempt as the photographing of a rainbow. Again, there is a further extension of the idea of inspiration—we have not only an inspired people, and within that people inspired men, but we have the inspiration of selection, which is also of great importance. We Christians believe that God has not left mankind to stumble along in the dark. The Christian Church is not a merely human society, holding a tradition or possessing a literature; it moves under the guidance of a living Spirit. In the age which formed the Creed, and hallowed it with the blood of martyrs, the Church made choice of books which should be bound into one sacred library. Under the guidance of God there became, by selection, one literature in whose harmonious rays we have the clear light of immortality. A certain secularist writer said of Jeremy Taylor "He was afraid of God and afraid of death: his religion was cowardly and gloomy and untrue." Let me quote you what Jeremy Taylor himself says of death: "And you, if you were to die yourself, as you know you must? Only be ready for it, by the preparation of a good life, and then it is the greatest good that ever happened to you, else there is nothing that can comfort you. But if you have served

God in a holy life, send away the women and the weepers, tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as too laugh too much; and when thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatient, and like a fox caught in a trap. For if you fear death you shall never the more avoid it, but you make it miserable. To die is necessary and natural, and it may be honourable; but to die poorly, and basely, and sinfully, that alone is it that can make a man unfortunate. No man can be a slave but he that fears pain, or fears to die."

CONFIRMATION.

CONFIRMATION is a Rite of the Christian Church, dating from the time of the Apostles. It is an ordinance at once simple, Scriptural, and primitive. In the Acts of the Apostles we read how St. Peter and St. John (chapter viii.) were sent down from Jerusalem, for the express purpose of laying their hands on those converts at Samaria who had been baptized by Philip the Deacon: and again, how St. Paul (chapter xix.) finding disciples at Ephesus who had not received Christian Baptism, had them duly baptized, and then laid his hands upon them. In each case we are expressly told, "They received the Holy Ghost." In writing to the Hebrews (chap. vi.) St. Paul connects Baptism expressly with "laying on of hands." Never since his time has this ordinance of Confirmation been forgotten in the Church of Christ. Never since first Christ Crucified was preached to those ancient Britons, whose blood, mingled with that of the Saxon and the Norman, runs in our veins; never has there been a time, when a Christian Bishop has not stood forth, to lay his Apostolic hands on the young Christian soldiers, to bless them in his Master's name, and as a faithful and wise steward, to give them their portion of meat in due season.

Confirmation is also called the Seal of the Lord. So St. Paul tells the Ephesians, (chapter 1. 13,) "After that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise." And again, (chap. iv. 30,) he warns them, saying, "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." So he tells the Corinthians (2. Corinthians 1. 21, 22,) "Now he which establisheth us with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is God, who hath also sealed us, and given the earnest of the Spirit in our hearts."

Another name given to Confirmation is, the Anointing. St. John tells us (1. John ii. 27.) "The Anointing which ye have received of Him abideth in you;" and above (v. 20), "ye have an unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things." Thus Christians are always spoken of in the Epistles as persons to whom the Spirit of God has been given, and are bid not to quench

nor to grieve that Spirit which is to be a light unto our paths, telling us "This is the way, walk ye in it." The Fathers and Bishops of the Ancient Church, some of whom were actually taught by the Apostles, as Clement, Bishop of Rome, mentioned by St. Paul, and Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, the disciple of St. John, followed out the traditions which they had been taught.

Our English Church walks by the same rule of apostolic order, forbearing alike to introduce novelties, or to leave out what is old; remembering St. Paul's maxim, "If any man be contentious, we have no such custom, neither the Churches of God." She teaches us that "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." Though no cloven tongues appear, no miracles are wrought; the wind, and the earthquake, and the fire, are passed away; yet the still small voice is heard; yet the traits of the Spirit are brought forth in Christ's elect; yet the gift of God, which cannot be purchased with money, remains the heritage of His Church—yet the Comforter abideth with the faithful people of God—yet our Saviour's promise standeth sure, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Most earnestly do I invite you who are unconfirmed to enter as Candidates for Confirmation. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will hold a Confirmation in the Cathedral during his visit at the end of October.

Notice of classes will be given in the Cathedral.

THE BURIAL BOARD.

The Chairman (the Dean) of the Burial Board has received the following memorial signed by eight householders:—

"Sir,

Taking into consideration that the present fence enclosing the cemetery was erected by the general public, after the Crown Grant had been given to Bishop Stirling as custodian for the people, we the undersigned beg that your Board will reconsider the question of making it compulsory to purchase the grave-space when actually in use, before erecting a headstone."

The resolution to which reference is made is as follows:—

"In future the right of erecting any monument or headstone will be granted only to persons who have purchased the grave-space over which it is proposed to erect such memorial."

It may be well to give briefly an outline of the history of the Cemetery.

At the time of the settlement of the Town of Stanley a certain plot of Crown land, having an area of three acres, was set apart for a Church and a Cemetery, and was to be known as "Trinity Church Square." In the year 1872 part of the land was granted to Bishop Stirling and the Rev. C. Bull and their successors for the purpose of a cemetery. This land was duly

consecrated by Bishop Stirling. In the year 1888 (Governor Kerr) an Ordinance was passed increasing the size of the cemetery to four acres.

In the year 1892 (Governor Goldsworthy) an Ordinance was passed repealing the Ordinance of 1872, and vesting the control of the Cemetery in the Governor.

(Section 1. No. 9 of 1892. From and after the date of the passing of this Ordinance, that portion of the Cemetery at Stanley, which, by Deed of Grant, 1872, was vested in the Right Rev. W. H. Stirling shall cease to be so vested, and the whole of the said Cemetery as described in Section 1 of the Cemetery Ordinance 1888 shall be vested in the Governor of the Falkland Islands for the purposes of a Cemetery for the use of the Colony.)

In Section 3 of this Ordinance it was laid down that the Burial Board should be composed as follows:—the Colonial Chaplain, the Roman Catholic Priest, the non-conformist Minister, two unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and two persons nominated by the Governor.

This Ordinance took the control of the Cemetery from the Church, and placed it in the hands of the Government.

It will be within the memory of many that some years ago the Cemetery used to be quite the most picturesque spot in Stanley, now it is a disgrace to the Colony.

The Burial Board have long realized this, and in a letter dated November 14th, 1901, approached the Government as to the possibility of "a small annual grant" being made towards the maintenance of the Cemetery, and pointed out that by Section 10 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1888, the duty was laid upon them of keeping the Cemetery in good order out of monies received from the sale of grave-spaces or by private or public subscriptions, but that no sale of grave-spaces had been made for two years, and subscriptions were practically nil.

The reply to the above application was as follows:—

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 14th inst, asking for a grant from public funds in aid of the Cemetery, I am desired by the Governor to inform you that, in his opinion, the fees levied under existing rules are inadequate, and quite unsuited to a well-to-do community like this, and that until it can be shown that the Cemetery cannot be made self-supporting, His Excellency is unable to entertain any question of making a grant in aid.

your obedient servant

W. HART-BENNETT.

24th Nov. 1901.

Thus matters stood until the Board Meeting of July 2nd, 1907, reported in our last issue—the outcome of which was the resolution to which our memorialists refer, and a very strong representation to His Excellency the Administrator as to the present condition of the Cemetery and the immediate steps necessary to remedy the disgrace which such a condition of affairs is to our Colony. His Excellency, through the

Colonial Secretary replied, most courteously to the Board's letter, and we are most hopeful that the Government will now take the matter in hand. We feel sure our memorialists will see that the Colonial Secretary's letter of Nov. 1906 made the passing of the resolution of July 2 1907 necessary, before we could again approach the Government.

If our memorialists refer to Section 32 of the Ordinance passed in 1888 they will see that all Rules and Bye-Laws proposed by the Burial Board have to be approved by the Governor in Council before they become law so that the resolution which is the subject of the Memorial is inoperative until sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

PATRIOTISM.

"LOVE your earthly country, for it has educated you, enlightened you, provided for you—and love your earthly parents, but especially love the heavenly country, the Father of the future life: that country is incomparably more to be honoured, and dearer, than this one, for its holy and righteous, immovable, infinite, incorruptible, beautiful, blessed; because it has given and gives you incomparably greater advantages and blessings than this earthly one; because the Father of that country is not a mean mortal man, but Eternal God, Who has created everything; it has given you the name of a child of God, of an inheritor of God, and a joint-heir with CHRIST; because the heavenly Father will make you a partaker of all the blessings of His kingdom, which "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man." That country has been gained for you by the priceless blood of the Son of God. But in order to be a member of it, respect and love its laws, as you are obliged to respect, and do respect, the laws of your earthly country, for otherwise you cannot become a citizen of so sublime a country; love also that spiritually-educating school (the Church) which makes us into members and citizens of that country."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

By W. C. GIRLING.

When the representatives of the nations of the world can meet together for the express purpose of discovering if, and how, it be possible to minimise the effects of war, reduce the area within which hostilities are carried on, and generally regularize the conduct of war it must surely be true that the present generation has seen another step towards that condition of things which we, as Christians, believe to be the sequel of the birth of Jesus Christ, viz:—"Peace on earth, Goodwill to men."

One does not, however, assume that the Mil-

lenium is at hand, and even those who have taken the foremost part in establishing the Hague Conferences are well aware that the motives of the various delegates is not entirely the furtherance of the Christian idea, as such. Facts must be faced, however, and Statesmen are wise indeed if, correctly gauging the trend of events, they endeavour to guide public opinion into channels which shall bring about that care for the rights of individuals and minorities which was sadly lacking in the days when "might was right."

The history of the world fairly bristles with warlike episodes, and in many cases they have been righteous, and carried on at the direct instigation of God. We have no reason to suppose that we are within measurable distance of the time when "wars shall cease", and therefore it is plainly the duty of all right-minded people to do what is possible to counter-act the dreadful effects of the modern implements with which it is waged. It has yet to be seen what would be the result of a great European war, but enough is known of the awful slaughter which took place during the Russo-Japanese war to give pause to all, and make men hesitate before they appeal to the final arbitrament of arms. Incidents now arise and pass away, leaving scarcely a ripple on the surface of the diplomatic world, which, a century ago, would have been looked upon as *causa belli*, and the very awfulness of war under modern conditions makes men willing to avoid it if possible, and brings them together in friendly conference, the result of which cannot but be good. One eloquent fact is that the present conference has delegates from no less than seventeen States which were unrepresented in 1899.

Our Church is in the forefront of those who wish well to the Peace Conference; a memorial was presented to the President signed by 22 Bishops of the Church of England, praying for God's blessing on their deliberations; the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a message to the Clergy and laity of his Diocese, in which he speaks of the preservation and security of international peace being "the very foremost of public questions," and a special prayer has been issued for use in St. Pauls Cathedral for the same purpose. The Dean of one of the English Cathedrals preaching at The Hague, shortly after the assembling of the delegates, urged the necessity of self-co. tr. J. freedom from vindictiveness, a forgiving and charitable spirit among nations as among individuals, and in several Dioceses at home a certain Sunday was set apart as "Peace Sunday" when special sermons were preached, bearing on the same subject.

In our own times many prominent men have openly championed the cause of peace with signal success, as, for instance, President Roosevelt whose self-denying labours were instru-

ment in bringing the war to an end in 1905, and who thereby undoubtedly was the means of saving many hundreds or thousands of lives. History will recount the mediation of our own King in 1902, when his tact and justice successfully averted war between Chile and Argentina. To commemorate this, as is well known, a giant statue of Christ "the great Peacemaker" has been erected on the summit of the Andes.

The cause of peace has been immeasurably advanced within the recollection of most of us, as may be gathered from the fact that almost universally such things as duels are forbidden by the State. Public opinion says that men have no right to take the law into their own hands, and what is true of the individual holds good also of the nation. Arbitration is very much to the front, nowadays, and no nation would dare to wage war for war's sake. There is such a thing as "benevolent neutrality," and woe betide the Sovereign or Government who rushes into war before the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted.

Under these favourable circumstances, then, was the second Peace Conference assembled, and although no sane man anticipates any epoch-making results, we are all confident that indirectly a vast deal will be done, and that the "dogs of war" will have less chance of being unloosed in our day, owing to the deliberations and mutual concessions at The Hague in the year 1907.

At this distance from the seat of operations it is not easy to follow the different proposals of the various delegates, but I will mention a few of them, and endeavour to show how they must benefit humanity.

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS. This is the most thorny of all questions, and the one likely to meet with the least approval; indeed the great Powers all hesitate to bring forward a direct proposition. Circumstances rule the various nations, and though England, who depends for her defence mainly upon her Navy, might agree to a reduction of standing armies, she is unlikely to sanction any decrease of her Navy. Nations which have no great over-sea Empire can afford to do with a relatively smaller Navy than one whose greatest strength may consist in the union of her Colonies, which, in their isolation, would be a tempting bait to overcrowded countries in Europe. If a period could be put to the present unending emulation between the various Powers, and each agree to reduce by so much per cent. something might be effected, but the problem bristles with so many difficulties.

It is always half way to avoid a quarrel when Nations or people can agree to differ, and to recognize that a negative attitude is not of necessity one of hostility.

USAGES OF WARFARE. In this connection it is hoped to extend the benefits of the Geneva

Convention so as to make it applicable to horses. It can easily be understood how much suffering these might be spared, and no Power is likely to put obstacles in the way of this work of mercy.

FLOATING MINES. A very desirable reform is suggested, inasmuch as it is proposed to limit the area within which it is permissible to lay these terrible mines. When one remembers that both Russia and Japan lost a huge battleship by its coming into contact with one of these appliances some idea can be formed of their power. It has been suggested that mines of a certain kind only should be allowed, and that they should be so constructed that after being in the water a limited time they should lose their effectiveness. At present they constitute a very real danger to merchantmen of neutral Powers, and for many months after the cessation of hostilities they are a menace to shipping for even hundreds of miles away from the seat of war.

PRIZE COURT. Germany has brought forward a proposition for the constitution of an International Prize Court, at which all such questions as contraband of war should be settled. This would certainly be an advantage over the present system, under which each belligerent has its own Prize Court, the decisions of which can scarcely be free from a suspicion of prejudice. It is further suggested that, in future, individuals rather than States should appeal to the Prize Court, and one can readily see how this might be the means of a compromise, and the getting out of a difficulty without hurt to national pride, and consequent soreness.

CONVERTED MERCHANTMEN AND AUXILIARY VESSELS. This opens up to many hotly debated questions that it is to be hoped some decision will be arrived at. The way in which vessels belonging to the Russian "Volunteer Fleet" issued from the Black Sea flying the Commercial flag is still vividly in our recollection, as also the fact that they promptly hoisted the Naval Ensign and proceeded to prey upon commerce. It is unlikely that this sort of thing will be allowed in future. The position of colliers and all such auxiliary vessels comes up for discussion also; at present they are allowed to make use of neutral ports on their way to meet a fleet at a given point, and they are scarcely looked upon as lawful prey. One can understand that the rules governing such matters need revising in these days when an enemy's Navy is dependent upon coal for its very life and mobility,—such matters scarcely arose when wind, and plenty of it, was all that was needed.

I do not pretend to consider what I have written as anything approaching a full survey of the possible results of this great conference; it is barely more than a mere outline, designed to whet the curiosity of those who are interested in such world-important matters, and who may assist in raising Public Opinion to such an

extent that when next a Peace Conference is held the representatives of our nations may feel that they are empowered to make yet further advances on the path of peace. It is certainly a paradox that since the first Conference two long and bloody wars have been waged, yet every impartial observer of to-day must surely confess that in all directions there are more conditions that make for peace than at any period within our recollection. Long may it be so!

VOLUNTEERS.

By COLONEL A. REID, D. S. O.

(Continued.)

In the war of 1900-2 men from nearly all the colonies were found in our Ranks, and I believe one or two went even from this small Colony. The strength of these Islands no doubt is in its weakness in the event of a raid or of England being at war, but let us look further afield than our own environments.

In the event of a life and death struggle of the old Country with a European power would not men be welcome from everywhere? that is to say, men who have had some training, who have been drilled and learnt to shoot and have had some experience of discipline. The new scheme at home is that all are to be embodied in a Territorial Army, the Regulars to be the starting force ready to be moved anywhere at once and that the old Militia and Volunteers are to form a line to take their place at home and "then" if necessary to be moved out of the country for attack or defence. Mr. Haldane's idea being that in *six months* after declaration of war the volunteers *by training all that time* will be as good as the Regulars, take their place when exhausted. How does anyone know that six months will be given us? The first stage of Franco-German War was over in six months, it was only the Revolutionary party that prolonged it; we must not expect the leniency shewn by us to the Boers if we are at war with an European power.

At present Volunteers are *not* ready to take the field, because of their insufficient training, and are *not* equal to Regulars either in drill or discipline, though given the time to work they will become so. I served in the C.I.V. all of whom were London Volunteers, and when we first arrived in South Africa we were not fit to take the field at once, but mercifully being given time to train and *march* before our first engagements, gradually became as good as the Regulars and there were few Regiments better than ours when we left for home.

So many disasters in S. A. were caused by inexperienced officers and troops being suddenly given responsibilities for which they were not qualified. Both men and officers were

strange to each other and so many of both had had no training before.

Remember, discipline, "esprit de corps", *moral*, are the highest tests of a soldier, and that discipline begets *moral* esprit de corps, and that those regiments that have the best discipline and therefore the others are those that are the best at drill.

It is quite wrong to think that *shooting* is everything, it is *not*; which are the troops that can march for days with scarcely any water and no comforts at all, only raw meat to cook as best they can, and two biscuits a day, carry out their duties of camp fatigues, pickets and outposts with no falling out after marching 18 to 25 miles each day for a week or more, no going sick, and after weeks of this be surprised at night, stand firm with all their officers killed and yet beat off the enemy? Why, those of the highest discipline, and therefore *moral*, which is the spirit engendered by discipline to enable men to do all the above. Now are we out here doing all we can to prepare ourselves for the defence of our Empire whenever and wherever we may be required? I think not. Are the numbers of the Volunteers as great as they should be? I fear not. Why not? Is there anything to be ashamed of in wearing the King's uniform? (your uniform is as much the King's uniform as that of the Guards.) Is it wrong or unmanly to try and make oneself an efficient soldier and be ready to defend one's Country and Empire? to subject oneself to the discipline of drill and learn the art of attack, and defence and the irksomeness of outposts and drudgery of marching? No, a thousand times no. Even if at the end of ten years there has been no call for your services you have done good work; you have done yourself good; you have set an example to the others who have not had the determination. And if on the other hand you have had the good luck to be called upon for active service, is it not a grand thought to think that you have risked your life for your Country, and have formed into line with the Regulars and your Irregular forces from all parts of the Empire.

The time may come sooner than we think when every able bodied man of the Empire will be wanted for its defence, therefore let us all out here do what we can to make ourselves as efficient soldiers as possible. Volunteering need not interfere with one's work and very little with one's play, and it can *easily become one's play*.

Out here of course there is not the emulation and keen rivalry between different Battalions that there is in England, and one cannot compare notes on drill, etc. with others, but there can be the same pride in one's Battalions and uniforms, and the same keenness in making oneself efficient. Out here one can easily make oneself as efficient a soldier as in England, if not more easily.

There is better and handier manœuvring ground and troops who can do this well out here would be invaluable in war. To do well these men must be able to pick up the line of the camp easily, and to judge distances well, a most difficult matter to towazna, these qualities combined with good drill, discipline and shooting would make invaluable irregular troops. Why should not all of us who possibly can do so fulfil these requirements? It only means a little determination and the benefit to all concerned would be very great. There is not too much to do out here and surely drills can be made interesting enough to attract men to the Volunteers.

Wars will always be with us till human nature changes, and therefore it behoves us all to prepare ourselves for it. Voluntarily, otherwise through the length and breadth of the Empire there will be some form of Universal service. I for one would welcome it, as it would be a blessing to thousands and thousands who now at home loaf through the world and make "men" of them.

I cannot do better than conclude with these magnificent words of Von Moltke the great German Strategist
Perpetual peace is a dream, and it is not even a beautiful dream.

War is an element in the order of the world ordained by God, in which the noblest virtues of mankind are developed, courage and the abnegation of self, faithfulness to duty, and the spirit of sacrifice, the "soldier gives his life."

Without war the world would stagnate and lose itself in materialism. The greatest kindness in war is to bring it to a speedy termination. You must to this end, attack all the resources of your enemy's government, its finances, its railways, its stores and even its prestige."

This was written by the greatest Strategist since Wellington, therefore is worth considering, applying its meaning to ourselves out here.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- July 30. R. M. S. *Oropesa* from Valparaiso. Pass:—*Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Cameron and Miss Williams.*
 „ 31. R.M.S. *Oronsa* from Liverpool. Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. Husband.*
 Aug. 1. S. S. *Tropea* from Valparaiso.
 „ 4. *Malvina* from Salvador.
 „ 11. *Margaret* from West Falklands.
 „ 13. *Samson* from Fox Bay, etc. Pass:—*Messrs. G. Short, A. McLeod & J. McLaughlin*
 „ 15. *Gwendolin* from Weddell, etc.
 „ 15. *Lafonia* from Saunders. Pass:—*Rev. C. R. Hull.*
 „ R. M. S. *Oravia* from Valparaiso. Pass:—*Miss C. Brown, Mrs. G. Rowlands & family,*

Capt. Henriksen, Messrs. F. Lellman, J. Grierson, & B. Homer.

DEPARTURES.

- July 30. R.M.S. *Oropesa* for Liverpool. Pass:—*Messrs. J. Cheek, Trerise, Richards and Burnett.*
 „ 31. *Lafonia* for Hill Cove, Saunders Island, etc. Pass:—*Rev. C. R. Hull.*
 Aug. 1. R. M. S. *Oronsa* for Valparaiso. Pass:—*Messrs. F. Lellman, J. Grierson & B. Homer.*
 „ 3. S. S. *Tropea* for London.
 „ 4. S. S. *Alejandro* for Patagonia.
 „ 8. *Samson* from for Darwin, Bleaker, & Fox Bay. Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. G. Cobb The Misses Cobb, Mr. & Mrs. Finlayson, Messrs. W. Housechild, H. Clifton, junr.*
 „ 22. R. M. S. *Oravia* for Liverpool. Pass:—*Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Cameron and family, Miss Williams, Miss E. Coutts, Capt. Finch, Mr. Brasley, Mr. A. Kirican (for B.A.)*
 „ 22. *Margaret* for Carcass Island.
 „ 23. *Lafonia* for Lively Island and Bleaker Pass:—*Messrs. A. Bonner and J. Clark,*
 „ 25. *Richard Williams* for Pebble Island. Pass:—*Mr. and Mrs. D. McAskill and family.*

DARLINGTON FIRM'S SUCCESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Our fellow subjects at the Antipodes have been very successful in the exhibition which has just closed at Christchurch, New Zealand, the visitors numbering about one million, or one hundred thousand more than the whole population of the colony. We understand that our neighbours, Messrs. Parkins, Ness, and Company, manufacturing chemists, who have done business with the colonies for a good many years have had a stand at the exhibition, showing their disinfectants, sheep dips, and other specialities, and that they have received official advice from the superintendent of the juries that four gold medals have been awarded them, viz. one for each of their sheep dips, one for their disinfectants, and one for their soaps. We are glad to be able to chronicle this success of a North-Country firm. (Advertisement)

HELSTONE CLIFF.

CHAPTER IV.

"Amen! but if they come they won't sink unaided." Adding these words in a lower tone, Harry turned away, and strolled along the beach, watching the weather, which did look very ominous. Helstone Bay was an awkward place for large ships, the entrance to it being defended by a long ridge of rocks, the tallest point of which was known as the "White Maiden," and the only safe way in was by a deep channel on the east. Ten or eleven years before, the French man-of-war, "Charlemagne," had been driven on the rocks in a storm, and had gone to the bottom, with two hundred men on board, only one of whom succeeded in getting safe on shore.

Most people agreed with old Ben South, that the people of Helstone Cliff could have done nothing to help in such a storm, but Harry, who was a young boy at the time, remembered Parson Langdale pacing the beach trying in vain to persuade the men to put off, offering to go with them himself, and finally rushing away to the rectory, unable to witness any longer such selfish cowardice.

"That shall not happen to-night!" said Harry, as he recalled the scene; "I'll tell the Parson what I expect, and ask him to stand by me. He and I will make the venture, let faint hearts say what they will."

So he strode off towards the cottage, while the sea heaved and moaned, and the wind howled round the cliffs, and the surf broke on the rocks with a distant roar. This was in the autumn of 1647. That same evening Squire Hazelwood stood at the hall window, watching the gathering storm. His daughter joined him and laying her hand on his arm, waited till he spoke.

"A rough night, Moll! Ill betide any ship that is driven on the rocks, for she may signal as she will, no pilot will get out to her."

"Would not Harry Norton go?"

"He is a reckless fellow, and would risk any danger, but he could scarce manage a boat by himself, and who is there to with him?"

Mary did not answer, but stood gazing out. A wild gust of wind swept round the house making the windows shake and rattle, and the trees in the garden quiver and bend.

"Tell me, girl," said her father suddenly, "have you ever heard aught of Guy?"

It was the first time, for years, that his name had passed his uncle's lips. Mary looked up in astonishment, and answered, "No, father."

"He may be dead—but if he lives, and if he would leave that sinking cause and return to us, here, I would forget the past, ay, and treat the boy as my own son. What are we wretched mortals, that we should keep anger so long?"

Mary was awed by the deep feeling in her father's tone, and remained silent, while he

turned away and left the room.

As night came on, the storm increased, and before nine o'clock it was blowing a heavy gale. The sea was tossing mountains high beyond the rocks, and falling back in sheets of foam from the White Maiden and the cliffs, while on the flat shore of the bay the waves broke heavily, with such an angry roar that the men who were standing on the beach could scarcely hear themselves speak. They were a crowd of rough fisher men, with a few boys and women struggling about among them, and they stood there watching the sea, as if in almost certain expectation that some unhappy vessel would be driven on the rocks outside.

Parson Langdale came presently down from his cottage, with Harry Norton, and passed into the middle of the group. A momentary lull in the wind enabled them to hear what he said, and he spoke in a loud, clear tone, "I have boats ready, there! that we may do all in our power to save any hapless men who may be driven on our coast to-night. Harry Norton and I, with any good lads who will help us, will be first to push off, and if ye are all afraid, why, we will go alone, for we are in the hand of the Lord, and He is gracious, and His mercy endureth for ever. The waves of the sea are mighty, and rage horribly; but yet the Lord who dwelleth on high is mightier."

A murmur ran through the crowd as he spoke, and in spite of old Ben South's ominous mutterings, several young men stepped forward, and volunteered on the perilous service. "We'll go with you Master Parson; we're not afraid; I've been on as rough a sea as this before;" and then they busied themselves with Harry in getting out the boats, that all might be ready when the time came. But the hours rolled on, and midnight approached, without any sign of a ship in distress, and some of the crowd were beginning to turn their steps homewards, when Harry, who had thrown himself down at full length on the shingles, suddenly sprang to his feet. "I heard a gun! There's a vessel outside!" and he was darting towards the boats, when the Parson laid hold of his arm.

"Stay, my lad, none of us heard it. You may have been deceived."

"No, no, it was plain enough. There, again! You hear it now."

And this time it un-mistakeably was the dull booming report of a cannon that reached their ears across the stormy sea.

"She wants a pilot," said old Ben, pressing forward, "and if any man can guide her safe into the bay, that man's Harry Norton. But don't try it! Master Parson, don't try it! Thou'lt not come back, Harry, mark my words, and first think of thy mother."

(To be continued.)

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Infants' clothing. Ladies' vests. Under skirts.
Ladies and childrens' underclothing. Ladies' coloured overalls.
Fingering yarn. Gents' suits, spare pants, and underclothing,
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Bronchitis kettles, Feeding cups, Ear syringes,
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Windsor and cane bottom chairs, Wash stands and Towel rails,

A large assortment of Wreaths in cases.

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Scotch made Boots

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We guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.

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MEN'S STRONG FARM BOOTS

made of stout Home tanned leather and
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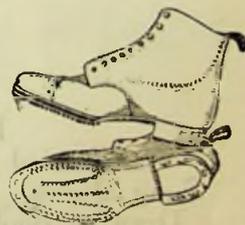
Jackets, Toeplates and Heelplates, 10/6. Special quality
sewed round. Carriage to the Falklands on these Boots
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You would be delighted with the boots. We sell hundreds
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Globe Store.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 6. VOL. XIX.

OCTOBER 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)

Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)

Mr. E. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)

Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Mon. Secretary)

Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

1st. Tu.
2nd. W.
3rd. Th.
4th. F.
5th. S.

6th. **S.** 19th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 208. 207. 221. E. 210. 213. 260. 266.

7th. M.
8th. Tu.
9th. W.
10th. Th.
11th. F.
12th. S.

13th. **S.** 20th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 3. 303. 107. E. 280. 284. 274. 27.

14th. M.
15th. Tu.
16th. W.
17th. Th.
18th. F. St. Luke, E.
19th. S.

20th. **S.** 21st Sunday after Trinity. Hymns, M. 307. 260. 193. E. 223. 287. 292. 224.

21st. M.
22nd. Tu.
23rd. W.
24th. Th.
25th. F.
26th. S.

27th. **S.** 22nd Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 270. 242. 235. E. 267. 256. 263. 426.

28th. M. St. Simon and St. Jude, A. and M.
29th. Tu.
30th. W.
31st. Th.

THE REV. C. R. HALL'S REPORT OF HIS TOUR TO THE NORTH CAMP.

31st August, left Stanley, called at Bluff Cove, Hillside. 1st September, Hillside to Darwin, via Mount Pleasant. Evening service at 7. p. m. Visited. 2nd, Camilia Creek, San Carlos South. Visited. Service 7. p. m. 3rd, out in the Camp with the shepherds. 4th, To San Carlos North. Visited Cook-house, 5th, Back to San Carlos S. visited. 6th Took marriage at Cantera, on to Darwin. 7th, 8th. and 9th Darwin and Goose Green, on Sunday morning and evening service and Sunday School. 10th, To San Carlos N. calling at Camilia Creek and San Carlos S. 11th, To Mosside, Baptism. 12th, To Douglas Station. Visited. 13th, The Moro. 14th, Teal Inlet, calling at The Chatter 15th, Teal Inlet. Morning and evening services. 16th, To Passa Manars. 17th, To Stanley, via The Estancia and the Two Sisters.

BIRTH.

BONNER. Stanley, September 23rd, the wife of Alec Bonner, of a daughter.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

Cantera, Darwin. September 6th, Albert James Phillips and Elliot Fell Coutts.

HOLY BAPTISM.

Sarah Maria Short, Moss Side San Carlos.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Sept. 1st.	2.	6.	9.	Church Expenses
" 8th.	2.	2.	8.	" "
" 15th.	2.	14.	3.	" "
" 22nd.	2.	4.	7.	O. and C. Fund
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9. 8. 3.				

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 5).

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OCTOBER 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
Colonel Reid, D. S. O.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

SUNDAY.

HOLT COMMUNION	8. 0. a.m.
MATTINS AND SERMON	11. 0. a.m.
HOLY COMMUNION (First Sunday in the Month)	12. noon.
CHILDRENS' 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 the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLAND LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3. 30. p. m.

Hon. Librarian Mrs. Reid.

THE CHILDRENS' LIBRARY in the Vestry at 4. 0. p.m. on Sundays and 3. 30. p.m. on Fridays.

Hon. Librarian, Miss Clethero.

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

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

The Dean has appointed Mr. Thomas Binnie to be Superintendent of the Sunday Schools, we are confident he will make a very good one.

Perhaps the strongest weapon which can be used against anybody or anything is public opinion.

Few people are altogether indifferent to public opinion, most people are influenced by it. The vast majority of people adopt their opinions from other folk and take the colour of their lives, chameleon-like, from their environment.

It is interesting to think what a metamorphosis would be brought about if a strong public opinion on certain matters was expressed. For example—if public opinion condemned the encouraging to drink those who are known to be intemperate—further, condemned in every case excessive drinking—or the use of blasphemous and indecent language—how many children's minds have been defiled by hearing such language? Public opinion could change all this.

In Public Schools in England among boys certain things are "bad form", "not the thing", "not playing the game"—Good would it be for us if such were the case here—if it were "bad form" to get drunk, "not the thing" to encourage an intemperate man to drink—"not playing the game" to early accustom children to think lightly of God, Religion and holy things.

Public opinion could make it possible that at least every boy and girl could have the chance of becoming a good citizen and good christian.

It is not too much to say, that if public opinion condemned certain conduct a great change would be wrought in our Colony.

There are some persons who have to be protected against themselves, public opinion should make it impossible for others to help these poor creatures towards their ruin.

Each of us can do something towards raising public opinion,—at least to make it "not the thing" to drink to excess, and "bad form" to mock at Religion.

Hand-in-hand with public opinion should go "power of example". By abstaining from certain conduct ourselves we help to leaven the mass, and some at least will follow our lead. It is true to say that nearly everyone influences, for good or evil, someone else. The young apprentice is likely to adopt the tone and language of his shop mates; the lad in the camp will copy the method of life of those among whom he lives.

It must be a very brutal character who does not pause before wilfully influencing for ill those younger than themselves.

Yet every drunkard, every blasphemer, every evil-liver is doing this. If you know a man or woman to whom any of these terms apply, then you know one who is a corrupter of youth.

THE MISSION.

(Communicated).

The Mission which was held in the Cathedral from August 18th to 25th marks an epoch in the Church life of Stanley. To begin with, it was an absolutely unique experience to most people, and was an importation of outside methods, which brought home to a good many the fact that they belong to a vast body—the English Church—rather than to a small clique of Church-going folk in the Falklands.

Dean Golding-Bird has had very considerable experience in conducting Missions in England, and knows pretty well what is likely to be helpful in individual Parishes or cases. The dominant note struck in the present instance was the repetition and realization of the old, old Story of God's love for the world, Christ's death and resurrection on behalf of the world, and the sanctifying influence of God the Holy Spirit.

Facts speak louder than words, and one would rather not attempt to say how many were definitely touched; rather would one believe that the higher moral tone, the greater regard for the observance of Sunday, and the more Christ-like lives of Christians will tell their own tale, and that the Mission of August 1907 will be affectionately remembered for many years to come.

There were six services on both Sundays, a special Mission service each week-night—at the latter the attendance averaged over 100, whilst at the the final service there were over 200 present. At the close of this service "resolution cards" were handed by the Dean, from the chancel steps, to any who wished for them,—in all 187 were thus distributed, and others have since been applied for.

An early Celebration of the Holy Communion was held on each Sunday, when the number of communicants shewed the feeling that had been aroused.

The subject of the various addresses on week-nights was "Men who Crucify Christ"; a few notes of each—written from memory—may well be put on record, as forming a memento which many will be glad to have in their possession.

On Sunday morning, (18th,) the Dean's text was "Wells without water are they." He mentioned that in Eastern desert countries a man who dug a well was considered a benefactor, and that the favourite device of an enemy was to raid the wells, and render them valueless by filling them with rubbish. In the same manner the wells of Christian faith were apt to become choked up with the rubbish of doubt, indifference and carelessness, and for that reason it was sometimes necessary to take exceptional measures—such as a Mission—to unchoke them.

At the men's service, in the afternoon, the Dean, addressing some 60 men, dealt with the fact that as no man could offend against his body without suffering for it, so

sin was bound to effect his soul in the hereafter. People had a hazy idea of Heaven or Hell, and probably thought only the very worst of sinners would go to the latter, but he could find no warrant in the Bible for the belief in a kind of graduated Heaven, in which people of varying degrees of goodness would all find happiness.

In the evening the preacher's text was "The Fashion of the world changeth", and here he pointed out the fact that the old cities of the world, such as Nineveh, Babylon, etc. have absolutely gone out of existence. The people and events which shook the world even a century ago are now entirely forgotten and uncared for. The only certain thing in life is death, and the only matter of real importance is the preparation of the soul for its future life. People struggle and strain after the things of this world, such as place, power, riches or circumstances, when, as a matter of fact, none of these really count in the long run. If people took one half as much care for the affairs of the next world as they devote to the things of this there would be far more earnest followers of Christ.

On the succeeding evenings the Dean dealt with the parts played by Judas Iscariot, Pilate, Herod and Peter during the enactment of the trial and condemnation of our Lord. Of Judas he said that the disciple sold his Master for the price of a slave. He was evidently an educated man, of good business capacity, and one with a keen perception in spiritual matters, yet a disappointed man because Christ did not found an earthly kingdom. Coming into contact with spiritual things brings out the best or the worst of a man, and in the case of Judas the evil got the upper hand to such an extent that he was content to betray his Master,—to sell God. Jesus is betrayed in the present day by many nominal disciples,—people who are content to remain silent when His honour is called in question, even though they would fiercely resent any aspersion on the honour and good name of their wife or mother.

For Pilate, the Roman Governor, the preacher said he could only entertain feelings of regret that he allowed his better feelings to be overruled. He knew Jesus to be innocent, and tried to have Him released, but he was weary of the incessant Jewish squabbling over religious matters, and feared the loss of his position. His name might have been handed down to posterity as the one who refused to sanction the crucifixion, instead of which he has for centuries been known by the Article in the Apostles Creed—"suffered under Pontius Pilate." His sarcastic question "what is truth", is echoed all over the world by people who for the sake of peace and quietness, from a cowardly objection to looking into the matter, are content to slide along through life, with no definite ideas on religious questions. During the trial of Jesus He was ready, as

always, to meet halfway the advances of even his enemies. To Judas He said "Friend, wherefore art thou come;" with Pilate He conversed, almost converting him; to Peter, at the moment of his denial He turned, and looked upon him in pity and love, but when He was brought before Herod, a wicked man, living in open sin, and dominated by a bad woman, He answered nothing, though questioned with many words. Herod was a strict observer of the outward forms of religion, but was "Gospel-hardened", and a hypocrite. Heaven help the man so sunk in wickedness that the voice of Jesus is silent to him,—whilst His voice is heard there is hope for the soul, but it is an ill case when no Voice is able to penetrate the "Gospel-hardened" hypocrite.

Peter, the friend and companion of Jesus, was one of the few we might think would have stood by Him through thick and thin, yet what did he do? *He forsook Him and fled.* And when a feeling of curiosity, or sympathy, or remorse took him to the high priest's house, and he was recognised as one of Christ's disciples what did he do? Go to His side, and take his stand with Him before the accusers? No! with cursing and swearing, he absolutely denied knowing Him!! Poor Peter,—so brave and yet so cowardly; so ready to protest, so slack to do. How many types of Peter, in our day, if asked were they followers of Jesus, would, like him, declare "I know not the man," and yet Jesus only turns and looks at them. Happy are they if repentance follows as quickly in their case as with Peter, and if they, like him, become zealous, whole hearted servants of the Lord.

The agonised cry of Jesus, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" was torn from Him in the moment of bitterest pain, when the awful tragedy of His death was about to be completed. It gives some idea of what it cost to redeem the world,—the killing of God. Any-one who has ever been down in the depths of misery and despair can perhaps understand the feeling of being forsaken by God, and can therefore the better appreciate the love of Jesus as shown by His prayer, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." His cry of "I thirst" is repeated in our hearing day by day. He thirsts for the salvation of sinners, and if we would not refuse a drink to a little child, surely we should be ready to listen to the appeal of the Lord of Life.

The subject of the concluding sermon was the Resurrection, and the Dean laid stress on the fact that Christ appeared first to Mary Magdalene, the one-time sinner, and gave her the message to the Disciples. From this he pointed the moral that no sinner is too bad to be converted, and that many who have drunk of the dregs of life have been lifted out of the mire to become true followers of Christ, and bearers of His message to the world.

It only remains to be said that the course of sermons, of which the foregoing is a brief summary, were all followed with rapt attention, and that the short service which preceded them was heartily joined in by all. A special collection of Hymns was used, many of them being well known ones used by the great Evangelist, Mr. Sankey.

Few, we think, will forget the closing scene of the Mission when the whole congregation on their knees repeated out loud the resolution "I resolve, by God's help, to live nearer to Him in the future."

An interesting fact may here be recorded. A few days after the close of the Mission a short letter was sent to the Dean, signed by a representative body of men, thanking him for what he had done, and assuring him that in his work for the welfare of the community he might rely upon their support.

It is a matter of great thankfulness that since the Mission there has been a very decided increase in the number of weekly communicants. During the last six weeks the average attendance has been 25, as against the highest average during any six weeks for the last five years, of 11. But even this number is far short of what it should be. Why do so many good christians excommunicate themselves?

THE VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP.

The Dean has received a letter from our Diocesan, in which he says "I am just off to Paragnay, via Rosario, and cannot be back until the beginning of October, and until I return it must still be doubtful whether I sail from Monte Video on October 19th, or from Sandy Point on November 3rd, for the Falkland Islands. I will try and let you know by previous mail. The reason of this uncertainty, as perhaps I told you, is that the German Steamers for the Welsh Colony have no fixed day of sailing until nearer the day."

If the Bishop arrives on October 23rd, the Confirmation will be held on October 30th, if on Nov. 6th then it will be held on Nov. 13th.

We are quite sure that everyone in Stanley will do their best to give a hearty welcome to his lordship. He would be with us much more frequently if he were able,—the large area of the Diocese prevents this.

On not a few occasions have we been asked, why the Cathedral is in the Falkland Islands and not at a more convenient centre such as Buenos Aires or Valparaiso. The answer is that an Anglican Bishop must take his title from an English Town or Colony, and his Cathedral must be on English soil.

Wherever there is a Cathedral that town however small becomes a city,—so we live—most of us—in the City of Stanley!

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

Now that the withdrawal of the Government Grant has become an accomplished fact it is more essential than ever that sympathisers with the work of the Church in the Colony should recognise their duty and privilege of making up the amount required. What is needed is that there shall be a greater number of annual subscribers, not necessarily promising large amounts, on whom reliance can be placed. There must be many people in Stanley, not subscribers already, who could, without much sacrifice, afford a guinea, or even half a guinea, a year, and it is to these that I appeal for help. It may not be generally known that the Directors of the Falkland Islands Company have promised to add 50 per cent to all the bona fide subscriptions, that is to say, that to every £1 subscribed they will add 10/-. It is well known, of course, that a great deal is given indirectly at the time of the Bazaar, but I ask that some of these gifts may be sent to me direct—need I say more?

W. C. GIRLING.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CAMP CHILDREN'S PRIZES.

Prizes will be given in January to those children who have made most progress in their education during the last twelve months. The prizes will be allotted on the reports made to the Government Inspector of Schools, (the Dean).

SAVING OTHERS.

Two men were working down the narrow shaft of a coalmine in British Columbia. Suddenly the windlass broke, and the loaded bucket would have killed the men at the bottom but for the noble action of the man at the top. He threw his body against the cogs of the whirling windlass, and stopped its revolutions. As he was laid on a litter, crushed and wounded, someone said, "Oh, Jim, this is awful?" Looking up, he said, "Oh! what's the difference, so long as I saved the boys?"

Leeds Gas Works were once on fire. One man, knowing if it caught the mains, half Leeds might be blown up, thought: "Better for one to die than all Leeds." He crept down a passage. There was an iron door to be shut, and the passage and door were red hot. He crept on, and shut the fiery door. A few days later a vast silent crowd, with every head bare and every face wet, gathered round the grave of the man who died to save Leeds, his native place.

THE PURPOSE OF SCRIPTURE.

This question of God's purpose in inspiration is one which is easily enough answered. It will call forth, probably, but little difference of opinion. And yet it is a very important question. For by keeping its answer steadily in view we shall best see how unimportant are many of the disputed points which are causing so much of the present disquiet about the Bible.

What, then, is the purpose of inspiration? Is it to ensure that we shall have clear and infallible information on certain questions of geology and astronomy, or on the way in which God created the heavens and the earth? Is it to keep us from mistakes about the history of Israel: to give us minutely accurate information about the length of every reign and the exact number of men who fell in the little tribal battles of the inhabitants of Palestine?

Surely not. God had no intention of giving us an encyclopaedia of scientific knowledge, and thus depriving us of the discipline of acquiring such knowledge for ourselves. The Holy Spirit who inspired the Bible knew that these little details of genealogies and battles such-like in the history of Israel were not a whit more important to us than similar details in the history of England. The Bible has no concern except incidentally with any such matters as these.

Inspiration is concerned with what is to us of infinitely more importance—even the guidance of our conduct, the building up of noble characters for God. It has been well said that conduct forms three-fourths of human life, and it is with these three-fourths that the inspired writings have to do. Their inspiration therefore consists not so much in their infallible science or minutely accurate details of history, as in their teaching God's will and God's relation to men. One of their own inspired writers tells us of their use. They are all, he says, given by inspiration of God, and are profitable for—what? Mosaic cosmogonies and Hebrew histories? Nothing of the kind. *For doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness*

These Scriptures are God's inspired lesson-books for humanity. Their writers are the great masters for the teaching of the world. If a man wants to train himself for poetry or painting or sculpture, he will make himself familiar with the great masters and the great nations and the great writings that have concerned themselves especially with these pursuits. If a man wants to train himself for righteousness and for God, he will make himself familiar with the masters and the nation and the writings inspired for that purpose.

These writings concern themselves with the great moral and spiritual facts, duty, character, moral responsibility, the happiness that comes from harmony with the will of God. Their object is to teach the eternal contract between

Righteousness and Unrighteousness, Obedience, and Disobedience, Selfishness and Self-sacrifice, Purity and Lust; to teach men that God is on the side of holiness and good, that His help and sympathy are near in the fierce fight with temptation, and even when the fight is lost and the life defiled, there is a way back to holiness and God if men will but earnestly seek it.

FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The following thoughts on some of the gifts of God the Holy Spirit received in Confirmation may be helpful both to those who have been or are about to be Confirmed.

Spirit of Love.

As the Holy Spirit is an inexhaustible source of treasures He not only has gifts with which to enrich our poverty, but He also offers us blessed and holy fruits for the nourishment of our souls.

The first of these fruits according to the Apostle St. Paul is charity, or love, the most excellent of all the Christian theological virtues, the one which carries us first to God as to object supremely good; secondly, to our neighbour, to love and succour him in union with the will and for the love of God, for he is the work of His hands, made in His image, and bought with the price of His own blood, and an inheritor of His kingdom. Ask today for this precious fruit of the Holy Spirit, but ask it with such faith, earnestness, and perseverance, that thou mayest hope to obtain it. If thy soul is nourished with it, and thou dost feel in thyself its sweets and delights, thou wilt be able to say with St. Paul, "the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit which is given unto us;" and again with him, "who shall separate us from the love of Christ?"

Spirit of Joy.

As there is an earthly joy which proceeds from the fleeting pleasures of this life, so is there an innocent and Christian joy which comes from a good conscience, a perfect conformity to the will of God, accompanied by an ardent charity and a firm hope of possessing God in heaven. This joy, which is the joy of the saints, is also a fruit of the Holy Spirit, and a blessed foretaste of those which we hope to taste eternally with this same Spirit who is their author.

For worldly minds there is but a false joy, because it is divided by the continual reproaches of an importunate longing and deprived of the hope of heaven. If thou wilt be happy, make a resolution never to taste of earthly joys which are only borrowed and passing, but only of those of the children of God, for God alone, says a saint, should be our joy, and He only who rejoices in Him rejoices securely and rejoices in that which is immortal and unchangeable. Ask of the Holy Spirit to-day this blessed fruit, taste it, and nourish thy soul with it. This joy

will insensibly draw thee towards that eternal happiness which is prepared for thee.

Spirit of Peace.

Christian peace is at once the work, the gift, and the fruit of the Holy Spirit. It cannot suffer itself to be disturbed, nor to be troubled by aught which arises through the passions and tempers which never leave the sinful soul at peace. It only descends into peaceful, quiet, and tranquil souls; and when it has entered into them, it perfects this peace, and so establishes it within the soul that it becomes to it the delicious fruit which nourishes it, and it never abandons it whatever evil may happen to it. Is thy soul then at peace with God? Is she not troubled by her sins? Art thou at peace with thy neighbour? Is thy soul not affected by thy dis-likes, aversions, jealousies, and by thy unjust prejudices? Art thou at peace with thyself? Is thy soul not disturbed by her passions, by her wrong desires, or by thy ambition? Is thy conscious at peace? Is she not troubled by just regrets, through the remembrance of past sins, of which thou hast not yet duly repented? Strive after this peace, and pray earnestly to the Holy Spirit to grant it unto thee.

Spirit of Longsuffering

Longsuffering, which is here spoken of by the Apostle St. Paul, and numbered by him among the fruits of the Spirit, is a gentle and compassionate virtue which comes of charity, and makes us sensible of and attentive to the sufferings and afflictions of our neighbour, and makes us count them our own, and inclines us to succour him lovingly and promptly to the utmost of our power, and without listening to our repugnance and selfishness.

This virtue, says the great Apostle, appeared pre-eminently in our Blessed Lord; and in Him it was made manifest to all men. Alive to all our sorrows, He suffered for us and with us; and we are never in distress without His carrying a portion of our misery, and helping us to bear the remainder.

He bought us back with the price of His own blood, says St. Paul; not on account of our good works, but because of His mercy; and He has established us by the renewing of His Holy Spirit, which He has vouchsafed to shed upon us abundantly.

Herein is the perfect model of long suffering, upon which we shall measure our practice of it towards our neighbour, whom it is our duty to love as Jesus Christ loved us. Here also is the measure commanded by the Saviour. Earnestly implore the Holy Spirit to nourish thy soul with this heavenly fruit, to take from it all that is contrary to it, all that is hard and bitter; but in asking be diligent in striving to acquire it, thou wilt find in it true sweetness both for time and eternity.

AN ALLEGORY.

On night, as I was meditating on the truth that we must "through much tribulation enter into life," I fell asleep, and dreamed. In my dream I saw a number of people slowly wending their way through a thickly-grown wood. The day was far advanced, and the chief desire of all seemed to be to keep in the right and most direct path.

This was no easy matter, for in the wood there were many roads going different ways, and the one which the travellers had chosen appeared to me to be narrower, and more overgrown than the others. Whilst I was wondering at this, I saw one among the company bring out a chart, and study it earnestly; in this the true way was clearly shewn, and those who followed its direction implicitly and without questioning, could not possibly be lost. This chart seemed to give the travellers the greatest confidence, as well it might, and whenever any difficulty arose, or any dispute about the way, it was consulted, and all were willing to be guided by it.

Sometimes, however, as they went along, I saw first one and then another stop to look down other roads, wider and more tempting to the eye, and some of the number turned down one of these, and thus got separated from the rest: either they were dissatisfied with the beaten track and "loved to choose" a way for themselves, or they were not thoroughly convinced that they were in the *best* way. In many respects the new path resembled the one they had left, and it was certainly much used, as the foot-prints shewed. For a while they congratulated themselves upon having found a more desirable road; but they knew not that it was full of unseen dangers; and I was grieved to see them going swiftly and carelessly down-hill, and deeper into the wood towards where the light was obscured, if not wholly hidden. But they were not suffered to go far astray: a voice urged them to "ponder the path of their feet," and to return. They listened to its earnest warning tones, and after stopping to consider, at last they turned back and began to retrace their steps. But what up-hill work it was; and what slow progress they made! I thought as I watched their toilsome ascent. "The way of transgressors is hard." However, they persevered in their course, enduring hardness as good soldiers, and at last regained the old track, and by patient continuance therein, by-and-by overtook their companions.

And now they all went along cheerily enough for a while, helping and encouraging one another, rejoicing that they were altogether in the same road once more.

But night was coming on, and I saw that the travellers had come to the worst and thickest part of the wood. The path was rough, often choked with weeds, and hedged with thorns;

careful and earnest as they were, it was a hard matter to make any progress. However, a kindly light in the distance guided their steps, and it seemed to shine all the brighter for the darkness around. So they pressed on, through bogs and rocky ground, sometimes getting bruised with the sharp stones which lay on all sides,—sometimes stumbling, but never falling, every hardship overcome gaining them fresh strength and courage for the next. They did not try to see too far before them, but only one step at a time, so that often what appeared difficult and perplexing in the distance, became easy and clear when reached. I noticed that though they all looked earnest, and at times somewhat anxious, their faces shewed no fear, for with their eyes ever fixed on the guiding Light, it was impossible that they could go astray, and every moment brought them nearer to the Perfect Day. And now they did not even regret the dangers and difficulties through which they had been so safely brought; their very troubles only made the end seem more desirable, and weariness was forgotten in the thought of rest.

Though some reached the end before others, none were missing at last. All these who had journeyed and toiled together, all who had suffered and sorrowed together, now rested and rejoiced together in their Eternal Home.

THE DIVISION OF DIOCESE.

When the Scheme for the Division of the Diocese becomes an accomplished fact, the Falkland Islands Diocese will only include, besides these Islands, Chili and Peru; that is to say the extent of the Diocese will be lessened by nearly two-thirds.

It will then be possible for the Bishop to be *very much more frequently in the Colony.*

It is not too much to say, that Falklanders will be the chief gainers by the Division.

So far we have given practically no financial help to the Scheme.

The Select Vestry have decided to have Collections on October 20th for the Division of the Diocese Fund, so that when the Bishop visits us we may be able to hand him a substantial cheque for the scheme which he has so much at heart. The Dean and Cathedral Warden would be most grateful to receive contributions to be added to the collections on October 20th from friends in the Camp.

Mr. Girling hopes to arrange a Drawing-room Meeting previous to October 20th so that the scheme may be explained.

Mrs. Reid has resigned the position of honorary Librarian to the Cathedral Lending Library.

GIVING THE SOUL A CHANCE.

Preaching in the Cathedral on Sunday Evening September 16th, the Dean urged upon his hearers the injustice that is done by many people to their own souls. Many people seemed to live as if they had no soul, and all that mattered was that their bodies should be comfortable and at ease, and in this life they should "get on" and make money.

The Judgement day would open their eyes to see how that there is a world—a world where we shall pass a whole eternity—where all these earthly things count for nothing. The question asked would not be, "were you wealthy or were you poor?" but "If you were wealthy how did you use your money, or if you were poor how did you bear your poverty?"

The body when it is starved clamours for food—the soul when starved becomes more and more silent—continued neglect of the voice of conscience silences it.

In order that the soul should have a chance, the body must be kept under—self-restraint is needed.

No man—endowed with common-sense, could disbelieve in an "hereafter" of some kind, and if there is an "hereafter" then it is our soul—the Spiritual part of us that will then alone exist. Common-sense tells us our present conduct, while body and soul are united, must effect the life of our souls hereafter. The whole object of the founding of the Church of Christ was to teach men to give their soul fair-play, to lead them to a spiritual life—to make men understand that by the actions of their bodies they can or lose the Salvation of their souls.

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

On the return of Governor Allardyce to Stanley His Excellency the Administrator becomes once more the Honourable H. E. W. Grant. We feel we are only voicing the opinion of all those who have been brought into contact with Mr. Grant, officially or unofficially, when we say that he has uniformly shown himself courteous, considerate and patient, and that his administration of the Colony has been a continuance of the policy of progress which His Excellency the Governor has so much at heart.

THE COMMITTEE formed some time ago to consider the possibility of starting a Working Men's Club, hearing that a Club of a some what similar character is about to be opened in Stanley have decided to postpone any further steps. The members of the Committee were Messrs. Harding, Pucke, Reid, Girling, A. Biggs, L. Williams, G. Turner, Watt, Hurst, the Dean, etc.

IMPERIALISM.

It has been said, with much truth, that "Nationality" was the dominant word of the 19th Century and "Imperialism" is destined to be the dominant word of the 20th Century. For sixty years after the treaty of Vienna in 1815, European history was mastered by a struggle to assert the principle of nationality against the limitations imposed by that treaty.

In the middle of the 19th Century, British Colonial policy had been ruled by the ideas which found their most forceful exponents in Cobden and Bright. The old policy of fostering colonial trade with the home country by differential duties was deliberately abandoned and self-governing colonies were allowed to adopt protective measures even against exports from Great Britain.

The contention that trade should be allowed to find its own natural direction seemed to put an end to any overwhelming mercantile interest in the maintenance of old colonies or in the acquisition of new ones. But when the great Powers of Europe began to embark on a policy of territorial acquisition, which brought them into rivalry with ourselves, when the maritime communications with our colonies seemed in danger of interruption, then a wholly new idea of the value of Empire forced itself on people's notice.

One of the chief aims of modern imperialism is to strengthen the commercial intercourse between the different parts of the British Empire. Imperial free trade is rendered impracticable by the determination of self-governing colonies to protect their own industries against competition from any quarter. As a substitute it has been proposed to revive the old system of preferential trade.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

BANK NOTICE.

Depositors are reminded, that in accordance with clause No. 9. of the Savings Bank Rules, all Pass Books must be forwarded to the office of the Manager of the Savings Bank on the 30th September next, in order that the interest due to depositors may be inserted and the books audited.

G. HURST.

MANAGER OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

Stanley 19th, August 1907.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN. His Excellency the Governor, and Mrs. Allardyce are expected by the incoming mail. They have been paying a flying visit to Buenos Aires and Monte Video on their way back here, after some five months' absence. Everyone will be glad to hear that the eye trouble, which was the cause of His Excellency's journey, has been put right under the advice of an eminent oculist in Wiesbaden.

WHOOPIING COUGH has been very prevalent in Stanley for the last three months, very few houses having escaped without some children being attacked. So far only four deaths have occurred,—all of them young children—and there is every reason to hope that the worst of the epidemic is over. There has also been a considerable amount of dysentery this winter, but, fortunately, this has not been very severe, except in a few cases.

DEAN BRANDON'S many friends will be very glad to hear that he has recovered from the effects of the operation which was found necessary on his arrival at home. He was laid up for five weeks, but the latest account of him was that he was going out into the country to complete his cure.

THE SEAL SKIN TAX. The vast majority of the community will be pleased to know that the Secretary of State has approved of the removal of the export tax recently imposed on Sealskins. This tax, which was instrumental in making the Canadian Sealers ship their catches at Monte Video instead of Stanley, has been petitioned against by the inhabitants of the town, and it is, therefore, with special pleasure that they hear of its repeal. We understand that we may expect several of these schooners here next January, and steps have been taken to apprise them of the altered circumstances.

CAPTAIN INDRIKSEN has been appointed master of the *Malvina*; he holds a Russian Master's certificate, and has been of late on the *S. S. Eovart*, as Mate. It will be remembered that he brought the *Yawl Gleam* from Monte Video last year, after the Captain had returned to England.

THE GERMAN BARQUE "BAL", which has been here since the 15th of July sailed on September 19th to complete her voyage to the West Coast. The dynamite (140 tons) was stored in Port William during her repairs, and was safely taken on board again at their completion.

THE S. S. ALEJANDRO was in the harbour nearly a fortnight discharging shingle ballast, and loading up coal from the Naval Works.

We understand that she took some 500 tons of coal, and that this was to be distributed, at Punta Arenas, among Mr. Menendez's three steamers.

ROAD MENDING. The approach to the Post Office and Assembly Rooms, and part of the roadway connecting the latter with St. Mary's Walk have just been put into good order, much to the satisfaction of those who have so long been grumbling.

THE CEMETERY. There is good reason to believe that during the coming summer steps will be taken towards enlarging the cemetery to the eastward.

DR. SKOTTSBERG, who was a member of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition is undertaking another expedition this year. He and one or two comrades expect to arrive in Stanley in October or November, and to pursue their investigations round these Islands and Terra del-Fuego. He has written to bespeak in advance the good offices of the Governor and the Swedish Consul, and we are confident he will receive every possible assistance during his stay here.

SOME CONSTERNATION was created in the belfry of the Cathedral last week. When the bells were being chimed for morning service the clapper of the big bell suddenly came down with a rush. It appears that there was a flaw in the iron, and the jarring had been sufficient to cause a breakage at this spot. Luckily no damage was done, and the work of repairing the clapper has been undertaken locally.

THE CATHEDRAL has recently been provided with hassocks and we hope to be able to provide cocoa-nut matting at no distant date. The Cathedral-wardens will be very glad to allot seats to any who desire them. Application should be made to Mr. Girling.

A SHORT COURSE OF LECTURES is being given in the Volunteer's Canteen by Colonel A. Reid, on his experiences in South Africa. Although the number attending is somewhat small those who are present evince their interest in the subject.

THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT writes that he has just returned from a fortnight's tour, during which he has travelled nearly 1750 miles. During his journeyings he came across a Mr. Dean-Pitt,—a nephew of Mr. Cobb—who is on an Estancia in San Luis province. One hears of the Falkland Islands in most unexpected places sometimes!

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR will, it is hoped, be held next March. No steps have, at present, been taken, but is not too early for friends to begin to think about it.

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that some time ago the Editor asked for expressions of opinion as to the best colouring of the panelling in the Cathedral. So far only some seven or eight people have responded, and as it is desired to please the Congregation as much possible, the Editor hereby repeats his request.

THE BARQUE HEROEN bringing coal for the Falkland Island's Company, left England on June 18th and should have arrived before these lines appear in print. Up to the present she is 90 odd days out.

THE REV. D. W. HOBSON, Chaplain at Valparaiso, writes that his work is progressing in spite of the terrible loss of property during the earthquake. His Church at Vina Del Mar has not been rebuilt, but St. Paul's has been repaired.

CANON ASPINALL visited the Islands last month, and called on many old friends. He conveyed to the Dean a very generous offer on his own behalf and on behalf of his fellow Canons, to defray the entire cost of erecting four Canon's stalls.

WE UNDERSTAND that steps are being taken to afford amusement to the Stanley people on Boxing Day. It is proposed that a Gymkhana should be held, and preliminary meetings have already taken place.

We feel sure that all Stanley people will take the idea up with enthusiasm—specially when they hear it is hoped to provide a day's amusement for everyone—men, women and children. We hear there are to be races for the children, sports of all kinds for "grown ups", and last but not least, horse-racing.

It has also been decided that the day shall be ended by an Entertainment, and distribution of prizes in the Assembly Room.

We print elsewhere an account of the preliminary Committee Meeting.

THE BALL AT HILL COVE, the scene of so many pleasant gatherings in past years, was on the 22nd, and 23rd, August the meeting place once again of the beauty and chivalry for which "the West" is so noted. The occasion was a Ball given by Messrs. W. W. Bertrand and S. Miller. It was held in the Wool Shed, which was converted, for the time being, into a better suite of dancing apartments than any hitherto seen in the Falklands. By means of much drapery and tastefully arranged festoons of patriotic design the usually rather sombre building became one of very bright and attractive appearance. Suffice it to say that Mr. Miller had seen to every little detail which could add to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests, and how many I wonder, while sitting in the

refreshment room guessed that forty barrels of cement lurked behind the arras, or realised that the babies' nursery was sometimes used as a coopers' shop?

Mr. Clement with Mrs. Miller, and Mr. Miller with Mrs. Clement, opened the Ball with a waltz at 7.30 p.m. on the first night, and dancing continued till 2 a.m. and till 6 a.m. on the second morning, with intervals for songs. Many of these were slightly tinged with sadness, but others by Messrs. T. Butler, T. Scott and James Miller were quite the reverse. In fact the last named proved himself to be a comic entertainer of the highest order, and was encouraged again and again. Among those who contributed were Miss D. White, Messrs. H. W. R. Bertrand, K. Morrison, H. Fowler, F. Pearce, J. Butler and W. Biggs from Roy Cove, Messrs. L. Buckley (Saunders), G. Simpson (Fox Bay) and E. Summers (Hill Cove).

The music was supplied by Messrs. E. Summers, E. Summers, junr., T. Scott, P. Llamosa, W. Blyth and others, while Mr. E. Summers carried out the duties of "M.C." in the most efficient manner possible.

The weather was perfect for the two nights, a brilliant full moon lighting up the camp for the assembling and departing guests. Over 100 were present altogether, and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. A pleasing feature was to watch Mrs. John Goodwin of Dunbar and one of her grand-daughters taking part in the same dances, while Mr. John Goodwin, the "Grand old Man" of the West, added greatly to the occasion by his genial presence. The house party at Mr. Miller's included Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Miss G. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Felton, Miss M. Felton, Miss Miller, Miss Benney, Messrs. H. W. R. Bertrand, A. F. Cobb, R. Pole-Evans and J. Hansen. A.F.C.

The following short essay on "Education" is the production of a fifteen year old Stanley boy, and is of interest as giving a new view of the subject!

"Education means forming a character. Every one is educated a certain amount if they can speak at all. When a person wants to be educated properly he goes to a school where he is taught different things such as speaking grammatically, writing, reading and sums &c. There are different kinds of schools. There are the Boarding schools where you live as well as being educated. There are Board schools where you are taught nothing. You can be educated by a private master, that is rather a dear way. There are also colleges where you can be trained to be a minister, lawyer and other things."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The long and interesting article on Volunteers which has been appearing in the Magazine is, undoubtedly, written by one who has a claim on our attention, but there are so many reasons why, in the Falkland Islands, it is not possible to carry out his ideas on training, etc. that I trust you will allow me space to enumerate some of the most striking.

Colonel Reid asks a number of questions, and gives the answers himself, evidently thinking he has absolutely proved his case. I venture to think, however, that we are entitled to pause before accepting his conclusions.

He asks "Are we, out here, doing all we can to prepare ourselves for the defence of the Empire?" and his reply is "I think not." Well, now, does anyone seriously think that the British Empire will be held together by the efforts of the Falkland Islands Volunteers, however efficient they may be? Like Colonel Reid, I reply "I think not." I think we may safely say that there are not, in Stanley, during the summer months, fifty young men who would be accepted as medically fit for war service, and of this number how many could be reasonably expected to throw up their employment and rush off to India, Canada or elsewhere, for the defence of the Empire? Shall we say 10?

The next question is somewhat similar,— "Are the numbers of the Volunteers as great as they should be?" and the answer "I fear not." There is no doubt that in England the Volunteer force is very largely recruited from the class of men who spend their days in offices, shops and factories, and to whom the Volunteer corps affords a very welcome source of recreation and amusement,—and benefit. Now this class is practically non-existent in the Falkland Islands, where there are very few who do not earn their daily bread by manual labour, most of whom are inclined to think an afternoon's manœuvring bears too close a resemblance to hard work to be attractive. It must be remembered that during the summer months the working day is ten hours long, and, as a rule, whatever energy a man may have unexpended by noon on Saturday is used up, as some think more profitably, in gardening and procuring the winter's stock of peat. Even the weather is against the Volunteers; one can call to mind so many Saturday afternoons which have been spoilt by a gale of wind. Nor must it be overlooked that those who are fortunate enough to possess a horse are disposed to enjoy a riding party, which includes members of the opposite sex.

A third question asks whether one should be ashamed to wear the King's Uniform, or if it is unmanly to endeavour to make oneself an

efficient soldier. With all deference, this is what is called "stuff." No one will think anything but well of the wearer of the King's Uniform, so long as he does not unnecessarily parade it, or use it as a cloak to cover up his short-comings. And as to those laudable sentiments about being ready to die for one's country, why we all, civilians as well as Volunteers, subscribe to that, though, for my part, I prefer a man who lives for his country. A Volunteer who professes to be ready to die for his country, and yet by deed and example is a bad citizen, does not deserve so well of his peers as a good citizen who is not a Volunteer.

I maintain that on this subject, as in all else, a sense of proportion must be cultivated, and a prudent man is one who counts the cost of an undertaking. Probably it is below the mark to say that the annual cost to the Colony of the Falkland Islands Volunteers is not less than £400, and I wonder whether Colonel Reid really thinks it gets value for its money. In addition to this "state-aid," there is also to be reckoned the value of the numerous Cups and other prizes given each year. I am free to admit that Volunteering can do a man no harm, and in many cases,—especially at home—may, and does, do him good, but in these Islands the benefit is by no means commensurate with the outlay. Spend your £400 in establishing and maintaining a Gymnasium, a Swimming Bath, and (if you like) a Rifle Club; offer the same prizes for proficiency, and I am convinced that the youth of the Falkland Islands and, incidentally, the British Empire would profit more than they do by the upkeep of the Volunteers.

Colonel Reid says, towards the close of his article, that Volunteering "can easily become one's play." Now, is not that the case in a nutshell! One knows that, at home, many men take their week or fortnight in Camp as the holiday of the year,—they are free from family cares, amongst comrades indulging in what is, after all said and done, a very pleasant outing, and there is a vast deal of social amusements going on. No one grudges these men having their holiday, but by all means give it the proper name. Can one, outside a Kindergarten school, combine work and play, and does not the ordinary Volunteer (there are, of course, brilliant exceptions) in the Falkland Islands know that he is really only playing at being a soldier?

One other point, Sir, and I have done. Is it a fact, as is often stated, that certain workmen are told they must join the Corps, and if so can even the present attenuated force be said to be composed of Volunteers?

yours truly

PRO RATA.

THE PROPOSED SPORTS.

A Public meeting was held on Saturday 14th ult: with a view to organising general sports to take place on Boxing Day. There were about thirty gentlemen present, Mr. Reid being in the chair. The meeting unanimously agreed that Sports should be held on Boxing Day; but some difference of opinion existed as to the locality in which they should take place.

A committee was appointed to attend to the management of affairs, and at a subsequent meeting held on Tuesday 17th, it was decided that the proposed sports should take the form of a day's outing—the locality to be selected by a small committee formed for the purpose.

Properly organised horse-racing will form one of the chief features of the day's amusement.

The Finance Committee:—Messrs. Girling, Gorton, G. Turner, Walker and J. G. Aldridge, will be pleased to receive contributions to the fund.

R. DRETTLEFF.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 28. S.S. "Alejandro" from Salvador.
- " 29. R.M.S. "Orissa" from Liverpool.
- " 30. "Lafonia" from Walker Creek and Darwin.
- Sept. 6. "Gwendolin" from Darwin.
- " 13. R. M. S. "Oriana" from Valparaiso. Passengers:—Messrs. G. Greenshields and D. Pitaluga.
- " 16. "Margaret" from Carcass Island. Pass:—Mr. C. Hansen.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 30. R. M. S. "Orissa" for Valparaiso. Pass:—Mr. & Mrs. D. Dick & daughter, Miss A. Bell, Messrs. H. Ogilvie, T. Smith, D. C. McKay.
- Sept. 7. "Lafonia" for Fox Bay & Pt. Howard. Pass:—Messrs. T. Price, F. McRae, A. McLeod, J. Smith, R. McEwen, P. Gaskin, and G. Hansen.
- " 13. R. M. S. "Oriana" for Liverpool.
- " 14. S.S. "Alejandro" for Punta Arenas.
- " 14. "Gwendolin" for Hill Cove, Roy Cove, etc. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Newing and family, Mrs. T. Paice and family.
- " 19. "Malvina" for Port Louis and Salvador. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Peck and family.
- " 19. Barque "Bali" for the West Coast.

Back numbers of the New Issue of the Magazine can be obtained at the Printing Office, from Miss Willis.

FEES.

BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE	...	0.	2.	6
MARRIAGE BY BANNS.				
(1) Publication of Banns	...	0.	2.	6
(2) Marriage	... ..	0.	10.	0
(3) Certificate	... ..	0.	2.	6
(4) Clerk	... ..	0.	5.	0
MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.				
GOVERNMENT FEES (1) Declaration		0.	2.	6
" " (2) Governor's Fee		3.	0.	0
CHURCH FEES (1) Marriage		2.	0.	0
" " (2) Certificate		0.	2.	6
" " (3) Clerk	...	0.	10.	0
FEES WHEN ORGANIST, &C. ARE REQUIRED.				
Organist	... ..	0.	5.	0
Organ Blower	... ..	0.	2.	6
Bell Ringer	... ..	0.	2.	6

In future there will be no charge for Baptisms, though a fee will be charged for a Certificate if required.

It is requested that in future at least forty eight hours notice be given in the case of marriages in Stanley and a month's notice in the case of marriages in the Camp.

DARLINGTON FIRM'S SUCCESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Our fellow subjects at the Antipodes have been very successful in the exhibition which has just closed at Christchurch, New Zealand, the visitors numbering about one million, or one hundred thousand more than the whole population of the colony. We understand that our neighbours, Messrs. Parkin, Ness, and Company, manufacturing chemists, who have done business with the colonies for a good many years have had a stand at the exhibition, showing their disinfectants, sheep dips, and other specialities, and that they have received official advice from the superintendent of the juries that four gold medals have been awarded them, viz. one for each of their sheep dips, one for their disinfectants, and one for their soaps. We are glad to be able to chronicle this success of a North-Country firm.

(Advertisement)

HELSTONE CLIFF.

CHAPTER V.

"She knows I'm going. Trouble not yourself, Master South, we can but venture it, and I'll not stay here and see another ship lost, like the "Charlemagne."

Meanwhile, the Parson had given hasty orders that a bonfire should be lighted on the landing-place, and was instantly obeyed. Fanned by the wind, it blazed up merrily, and Harry with two or three of his companions, sprang into the first boat, while the Parson followed in the second. They pushed off to the music of these brave words, spoken by him as he stood upright in the stern: "God is our hope and strength: a very present help in trouble.

"Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved: and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof rage and swell: and though the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.

"Our help standeth in the name of the Lord: who hath made heaven and earth."

His voice was drowned in the roaring of the waves, and the two frail boats passed out of the firelight into the darkness beyond.

"Farewell to them, poor fellows! and farewell to the ship's crew," said old Ben South, as he ceased to watch their course. The women moaned and cried, and the men occupied themselves in piling up the fire, with downcast looks and words, that shewed how little they dared to hope.

A bright quiet morning dawned on Helstone Cliff after that stormy night, and it dawned on a strange scene. A ship lay at anchor in the bay, and the village and beach were alive with soldiers and sailors, the former a detachment of Roundhead troopers, who had been on board. Some of them were repaying the hospitality of the inhabitants in no very seemly way, bullying them right and left, helping themselves to anything and everything without a thought of payment, while the more sober-minded had betaken themselves to the church, to listen to the out-pouring of Master Maultext's spirit on the events of the past night, and on their happy deliverance from "perils of waters," which the good man attributed to his own prayers. They who knew that he had been covering by the fireside, while Parson Langdale fearlessly ventured his life to save the perishing ship, might have had their doubts on this point.

Sadly different was the aspect of the church now, from what it had been in bygone days, when the Rector of Helstone and his flock worshipped there in peace, and before the cruel decrees had been passed which destroyed the beauty of churches throughout the land. A few atoms were all that remained of the beautiful stained-glass windows, the altar was removed, the chancel was levelled, the monuments were

defaced, and the cut stone of the walls was covered with whitewash, so that when the zealous soldiers looked round for something more to destroy, there was absolutely nothing left, and they were obliged to content themselves with singing, as they left the church, Master Maultext's exercises being concluded.—

"Whatever the Popish hands have built,

Our hammers shall undoe:

We'll break their pipes, and burn their copes,
And pull down churches too.

We'll exercise within the groves,
And teach beneath a tree.

We'll make a pulpit of a cask.

And hey, then! up go wee."

The boats had happily succeeded in reaching the ship before she had struck on any rock, and Harry's good seamanship had guided her safely through the perilous channel, and brought her to anchor in the bay.

Ben South's amazement at finding himself mistaken was so great, that he uttered not a word of congratulation, and retired into his cottage, where he caused his wife to make up a large fire, and sat in deep meditation for the rest of the night, and all the next day.

But what did Harry Norton find, when, leaving his comrades to their rejoicing, he entered his mother's cottage, just as day was beginning to dawn, and when the storm had nearly passed away? She was bustling about in great trepidation, and in the chimney corner, stooping over the burning logs, his long hair matted and wet, and his buff coat stained with mud and rain, sat Guy l'Estrange. Harry knew him in a moment, sunburnt and tall as he had grown, and altered as he was by the moustache and pointed beard. "But, Master Guy," he exclaimed, when the first joyful greetings were over, "what sour chance has brought you hither to-day? Know you not that the place is full of Roundheads?"

"Whence do they all come? Have you no place to hide me in? I can flee no further."

Harry bolted and barred the door, and sat down by the fire to dry his dripping clothes, before he made any answer.

"Why," he said slowly, "as evil luck would have it, I have just brought them all safe ashore. Heaven forgive me! I must not be sorry for saving them, rascals as they are, but I would they were a few leagues further off. Whither are you bound, Master Guy?"

"An' you must know, I am going abroad. The cause is lost, the King a prisoner, and we have nought to do but to join his son, and wait for better days; no good staying here in England, to be shot like wolves, wherever we are caught. So I came down here to see you again, Harry, and my old home, and the Parson, but I have but a few hours to stay."

(To be continued)

CALL AND INSPECT

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

Ladies' dress skirts. Blouses. Lace collars. Silk toques.

Infants' clothing. Ladies' vests. Under skirts.

Ladies and childrens' underclothing. Ladies' coloured overalls.

Fingering yarn. Geuts' suits, spare pants, and underclothing,

Wool shawl, Dressing gowns. Childrens' silk and coloured dresses

Pinafores, Dungeree, Turkey twill, Accordeons, Eye shades,

Bronchitis kettles, Feeding cups, Ear syringes,

Foot warmers, Camphor, Wall paper, Linoleum, Hearth rugs,

Draughts, Dominoes, Cards, Cash boxes, Family scales,

Call bells, Brushes of all kinds, Galvanised baths and wash up,

Enamel pails, Jugs, Basins, Folding arm chairs, Saucepans

Windsor and cane bottom chairs, Wash stands and Towel rails,

A large assortment of Wreaths in cases.

Ice and roller skates.

Any class of goods not in stock will be ordered

MALVINA STORE.

Scotch made Boots

Excell all others for **DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS**
and **FITTING, OUR BOOTS ARE SCOTCH.**

We guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.

Write for our Price List. We send it
Post Free anywhere. Everything in
Footwear described. Below is an extract
from it:—

MEN'S STRONG FARM BOOTS

made of stout Home tanned leather and
manufactured on a special spring last to give the feet ease.

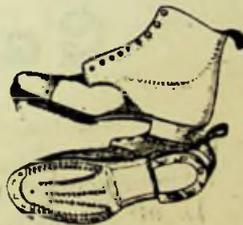
Jackets, Toeplates and Heelplates, 10/6. Special quality
sewed round. Carriage to the Falklands on these Boots
about 2/- per pair extra.

You would be delighted with the boots. We sell hundreds
of pairs all over the world.

Our Business started in 1835, a recommendation in itself.

BROWN & SON, Boot Manufacturers,

315 Argyle St. Glasgow.



Globe Store.

The following Goods are expected
for the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

by Steamer due on the 25th 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 material vella.

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 bridles, &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. Zun Buk 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 accordeons.

A specially selected 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 said accounts on the 31st December 1907.

LOUIS WILLIAMS.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

No. 7. VOL. XIX.

NOVEMBER 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. E. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Mon. Secretary)
Captain I. Watt. Mr. W. S. Mannan.

Organist.

Miss Mannan.

Verger and Sexton.

Mr. J. F. Summers.

November.

1st. F. All Saints' Day.
2nd S.

3rd. S. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 423. 223. 436. E. 427. 222. 430. 439.
4th. M.
5th. Tu.
6th. W.
7th. Th.
8th. F.
9th. S.

10th. S. 24th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 306. 9. 280. E. 302. 307. 261. 300.
11th. M.
12th. Tu.
13th. W.
14th. Th.
15th. F.
16th. S.

17th. S. 25th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 4. 270. 243. E. 542. 289. 257. 274.
18th. M.
19th. Tu.
20th. W.
21st. Th.
22nd. F.
23rd. S.

24th. S. 26th Sunday after Trinity. Hymns. M. 3. 238. 323. E. 304. 277. 251. 267.
25th. M.
26th. Tu.
27th. W.
28th. Th.
29th. F.
30th. S. St. Andrew, A. and M.

THE DEAN, on behalf of the Cathedral authorities, wishes to express his sincere appreciation of the beautiful gift, made by some of the Communicants, of a silver-gilt Chalice for use in the Cathedral. Such an unexpected and spontaneous act on their part is most gratifying.

OVER ONE HUNDRED broken panes of glass have been repaired recently in the leaded windows of the Cathedral. Probably the fact that so many of these small panes were broken accounted for the draughty condition of the building.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN FOND MEMORY of our beloved Beatrice Mary Lewis, who fell asleep in Jesus September 19th, 1895. Aged 23 years. Dearly loved and deeply mourned.

"Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away.
In Jesus' keeping we are safe and they.

IN EVER LOVING MEMORY of George Thomas William, dearly loved elder son of John and Mary Luxton, who fell asleep Nov. 8th, 1902.

Peace perfect peace, with loved ones far away,
In Jesus' keeping we are safe and they.

IN LOVING MEMORY of Susannah the dearly loved wife of George F. Kelway, who fell asleep in Jesus October 19th, 1906. Aged 32 years
Gone but not forgotten.

Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on His gentle breast,
There by His love o'ershaded,
Sweetly her soul shall rest.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER.

Date	£.	s.	d.	OBJECT.
Sept. 29th.	2.	3.	10.	Church Expenses
Oct. 6th.	3.	0.	2.	" "
" 13th.	2.	0.	4.	" "
" 20th.	25.	0.	0.	Div. Dios. Fund

£32. 4. 4.

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 6.)

No. 7. Vol. XIX.

NOVEMBER 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

EDITORS.

Very Rev. The Dean.
Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

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 the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3.30.p.m.

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

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

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

WE HAVE been requested by the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce to express to the people of Stanley, and all those who contributed to the hearty welcome which had been prepared for

them on their return from England, their high sense and appreciation of the manifestations of loyalty and good-will which were shewn on that occasion. They sincerely regret that they were debarred from meeting the Public on landing owing to quarantine, which was rendered necessary by an outbreak of scarlet fever on board the R.M.S. "Oropesa", and the desire of the Government to take precautionary measures to safeguard the community as far as possible from a disease, which, if introduced, would undoubtedly have been accompanied by a very heavy mortality.

Dear People,

I have been asked on not a few occasions why changes in the Cathedral Services, in the Magazine, &c, were necessary. If there is a word of which during the last six months I have learnt to get very tired, it is "changes."

I sometimes think that the good folk who talk about "changes," either have never been to the Cathedral services since my arrival, or never went before! I am bound by the rubrics in our Prayer Book just as much as my revered predecessor was, neither had he or have I any power to depart from the directions given in the Prayer Book. What few changes have been made have been in the direction of a fuller obedience, as I conceive it, of the rubrics. For example, it is directed in the Prayer Book that the Litaney shall be said every Sunday, this is now done. The Prayer Book gives no warrant for taking part of Mattins and part of the service for the Administration of the Holy Communion, and making one service of it, this previously adopted custom has ceased. There is no warrant for the wearing of coloured stoles at Mattins and Evensong, this custom I have therefore abandoned.

I cannot think that it tends to devotion that the Creed and Lord's Prayer should be accompanied on the organ, hence both are now recited simply, and without the organ. Such are the most important changes in the conduct of the Cathedral Services.

With regard to the Magazine—some good folk want to know what is the good of having the names of the Cathedral Chapter instead of a rather indifferent picture of the Cathedral, on the cover of the Magazine.

I cannot think this question is put seriously. I do not suppose the Magazine is bought for its cover, but I do think its adds dignity to the Colony to emphasize the fact that "Christ Church",

Stanley is the Mother Church and Cathedral of the Anglican Church in South America. With regard to the contents of the Magazine, it must be remembered that primarily it is an organ of the Church, and as such must stand or fall. I recognize fully that as there is no local newspaper the Magazine has a double opportunity—not only to try and teach those who are willing to be taught, but to bring those in the Camp into something like touch with the outer world by supplying local news and matter of general interest. This it will be always my wish to do. Once more I venture to ask your co-operation in making the Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper a success.

Cyril A. Golding-Bird

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE SCHEME.

A public meeting was recently held in the Assembly Rooms for the purpose of explaining the above scheme, and enlisting practical sympathy therein. His Excellency the Governor kindly presided, and there was a large number of the public present. In opening the meeting His Excellency traced the history of the Church in these Islands, pointing out that for many years the Imperial Government paid for a Colonial Chaplain, and that therefore we owed a debt to the Empire which we ought to endeavour to repay by doing our very best to help those fellow Britishers who are living in the various South American Republics.

The very Rev. the Dean then explained at length the proposed division, dwelling upon the benefit which must accrue to the Church life here and at the various points of South America by making it possible for the Bishop to visit more regularly the stations under his control. He urged that if we, in the Falkland Islands, desired to have a voice in the direction of affairs we must shew that as the Cathedral congregation we were willing to contribute to the funds in a more liberal manner than had so far been done. To afford them opportunity it was intended to have collections on the following Sunday, and he appealed to all to remove the stigma which at present rested upon the Cathedral City of having contributed less than almost any other place in the Diocese.

On Sunday, October 20th, the offertories were accordingly devoted to this purpose, and together with a few contributions sent afterwards by those unable to be present realized the total of £25. 0. 0., a very much appreciated response.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1908.

It has been decided by the Committee to hold the Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition about the beginning of March 1908. The list of Exhibits and Prizes, together with the Rules are now on view on the Gazette board and at the Stores. It will be seen that the Committee have endeavoured to make the list of Exhibits as extensive as possible, so that all may have a chance of competing, and it is greatly hoped that a large number intend to avail themselves of this opportunity of entering into friendly rivalry with one another. As is generally known, His Excellency the Governor has promised a silver cup for the best basket of assorted vegetables; Mr. Markham Dean's silver cup for the best set of Gear has arrived, and carries the following inscription:—

“Falkland Islands
Stanley Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition
1908.
Markham Dean Cup
Presented by Mr. W. M. Dean
for horse gear.”

Mr. Hennah when in England selected his prize of a clock, to be given for the best specimen of handiwork, or disposed of in any other way that the Committee may desire.

Forms and labels are now ready, and the Hon. Sec. will be pleased to supply same and also any information desired by Exhibitor. If in any case the number of Forms or Labels already sent to the various Stations appear to prove insufficient, a further supply will be forwarded on application to A. WATT

HON. SEC. S. F. S. & I. E.

May we offer a word of warning to all people out here to be most careful to see that *before returning from shooting* their guns are unloaded. So many accidents happen through guns being taken home loaded and left about.

Every day in England, during the shooting season, accidents fatal and otherwise are caused by this and here, an accident from this very cause nearly happened only the other day. We therefore beg to offer this word of warning.
A.R.

PHASES OF MOON.

New moon	Nov. 5th, 10.39.p.m.
First quarter	Nov. 12th, 5.14.p.m.
Full moon	Nov. 20th; 12.4.a.m.
Last quarter,	Nov. 28th, 4.21.a.m.

THEY SAY--

F. BOURDILLON,

Never, as to outward circumstances, are we nearer to God than when alone, surrounded by His beautiful works, where all near helps to raise our thought. . . . Lord, make every place to be hallowed ground to me!—In "Within the Door" (Thynne).

MELVILLE SCOTT.

Christ points the steep and thorny way to heaven. . . . His way may be the longest way round, but it is the shortest and the only way home.—In "Crux Crucis"

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

It must be true, I feel, that Jesus Christ is alive to-day, and as strong, as powerful, and as loving as ever.—At the Church House.

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

The movement for the better has still a long way to travel in the whole theatrical world—At the Actors Church Union.

T. OUTRAM MARSHALL.

It would be a fatal mistake to alter the Prayer-book, which is our great bond of union.—At Chichester.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

A year ago I hoped much from the work of the Royal Commission. I had watched the reverence, the sincerity, the patience, and the prayer that had kept it straight and true.—In a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

J. R. BROUGHTON.

When we all love one another according to the example of Christ there will be no more social difficulties. . . . Man grows better gradually, taking an incredible time about it—In the "Guardian."

E. H. FIRTH.

Is prestige to be weighed in the balance against spiritual efficiency? Why should not the see of Winchester be raised to the dignity of an Archbishopric, with new sees at Southampton and Portsmouth, Guildford and the Channel Islands?—In the "Church Times."

P. N. WAGGET.

It seems to me that the whole of one's life is bewildered by one error, one great general error—the error of constantly living in the future or in the past.—At St. Mary's, Graham Street.

W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D. D.

Let us be clear that when God says, "I am with thee," we do not reply with "if," but say out of a full heart, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me."—In the "Record."

THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND.

How many Churchmen in England know the appalling fact that the Church of England is the only religious body in the Pacific which has

not done its stipulated work agreed on by George Augustus Selwyn in the name of the Church sixty years ago? How many care?—In "Church and Empire" (Longmans).

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Among these typical spirits, beacons of a quiet hope, no figure stands out more brightly or more memorably than that of George Herbert. . . . It is difficult to realize that he died in his fortieth year, having tested so many of the human emotions.—In introduction to "Poems of George Herbert" (Frowds).

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

We burn with a noble ardour to give health, happiness, sobriety, and virtue to the vast population amongst whom we dwell. Let us aim yet higher. Let us, like wise men, go to the very root of things. Let us claim Liverpool for Christ.—At St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

BISHOP GORE.

We very often say that no political or social change would work any real redemption in mankind without a corresponding conversion and sanctification of character. Perhaps it is even more true to say that without a change of character, political and social changes can never be brought into actual effect.—At Westminster Abbey.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

It does not matter so much what particular branch of missionary work we take up most heartily. What does matter is that we should be imbued with the missionary spirit of love and self-sacrifice.—At Neath.

CANON E. L. HICKS.

We are upheld in our conflict with evil by the love of God and man, and by the Spirit of Christ, by Divine ideals; not by extravagant hopes of making this world a paradise, or realising on earth the vision of the city of God—In the "Optimist."

SAMUEL SCHOR.

Jewish history is perfectly unique in that it has all been written in advance. Men may profess to disbelieve in the miracle of prophecy; the fact remains, all prophecies relating to the Jewish nation have been, or are being, fulfilled.—In "Palestine for the Jew."

H. G. DANIEL-BAINBRIDGE.

The will of God is God's large, general purpose, quite antecedent to any use man may make of His grace. Whatever may be the ultimate issue in fact, the Divine intention is that all should be saved.—In "His Work" (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co.)

PROFESSOR PEAKE.

No Jew could have invented the story of a crucified Messiah.—In the "Sunday Strand."

CAMP VISITATION.

We give below a list of visits paid by the Clergy in the Camp, from September 1906 to September 1907.

Adventure Sound, 21st. Jan. 11th March. 8th [April.
 Arrow Harbour, 16th and 19th Feb. 13th March.
 Black Rock, 11th Jan. 14th Feb. 1st. March, [6th April.
 † Bluff Cove, 10th Jan, 2nd, 25th, & 28th Feb. [5th & 24th April.
 Bluff Creek, 12th February
 Bodie Creek, 16th & 20th Feb. 13th March
 Camilla Creek, 12th & 14th Jan. 8 times in Feb. [23rd April, 2nd, 10th Sept.
 Cantera, 11th February, 6th Sept.
 Cattle Point, 7th March, 9th April
 Chico Point, 18th April
 Cygnet Harbour, 4th March, 22nd April
 Campo Verde, In quarantine
 Danson Harbour, 5th March, 15th, 18th April.
 Darwin, Jan. Feb. March, April and Sept.
 Douglas Station. 12th. and 13th, Sept.
 Egg Harbour, 18th Jan. 4th March, 22nd April.
 Estancia, 1st & 7th May, 17th Sept.
 George Island, 16th & 17th April
 Goose Green, 12th Jan. 22nd Feb. 2nd.3rd March
 Great Island, 19th-21st April [7th Sept.
 Hawk Hill, 7th March, 9th-12th April
 High Hill, 11th Jan, 13th-14th Feb, 1st March [6th April
 Hill Head, 11th Jan, 12th Feb. 6th April
 Hillside, 10th Jan. 15th March, 5th & 24th April
 Hope Cottage, 18th Jan. 4th March, 22nd April
 Horn Hill, 8th March, 12th April [1st Sept.
 † Horseshoe Bay, 30th April, 1st May
 Island Creek, 18th Feb. 12th March
 † Island Harbour, 6th April
 Johnsons' Harbour, 29th April
 Lagoon Babbas, 14th Feb. 23rd March
 Lagoon Isla, 12th, 13th February
 Lion Creek, 16th April
 Low Bay, 18th Feb.
 † Long Island, 29th April
 Mappa, 8th March, 8th April
 Moffit Harbour, 5th March, 18th April
 Moss Side, 9th Feb. 11th Sept,
 Mount Pleasant, Jan, Feb. March, April
 Myles Creek, 16th, 19th Feb. 13th March
 New House, 18th Jan. 4th March, 22nd April
 North Arm, 19th, 29th Jan. 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th [March, 8th, 12th, 14th April
 North Arm House, 21st Jan. 9th, 11th March, [12th April
 Oriquiuta, 20th Feb. 4th March
 Peat Banks, 9th March
 Passa Mansera, 2nd, 7th May, 16th Sept.
 † Port Louis, N. 29th, 30th April
 † Port Louis, S. 29th, 30th April
 Port Sussex, 11th Feb. 14th March, 14th June
 † Rincon Grande, 30th April
 † San Carlos, E. 7th, 11th Feb. 14th June
 † San Carlos, N. 8th, 9th Feb. 4,5,10,11th Sept.

San Carlos, S. 7,9th Feb. 14th June, 2,3rd Sept.
 Salvador, 3rd May
 Seal Creek, 18th Feb. 12th March
 Speedwell Island, 16th, 17th April, 11th June
 Swan Inlet, 13th Feb.
 Teal Inlet 14th, 15th. and 16th, Sept.
 Tranquiladad, 15th-18th Jan.
 The Trap, 11th March
 The Moro, 13th Sept.
 The Third Corral, In quarantine
 Walker Creek, 17th, 18th Jan. 11th, 12th March
 Walker Creek, Upper, 18th Jan. 12th March
 Wharton Harbour, 4th March, 18-22nd April
 † Beaver Island, 21-23rd, 25th Oct.12th Aug.07.
 Black Hills, 6th Dec.
 Byron Sound, 26th, 27th Nov.
 Carew Harbour, 9th, 13th, 14th Oct, 3rd Nov.
 Carcass Is. 11th, 12th Nov. 21st-23rd June, 7th
 † Chartres, 6th.Nov. 1st.2nd.4.5th.Dec. [8th July
 Crooked Inlet, (Hill Cove), 22nd. Nov.
 " " (Roy "), 20th Nov. 27th June
 Double Creek, 9th, 10-13th. 15th Oct. 3rd Nov.
 Dunbar, 16th Nov. 28th June
 † Dunnose Head, 4th, 5th Nov.
 † Dyke Island, 30th Oct.
 † Fox Bay, E. 3rd, 6th-7th Oct. 12th June
 † Fox Bay, W. 3rd-5th Oct.
 Goring House, 6th Nov. 5th-6th Dec.
 Green Hill, 1st, 3rd, 5th Dec.
 † Hill Cove, 7, 8th, 22nd-25th Nov.17, 13, 19th
 June, 3rd, 9th-12th July, 6th, 7th August
 † Hill Cove, West. 22nd Nov. 19th June
 Hoste Inlet, 2nd Nov. [June
 † Keppel Island, 28-29th Nov.15-16th Dec.17th
 Leicester Creek, 4th, 5th, 8th Oct. 6th Nov.
 Main Point, 30th Nov.
 Many Branch, 11th, 12th Dec.
 Mount Rosalie, 11th Dec.
 Mount Sullivan, 6th Nov.
 New House, 10th Dec.
 † New Island, 24th Oct.
 † Pebble Island, 14th Dec.
 Port Edgar, 8th Oct.
 † Port Howard, 7th, 8th, 9th Dec. 1906.
 Port North, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st Dec. 1906.
 [28th June 1907
 Port Purvis, 11th,12th, 13th Dec. 1906.
 † Port Stephens, 31st Oct. 2nd Nov.1906
 † Roy Cove, 17-20th Nov.1906, 27-30th June 07
 † Saunders Is. 26-27 Nov.1906, 4-6th Aug.1907
 Shag Cove, 6th, 7th Dec.
 Shallow Bay, 30th Nov.
 Spring Point, 3rd, 6th Nov.
 South Harbour, 30th Oct.
 Teal River, 7th Nov. 3rd Dec.
 The Point (Hill Cove), 9th, 23rd, 24th, 25th Nov.
 18th June, 11th July, 7th Aug. 1907
 The Saddle, 1st, 4th, 5th Dec.
 Warrah House, 1st, 10th Dec.
 † Weddell Is. 16-20th, 26-29th Oct. 1906, 13-15
 [August, 1907
 West Point Is. 13, 14, 15th Nov. 1906, 24-26th
 [June, 6th July, 9th-11th Aug.1907

ADDRESS BY MRS. ALLARDYCE
TO THE MOTHERS' UNION.

The subject of the rearing of children is one which should deeply interest all Mothers and indeed the whole British Empire.

In the old days people seem to have thought as Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin did, for when she was asked who made her she replied, "Spects I growed." Children were expected to grow all right, and if they didn't it was considered the Lord's will. But now we know that the Almighty has made certain laws, and that these laws cannot be broken without punishment following in the form of ill health or ill conduct. All right thinking people have been shocked to find from carefully kept records, how many babies die before they are a year old, and a great deal is being done in England and elsewhere to teach Mothers in all classes how to bring up their babies healthfully. I remember meeting a young married woman whose baby was about a year old, and whom I had known as a young girl, and she was telling me about her baby who had been very delicate during the first few months of its life, and of her difficulties from want of knowledge, and she got quite indignant when she spoke of the way girls were educated and said, "What did I know about babies when I married? I knew nothing more than that they were dressed in white and sometimes had blue sashes and ribbons and looked clean and pretty. They taught me French and music but they never taught me anything about babies and I might have lost mine through ignorance." Well I should think that you all know a good deal more about babies than that, but I want you to know still more and to go on learning. In the old Jewish days when they were looking for the Messiah, every girl and woman were looked upon as a possible mother of the Messiah, and every male child was a possible Messiah, and though we have no longer that hope yet no one but God can tell what possibilities lie in each infant born into the world. Who knows which if any of the babies born this year in the United States of America will become President? But of one thing we may be pretty sure, that is, that if there is a President among them he will come of a good mother. There may be great men who had bad mothers but I cannot think of one. All the great men I know about, had good mothers. So remember that in each boy or girl born there lies hidden possibilities for good or evil, and of those possibilities the mother has chief charge. Who thinks of putting an untrained man in charge of valuable engines? Are the F. I. C. likely to take a man who has been a shepherd all his life, good, honest, and sober, though he be, and make him Engineer on board the *Samson*? I don't think so, and yet everyday we see women taking charge of the far more delicate human engines and yet not taking the trouble to learn their trade, and not

knowing enough to understand their great responsibilities. Of course there are many illnesses that none of us know enough to prevent, but there are many that can be prevented. Now it must be remembered that, to quote from a very good authority, "the proper care of the baby begins long before it is born, for to produce healthy offspring the parents must themselves be healthy." Girls should be taught that they should on no account marry a man who drinks or who is very delicate, for if they do so they will have endless trouble themselves and will most likely send on the curse to the next generation. Likewise young men should marry healthy temperate wives.

A parent who drinks has a particularly bad effect upon the intellect and health of the children. There are certain rules for babies as to sleep, clothing, air, light, &c. laid down by the best authorities. These can always be got by any mother for a few shillings. But any book on children won't do, it should be a modern book recommended by a Doctor or some other competent person for within the last few years a great deal has been learnt about babies. Children from the time they are born require special treatment until they are grown up. Special clothing, special food. On both these subjects there is much to say, but all I wish to mention to-day is, that no child or growing person should wear anything tight or even fitting, as there should be plenty of room for healthy growth. As to food I don't know if the parents in this country do as some parents I have met in other countries? When I have asked how they fed their children the reply has often been, "Oh they take what we take." Now this is very bad for young children, for what is good food for men and women may be practically poison for a child. As a valuable book on the baby says, "For it is during the first eighteen months of life that so many innocents are slaughtered by "just a taste of table food." A child should not have even a crust to bite on until 8 or 9 months old, as it has not the power to digest the crumbs it sucks off. I think every mother should see a picture of an infant's stomach, and remember the size, for many babies suffer from overfeeding. One of the most important things in feeding an infant from the earliest time is regularity. It should be fed at certain intervals, varying according to age, and not whenever it cries. Irregular feeding is certain to bring trouble. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to health at any age, but still more particularly in early childhood. Want of cleanliness in the bottle of a bottle-fed child may cause serious illness. Of course the best food for an infant is its natural food, but failing that milk from healthy cows, but the cow must be cleanly milked and must be a healthy animal. Unfortunately good cows milk is not very plentiful in Stanley, and many children have to take

tinned milk. To this food there is this objection, that though you can rear fat and healthy children on it they are apt to develop rickets, and the bones and teeth suffer. Therefore those who have to bring up their babies on tinned milk should ask for the doctor's advice how to prevent these bad results. For to rear a child you must first make a healthy animal then educate it. Never forget that a perfectly healthy baby or child will be happy and contented. Crying, fretfulness, and what is called naughtiness, often comes from indigestion or some other ailment, and should make the careful mother look to the health of the child. During the last few months of the first year the baby may need more than milk, and may be given the yolk of an egg, or beef juice, but nothing more except under Doctor's orders. It is far better to prevent illness by proper feeding than by taking any amount of medicine when you are ill. So it is better to ask a Doctor how to keep your child well than to call him in when the child is ill. In a book that can easily be obtained there are full directions as to the kind and quantity of food a child wants at different ages. As you would never expect flowers to grow in clay, or sawdust, or in stones, so you must not expect a child to thrive on food it cannot digest.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR KERR. C. M. G.

We regret to report that news was lately received from England of the death of Mr. Thomas Kerr, C. M. G., a former Governor of this Colony. Some of the old residents will doubtless recollect that the deceased gentleman was appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands in 1880, and arrived in Port Stanley on the 24th November of that year. Mr. Kerr had an unusually prolonged term of office here, extending to nearly eleven years, and did not finally quit the Colony until March 1891, after a long and honourable service in one of the most distant and most isolated portions of the Dominion.

During Governor Kerr's able administration many useful and much needed Legislative Acts were passed, including Ordinances on the following subjects:—Seal Fishery, Customs, Merchandise Marks, Licensing, Land, Savings Bank, Town Cemetery, Criminal Law, Assembly Room Company, Property of Married Women, Education, Jurors and Juries, etc, etc, many of which enactments testified to unusual ability, gained by lengthy experience in other Colonies both as Magistrate and Judge. Mr. Kerr was a Scotchman of the old school, and both by his courtesy of manner and genial hospitality made many friends in this Colony, where his name will not readily be forgotten.

The deceased gentleman died early in August, at Barbadoes, where he had resided for the last fourteen years. It will be remembered that one

of his daughters married Mr. C.G.A. Austin J.P., of the Chartres, West Falklands.

THE COMPILERS of "The School Paper," which continues to reach us regularly from the Education Department of Victoria, certainly know how to present information to their readers in an interesting manner. Prose, poetry, pictures, and even music are used, and one would guess that the children look rather eagerly for each number as it comes out. Each class has a number of its own, with contents suited to the age of its readers. This month (May) is the Empire Day number, and is full of suitable matter. If, a few years ago, there was a complaint that the average State school child knew very little of the history of its own country, this should surely be the case no longer. History of the Empire and Colonial history is touched upon; there are papers on flags of different nations; various patriotic poems (including "The Nation Builders", by G. Essex Evans) and among the musical pieces we notice Kipling's "Recessional", set to the hymn tune of "Stella."

CHANGE IN POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Sent from the Colony to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Egypt, 1d. per ounce.

To all other parts of the world 2½d. for first ounce and 1½d. for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

POST CARDS.

To all parts of the world, 1d., Reply Post Cards 2d.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers, books, private papers, commercial papers, patterns, and samples, ½d. per 2 ounces, with a minimum rate of 2½d. for commercial papers, and 1d. for patterns or samples.

REGISTRATION.

To all parts of the world, 2d.

PARCELS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Weighing not over 3lbs.	1s. 0d.
Over 3 but not over 7lbs.	2s. 0d.
Over 7 but not over 11lbs.	3s. 0d.

INSURANCE.

To secure compensation up to £12 a fee of 5d.	
" " " " £24 " " " 7½d.	
" " " " £36 " " " 10d.	
" " " " £48 " " " 1/0¼.	
" " " " £50 " " " 1/3.	

INLAND POSTAGE.

Letters	1d. per ounce.
Newspapers, Books, &c.	½d. per 4 ounces.

PARCELS.

Weighing not over 3lbs.	0s. 4d.
Over 3 but not over 7lbs.	0s. 8d.
Over 7 but not over 11lbs.	1s. 0d.

GENERAL NEWS.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR AND MRS. ALLARDYCE.

The *Orpesa* arrived on her due date, Wednesday September 25th., and the weather was ideal for a function. Every arrangement had been made to give His Excellency a cordial welcome upon his arrival, but all plans were rudely shattered by quarantine regulations, and, as a matter of fact, all that could be done was to fire a salute from the shore battery as the *Sanson* brought him from the steamer to the dockyard jetty. Since the embargo has been raised it has been noticed how well the Governor is looking, and everyone will be glad to know that His Excellency has had a very pleasant holiday, and that the eye trouble has been entirely removed. Mrs. Allardyce held an "At Home", on Monday, October 7th, when a large number of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of bidding her "welcome back."

QUARANTINE. Upon the arrival of the last outward mail boat she was placed in quarantine owing to a case of scarletina having developed since leaving Monte Video. There were a large number of passengers for the Islands besides the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce; Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hennah and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Felton, Miss A. Felton, Mr. W. G. Benney and others, including several children. It was a very serious question how to dispose of them all seeing that the accommodation at the quarantine station is hardly calculated to meet a sudden influx of 25 or 30 persons. However, the Governor, with his usual generosity offered asylum to the first class passengers at Government House, which was officially declared to be in quarantine. Fortunately the *Cicendolin* was in the harbour at the time, and Mr. Hennah decided to proceed at once on board her, with his family, and there they remained during the seven days during which the regulations were in force. Some nine people accompanied His Excellency and Mrs. Allardyce to Government House, and the second and third class passengers were taken across to the house at the quarantine station. All is well that ends well, and after a week's isolation everyone was very pleased to regain liberty, but it was an instructive lesson as to what precautions are taken to protect the Colony from the introduction of disease. It was felt that, with so many children in Stanley just recovering from whooping cough, it would be a very serious matter if such a scourge as scarletina obtained a footing there. People are very apt to protest at such treatment, but the few must suffer for the many, and it will allay many doubts now that the Governor himself has submitted to the regulations. It was an anxious and trying time for the Medical Officer, more especially as he had to make frequent trips across the harbour.

THE BARQUENTINE *Heroen* arrived at Stanley on Sunday, September 22nd, and after discharging a considerable amount of her cargo proceeded, on Sunday, October 6th, in charge of Mr. W. Ratcliffe, as Pilot, for Fox Bay and then to Darwin. At each of these places over a hundred tons of coal will be discharged, and after taking in ballast she will return to Stanley for her clearance papers. The Captain has received telegraphic instructions to proceed to Anjer, a port near Sumatra, in the East Indies—a distance almost equal to that of England, though of course fair winds are to be anticipated during the process of "doubling the Cape."

THE FOLLOWING incident, which occurred this year to one of the Falkland Islands holiday makers, suggests a possibility of enjoying the trip home without depleting the purse too much. The gentleman in question had occasion to visit a provincial town, and before doing so approached his London bankers, asking that arrangements should be made with the branch that a cheque for £50 should be cashed *any* day during the next month. Arrived at his destination, Mr.— went to the local Bank, and enquired whether any instructions had been received with reference to himself. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "our London office have informed us that we may cash a cheque for £50, *every* day during the next month."

SATURDAY, November 9th, being the King's Birthday, will be observed as a general holiday. His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee in the morning, and the customary parade will be held and salutes fired.

INVITATIONS have been issued by His Excellency and Mrs. Allardyce to a Ball to be held in the Assembly Room on November 8th, in honour of His Majesty's Birthday.

THE s. s. "ESMERALDAS" arrived in Stanley on the 10th inst. to load up tallow, etc. from the "Great Britain," and left again at daylight on the 12th, en route to London, via Port Madryn. Mr. Dolich shipped a further considerable quantity of salted mutton for Messrs. Brinckman & Co. of Hamburg. Up to the present nearly 400 casks of this new "produce" have been shipped from the locally-named "Chicago."

THE "ORTEGA" arrived from Punta Arenas on Sunday, the 13th inst, and only remained long enough to take on the mails,—there were no passengers for her, and no cargo. The reason of her lateness is the congestion which exists at Valparaiso, where apparently they cannot deal with the cargo as quickly as it is imported.

ALTHOUGH particulars are at present lacking,

it is known that the R.M.S. "Oravia" will probably be two or three days late in reaching Stanley owing to an accident which occurred at La Pallice. So far as is known the steamer collided with the dock wall,—it will be remembered what a very awkward place it is in which to turn a large vessel.

THE STANLEY-DARWIN telephone is all but completed, it being now possible to speak from the Company's dairy paddock to Darwin. Owing to the breakages caused by geese it has been necessary to re-wire a considerable portion, and an extra quantity is expected by the incoming mail.

MR. BLAKE, Miss Blake and Mr. R. Blake, junior, were on board the S.S. "Oropesa," but were unable to land on account of quarantine. They were on their way to San Julian. Mr. Blake expects to land at Hill Cove in December and to be in Stanley in January.

THERE have been several wrecks on Staten Island during the past winter, and though fewer "lame ducks" than usual have reached Stanley, the toll of the sea has been heavy. The "Indore", a Liverpool ship bound from Hamburg to San Francisco, went ashore at New Year Harbour, and became a total loss. The "Prussia", an American ship bound to Puget Sound got ashore at Hinders Bay, and became a total wreck, though part of her cargo of coal may be salvaged. In the latter case the Master and three sailors were drowned.

WE UNDERSTAND that Dr. Bolus has resigned his duties as Medical officer, etc. on the West Falklands, and will be leaving as soon as his successor can be obtained. In parting with Dr. Bolus everyone who has been brought into contact with him will feel that they are losing an exceptionally clever man, and one who has an "infinite capacity for taking pains" from other people.

A MEETING of the Bazaar committee was held recently, under the presidency of Mrs. Girling, and steps were taken towards making the necessary arrangements for holding the Bazaar about the end of February next. Between £40 and £50 has been sent home for the purchase of goods, so that we may be sure the various stalls will be as attractive as usual. An announcement in another column gives the names of the ladies serving on the committee, and asks for help from all well-wishers.

It has come to our notice that some dissatisfaction has been caused owing to notices of births, marriages, &c., not being inserted in the Magazine. These cannot be expected to be put in unless the interested parties send us a written

notice, when space will be gladly found for all such.

THE BALL AT PORT HOWARD.

A most successful Ball was held at Port Howard on Thursday and Friday the 12th and 13th September. The weather was cold and squally, with bright intervals, but it did not spoil the enjoyment of the holiday makers. The harbour on the Thursday presented an unusual appearance, and almost reminded one of Cowes at Regatta time. Among the craft afloat could be seen the R.M.S. "Lafonia" and Captain Kroger's white yacht the "Margaret," dressed with flags and flying the German national flag at the main, the very image of the German Emperor's famous yacht, the "Meteor," only with a difference fore and aft and amidships. The manner in which she has flown round these Islands no one will deny to be like a meteor, here, there and everywhere. It was an animated sight for those riding into the Settlement from far and near. The festivities commenced with a Dinner in the Ball-room at the Cookhouse at Second Creek at 5 p.m., which had to be in two relays owing to the large number of guests.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags etc., under the supervision of Mr. T. Braxton. All the catering arrangements, both for the dinner and the Refreshment Room, were in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lee. The result of their labours was such as to astonish and gratify all those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee opened the Ball at 8 p.m. and dancing was soon in full swing. With the usual intervals for songs, etc., it was kept up till 5 a.m. On the second night it lasted from 7.30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The dancing was of a very high order, the music being supplied by Messrs. T. Braxton and Fred Lee (violins), J. Biggs, W. Blyth, T. Lee, A. Simpson, T. Simpson, Edward Summers and Leo Yates (other instruments). The singers included Mrs. J. J. Lee and Mrs. T. Lee, who gave much pleasure and were encored time after time, and Messrs. T. Butler, J. Butler, F. Little, James Miller (who was no more able to satisfy his audience here than he was at Hill Cove, with his comic songs), J. McEwen, P. Gaskin, T. Simpson, Jack Smith and E. Summers, (who was also much applauded). Fancy performances comprised a "Cake Walk" by Mrs. J. J. Lee and Mrs. T. Lee, and a Recitation and a Sword Dance by Mr. A. McLeod.

Mr. Fred Little was an excellent "M.C."

Those present numbered over 100. If the cheers (for "the Boss", the visitors, the caterers, and the "M.C.") with which the Ball finally broke up indicated their feelings, all thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

THE BOXING DAY SPORTS.

President:—His Excellency Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. H. E. W. Grant, The Hon. Vere Packe, The Hon. W. A. Harding.

The committee of the above, have decided that the Sports shall be held at Whalebone Bay. This site, it is believed, will meet all requirements imposed by a somewhat varied programme, whilst it offers every facility of approach. Sports to start at 10.0 a.m.

It is intended that tents should be erected for the convenience of visitors, and it is probable that one of the local confectioners may be prevailed upon to hold a "refreshment stall" on

the grounds.

Below is the programme, which the committee have determined upon, at their last meeting. It might be observed, that the events are not arranged in the order in which they shall be taken—this will be fixed at a later date.

Competition, from the camps, is earnestly invited, it is, in fact, for the benefit of camp visitors, that the programme has been arranged to consist largely of "mounted events."

PROGRAMME.

MOUNTED EVENTS:—

700 yards race	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance fee	2/6.
500 yards race	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	2/6.
300 yards race	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	2/6.

No jockey, of a weight below 10 stone, can compete, and one first prize only, may be taken by any one horse, in the above.

PONIES' RACE, 300 yards, Entry free. (Height limit: 13 hands, 1 in.) For juveniles only, age limit 17 years.

GREYNA GREEN RACE. Entrance fee 2/- each couple. 200 yds each way. For Lady and Gentleman. Men stand by their horses at winning post and on the signal to start, mount, and ride down to where the ladies are waiting by their horses, 200 yards down, put their respective partners on their horses, mount themselves and ride back together, holding a handkerchief between them. The first couple in, holding the handkerchief win. The handkerchief must be held by both before starting for home and if it is loosed or dropped the couple must at once rein up, turn round and take hold again. Partners to be nominated before the race when entering. 3 prizes for both ladies and gentlemen.

COSTUME RACE. Entrance Fee 2/. 200 yards each way. Men only. Start from winning post all mounted. Sacks of clothes are placed 200 yards down course opposite each competitor who rides down to his sack, dismounts, puts on the clothes in the sack, remounts and rides home. First three home with all the clothes contained in the sack on win.

TIE RACE. Entrance fee 2/-. 200 yards each way. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Men stand by winning post by their horses, ladies stand 200 yards down the course. Each man to wear a collar (turned down for preference) and to have an unfastened tie round the collar (ties of one pattern will be supplied on the course.) On the signal to start the men mount, ride down to the ladies, dismount, the ladies tie the ties—men remount directly the tie is tied and ride back to the winning post. The first four in will be judged and the three prizes will be given according to the best tie tied. Partners to be nominated when entering. 3 prizes for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

CONSOLATION RACE. 500 yards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free.
TENT PEGGING.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance 5/-.
LADIES' RACE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entry Free.
TROTTING RACE, about 1 mile.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fee 2/6.
FOOT EVENTS:—120 yards race	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
1 mile race	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Tug of War, 10 each side	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 5/- each team
Throwing the Hammer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Putting the Shot	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Running High Jump	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Running Long Jump	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Sack Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-
Ladies' Race—80 yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	Entrance Fee 1/-

The Committee feel that it will facilitate matters greatly, if intending competitors will send in their entries as early as possible to the Secretary. RICHARD DETTLERF, Secretary.

WRECK OF THE "GLENCAIRN."

The following graphic description of the wreck of the *Glencairn*, written by Mr. Lucas Bridges, who is known to many in the Falklands, will be read with interest.

About noon on the 28th instant I was sitting in this, "my little wooden hut," listening to the breakers thundering on the beach, and wondering if the sun would ever shine again, for the rain and snow had been taking spell and spell about for over a week, when an Indian looked in at the door and spoke one word: "Koliot," which means white man. Knowing what white men are I looked to my gun and then out at the door, and there, sure enough, two strangers, wet and weary, guided by my old friend "Chalsboat," clad in his guanaco-skin robe, were approaching. The sight of the Indian calmed my fears, and in a few minutes my visitors were at work on bread, mutton, and tea.

On the 23rd of July, the *Glencairn*, a four-masted sailing vessel bound from London to some port in California, bumped heavily on a reef near False Cove, Cape San Diego. Of course it was snowing from the east at the time, thick and heavy, and the captain, finding the water gaining fast on the pumps, commenced to examine this dangerous coast in the hope of finding some nook where he might still save his ship, or at least land his crew.

A lifeboat was lowered, and three men got into her, and managed to cast her adrift, when a huge wave filled her, and the next turned her bottom up; two men were drowned, but the third, a powerful Scandanavian, managed to scramble on the keel.

The captain, allowing humanity to get the upper hand of prudence, called for volunteers, and the second mate, followed by six brave seamen, were soon in the other lifeboat, with a narrow, narrow, step between them and death. After about two hour's fight, they returned to the vessel, with their comrade still alive but stupid and numb with cold.

On the evening of the 25th, the captain sent off the boat, with his wife and 18 months old babe and the stewardess in charge of the second officer; but, finding landing impossible in that heavy surf, they returned, soaked to the skin with spray, to the vessel which looked "so low in the water."

Imagine the situation! A miserable day, fog and rain, the wintry, inhospitable coast, guarded by those rows of angry breakers; and then—to look at the rolling dark-grey sea, waiting like some hungry monster sure of its prey, to devour the tiny babe, as it had done those two poor seamen, so short a time before. The next morning all hands had to take to the boats without delay. On nearing the shore, the men noticed an Indian, who seemed, they say, to fly along the rocks, making frantic signs to them to land

in a certain place: so they bravely put the boats at the breakers with the same feeling, no doubt, that one puts a tired horse at a fence, only more so. For a few moments, even the old seamen say, the boats seemed to stand on end, and looked to be coming on the top of them, as the great waves piled up steep in the shallow water, tossed them, but thanks to splendid handling they passed safely through the breakers into a little quiet pool among the rocks, which no one had even dreamt of. The Indian, Halimie, ran out into the water, carried the baby, helped the women, and hurried the men along the beach, for he knew the danger. The long line of unscalable cliffs on one side, and the rising tide on the other might cut off their retreat. Four other Onas soon appeared, having wisely kept out sight lest their robes should frighten the visitors.

As soon as a place of safety was reached, the Indians made a large fire to warm their guests, who numbered 25. They then all went up to the Indian camp in the woods. Halimie managed to make them understand that not very far away there lived a "large white man in a small house," and that the Indians were his game-keepers. So the second officer set off with a seaman, and Chalsboat, and after two miserable sleepless nights in the wet woods, arrived here as described in the beginning. Of course, when the horses are wanted they are never to be found, so the short winter day was drawing to a close when I with three Indians galloped east, taking some horses and provisions. Towards dawn it stopped raining, but one of the horses broke through the ice in a stream, and it took a long time to get him out, so it was almost mid-day before we reached the camp, and at the sight of us the crew cheered so heartily that I fear many a poor frightened guanaco ran far inland that day. We found all well, living among the Indians, eking out the small supply of food, with the meat the Indians brought them. They had taken to wearing moccasins by the advice of Halimie, and found them warmer than boots, and even the "wee babe" had a pair. They took leave of their Indian friends with hearty thanks and hand-shaking all round. The weaker on horseback, the stronger on foot, the captain among the latter, like a brave Scotchman, with his babe strapped on his back and all arrived safely about two hours after dark, dog-tired and footsore, but thankful. A sergeant arrived here to-day with a few spare horses, so to-morrow we all hope to move on to Rio Grande, where a steamer is expected daily.

With the help of the good sergeant, Fernin Quintes, we managed to find horses and some kind of saddles for all our visitors. Poor fellows! A few of them had been on horseback before, but what with collecting the fallen, and catching the runaway steeds, we only arrived here this evening at sunset.

We were met by Mr. Mc Lennan, the manager, who soon had his visitors better lodged than they have for some time, so now I can safely leave my new friends, and to-morrow shall be galloping eastward again, driving a troop of saddled but riderless horses before me, and my return will be, I expect, more rapid if less merry than my ride up.

My story is ended, but there is one thing I should like to ask about if you do not mind. A lot of people smile if one speaks of Providence, but was it instinct, a chance, that guided those strangers to almost, if not quite, the only spot they could land at in over one hundred miles of wretched, rock-girt, coast line, and did this same wonderful chance send that wandering band of Ours to the same spot, which perhaps no one may go near again for six long months or more?

The vessel, anchored about six miles from the coast, sank soon after the crew left her, and as she is of iron, and laden with cement, she is likely to remain at the bottom of the sea.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 22. Bkn. "Heroen" from London.
- " 23. "Lafonia" from Port Howard.
- " 24. "Gwendolin" from Roy Cove. Pass:—Mrs. & Miss Bertrand, Miss Fowler, Mr. Roy Bertrand, Mr. G. W. Benney.
- " 25. R. M. S. "Oropesa" from Liverpool. Pass:—H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hennah, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. Pettersen, Mr. W. G. Benney, etc.
- " 25. "Lafonia" from Johnson's Harbour.
- " 27. "Margaret" from Hill Cove.
- Oct. 10. S. S. "Esmeraldas" from Valparaiso.
- " 13. R. M. S. "Ortega" from Valparaiso. Pass:—Mrs. Walter Hardy and family, Miss Nellie Felton.
- " 18. "Malvina" from Salvador.
- " 22. "Gwendolin" from Port Stephens.
- " 21. "Lafonia" from Keppel Island, etc. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Acock, Mrs. Riches.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 23. "Bali" for Antofagasta.
- " 24. "Lafonia" for Johnson's Harbour. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Peck and family.
- " 27. R. M. S. "Oropesa" for Valparaiso. Pass:—Mrs. and Miss Bertrand, Miss Fowler, Messrs. Roy Bertrand and C. Hanson.
- Oct. 4. "Margaret" for Hill Cove. Pass:—Mrs. Riches, Messrs. Osler & G. Newing.
- " 6. Bkn. "Heroen" for Fox Bay.
- " 7. "Gwendolin" for Port Stephens, etc. Pass:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hennah.
- " 7. "Lafonia" for Fox Bay, Port Howard, etc. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and family, Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Benney, etc.

- Oct. 12. S.S. "Esmeraldas" for London.
- " 13. R.M.S. "Ortega" for Liverpool.

FEES.

BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE	...	0.	2.	6
MARRIAGE BY BANNS.				
(1) Publication of Banns	...	0.	2.	6
(2) Marriage	... ..	0.	10.	0
(3) Certificate	... ..	0.	2.	6
(4) Clerk	... ..	0.	5.	0
MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.				
GOVERNMENT FEES (1) Declaration		0.	2.	6
" " (2) Governor's Fee		3.	0.	0
CHURCH FEES (1) Marriage		2.	0.	0
" " (2) Certificate		0.	2.	6
" " (3) Clerk	...	0.	10.	0
FEES WHEN ORGANIST, &C. ARE REQUIRED.				
Organist	... ..	0.	5.	0
Organ Blower	... ..	0.	2.	6
Bell Ringer	... ..	0.	2.	6

In future there will be no charge for Baptisms, though a fee will be charged for a Certificate if required.

It is requested that in future at least forty eight hours notice be given in the case of marriages in Stanley, and a month's notice in the case of marriages in the Camp.

DARLINGTON FIRM'S SUCCESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Our fellow subjects at the Antipodes have been very successful in the exhibition which has just closed at Christchurch, New Zealand, the visitors numbering about one million, or one hundred thousand more than the whole population of the colony. We understand that our neighbours, Messrs. Parkin, Ness, and Company, manufacturing chemists, who have done business with the colonies for a good many years have had a stand at the exhibition, showing their disinfectants, sheep dips, and other specialties, and that they have received official advice from the superintendent of the juries that four gold medals have been awarded them, viz. one for each of their sheep dips, one for their disinfectants, and one for their soaps. We are glad to be able to chronicle this success of a North-Country firm. (Advertisement)

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS'
WORKING MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB.

On the evening of Saturday, the 19th October, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. H.E.W. Grant, the Hon.W.A. Thompson, and the Hon. E. T. Born, formally opened the Working Men's Social Club. His Excellency was received by the Founders, who conducted him to the east end of the billiard room, preceded by a piper. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with flags, and some of the more important Rules for the guidance of Members were posted, in large letters, in conspicuous places. There was a considerable gathering of Members and their friends, and to these His Excellency made the following address:—

Founders and Gentlemen,

We are here to-night for the purpose of formally opening the Falkland Islands' Working Men's Social Club, the first, I believe, of its kind in Stanley. As I was coming here this evening the thought occurred to me, 'Why do we require Clubs?' and it is curious on these occasions when one is talking and communing with oneself what extraordinarily good speeches one can make. How all the different points seem so clear, and definite, and convincing when one has only got oneself as audience! And afterwards, when one appears on the platform, in front of the lamps, and before the audience, for some reason or another they nearly all flit away and refuse to come and help one. But to come back to the question as to why we require Clubs, the answer is, I think, given by Addison as follows:—'Men's gregarious and social nature.' I believe the word Club denotes the promotion of inter-community and good fellowship. Perhaps some of you who are here this evening consider that Clubs are of comparatively modern origin. Such is not the case. They date right away back to the infancy of nations. In the very earliest days they were started for mutual support and protection, afterwards for the promotion of some common object, such perhaps as the building of a sort of rough fortress of mud or stone, while later they became a condition of human progress. We read of Clubs in early Grecian and Roman history, and not only Men's Clubs but Women's Clubs, and at these latter they discussed politics freely, so you will readily understand that the Administrators in those times had their hands pretty full. The great Aristotle writing of Greece in those days says, 'Men meet together for the sake of one another's company, offer sacrifices, pay honour to the gods, and at the same time take pleasurable relaxation among themselves.' It is curious to note that both at Athens and Rome the administration of the affairs of these Clubs was wholly in the hands of the Members themselves. Officers were elected annually, and on retirement

received, for remuneration, a Crown of leaves, olive, ivy, poplar, as the case may be. It was the custom, too, to erect a statue, and inscribe thereon the names of those officers of the Club who had performed their duties satisfactorily. To have one's name inscribed on the statue was considered a very great honour. Only once do we find mention of a salary being awarded to the Secretary or Treasurer for zeal and assiduity, and it is interesting to note that he declined the proffered salary, and afterwards they gave him a golden crown. So now you will see that the customs which were maintained in the early days with regard to Clubs are in many respects very similar to those which you have adopted, and that the causes which have produced this Club i.e. 'for the sake of one another's company', and 'pleasurable relaxation' are exactly those referred to by Aristotle. Modern day Clubs may be divided into four classes, religious, political, commercial and social. Yours belongs to the latter class, and as I look through the Rules you have drawn up many of them strike me as being very excellent. I desire however to refer to only two i.e. Nos. 17 and 18. All communities suffer from certain vices and shortcomings, including Old England and the adjacent Republics. And Stanley is no exception to the rule for in Stanley as you know too much alcoholic liquor is drunk. Now your Club, very wisely in my opinion, and very properly, is determined to have no alcohol on the premises, and to prohibit bad language and gambling. You have set before yourselves a standard with which I am in very deepest sympathy, and I likewise recognize the difficulties you have, partly owing to the smallness of Stanley and its interconnections, in maintaining it. It is only fair that I should tell you to-night, not with the object of discouraging you, but with the express purpose of encouraging you, that if this Rule with regard to the exclusion of alcohol is not rigidly adhered to, I shall be unwillingly obliged to withdraw my patronage. I am confident, that apart altogether from my patronage, that if you allow alcohol into this Club it will be its ruin. You cannot be too strict in this respect. There is, in my opinion, an undoubted need for a Working Men's Club in Stanley, one run on the lines which you have laid down in your Rules, and I confidently believe that if so run it will not only benefit the Members, but likewise have a very beneficial influence on the community. I have now much pleasure in declaring The Falkland Islands Working Men's Club to be formally open.

VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP.

The Select Vestry hope to hold an "At Home" in the Assembly Rooms, during his lordship's stay among us. We know everyone will combine in bidding our Diocesan welcome.

The Bazaar

in aid of the
SUSTENTATION FUND.

It is proposed to hold the annual Bazaar at the end of February next, and the Committee venture to appeal for help from those living in the camps and elsewhere. Any articles for the furnishing of the stalls forwarded to Mrs. Girling will be gratefully acknowledged.

The committee consists of the following:--

MRS. MANNAN.
MRT. HARDY.
MRS. PACKE.
MRS. GIRLING.
MRS. REID.
MRS. WATT.
MISS HILL.
MRS. HALL,
MRS. THOMAS.
MISS KIRWAN, *Hon. Sec.*

Scotch made Boots

Excell all others for DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS
and FITTING, OUR BOOTS ARE SCOTCH.

We guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.

Write for our Price List. We send it Post Free anywhere. Everything in Footwear described. Below is an extract from it:—

MEN'S STRONG FARM BOOTS

made of stout Home tanned leather and manufactured on a special spring last to give the feet ease.

Jackets, Toeplates and Heelplates, 10/6. Special quality sewed round. Carriage to the Falklands on these Boots about 2/- per pair extra.

You would be delighted with the boots. We sell hundreds of pairs all over the world.

Our Business started in 1835, a recommendation in itself.

BROWN & SON, Boot Manufacturers,
3 15 Argyle St. Glasgow.



Globe Store.

The following Goods are expected
for the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

by Steamer due on the 25th 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 material 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 silk.

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 bridles, &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. Zam Buk 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 accordeons.

A specially selected selection of gramophone records.

Dr. Michaelson'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. VOL XIX.

DECEMBER 1907.

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, J. P. (Dean's Warden)
Mr. J. G. Poppy. (Parish Warden)
Mr. T. Binnie. (Mon. Treasurer)
Col. A. Reid, D. S. O. (Mon. 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.

December.

1st. S.	1st Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M. 203. 58. 217. E. 51. 52. 49. 47.
2nd. M.		
3rd. Tu.		
4th. W.		
5th. Th.		
6th. F.		
7th. S.		
<hr/>		
8th. S.	2nd Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M. 51. 288. 52. E. 53. 50. 226. 217.
9th. M.		
10th. Tu.		
11th. W.		
12th. Th.		
13th. F.		
14th. S.		
<hr/>		
15th. S.	3rd Sunday in Advent.	Hymns, M. 178. 203. 197. E. 176. 204. 206. 191.
16th. M.		
17th. Tu.		
18th. W.		
19th. Th.		
20th. F.		
21st. S.	St. Thomas, A. and M.	
<hr/>		
22nd. S.	4th Sunday in Advent.	Hymns. M. 193. 188. 51. E. 214. 187. 53. 215
23rd. M.		
24th. Tu.		
25th. W.	Christmas Day	Hymns. M. 60. 59. 61. E. 62. 59. 60.
26th. Th.	St. Stephen, the First Martyr.	
27th. F.	St. John, A. and E.	
28th. S.	Innocents' Day.	
<hr/>		
29th. S.	Sunday after Christmas	Hymns. M. 59. 55. 62. E. 58. 483. 461.
30th. M.		
31st. Tu.		

HOLY BAPTISM.

Gertrude Ellen Reive. Stanley.
 Winifred Irene Bonner. Speedwell Island.
 Maurice Wright McGill. Stanley.
 Malvina Frances Rowlands. Stanley.

ACTION of considerable importance to Church life in the Colony has been taken during the past month. It has for a long time been felt that it would be very desirable to have the Camps represented on the Select Vestry, so that the views of those living there might be more directly voiced. At the last meeting of the Select Vestry, Mr. A. L. Allan was unanimously elected to be the Camp Representative for the East Falklands, and steps are being taken to obtain the nomination of a gentleman to act in a similar capacity for the West Falklands.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Mother's Union was held on Nov. 13th, and was preceded by a short Service in the Cathedral, at which the address was given by the Dean.

Through the kindness of a friend we were able to add £10 to the Offertory for the Division of the Diocese Scheme, and thus to hand the Bishop a Cheque for £35.

A new carved wood altar, made by Mr. W. S. Mannan, has just been placed in the Cathedral thus adding greatly to its beauty and stateliness.

The Editors regret that owing to unavoidable causes the present number of the Magazine is somewhat late, and beg the indulgence of their readers.

OFFERTORY RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Date	£. s. d.	OBJECT.
Nov. 3rd.	2. 2. 10.	Church Expenses
" 10th.	4. 12. 2.	" "
" 17th.	3. 4. 4.	" "
" 24th.	2. 13. 5.	" "
£12. 12. 9.		

The Falkland Islands Magazine and Church Paper.

(NEW ISSUE No. 7).

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DECEMBER 1907.

NOTICE.

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

All Matter for the Magazine must be sent in by the 1st. of each month. Communications must 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.

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.
EVENSING AND SERMON	7. 0. p.m.

WEEKDAYS.

MATTINS	10. 0. a.m.
EVENSING 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 on the 3rd Monday of each month at 8. 0. p.m. in the Cathedral Vestry. Hon. Secretary, Colonel Reid, D.S.O.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS LENDING LIBRARY in the Vestry on Fridays at 3.30.p.m.

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

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

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

DURING the Dean's absence in South America Mr. Girling, at his request, has very kindly undertaken to fill his place as Editor of the Magazine and Church Paper.

We are very glad to state that the circulation of the Magazine is steadily increasing; we hope this improvement will be maintained.

STANLEY,

Nov. 18, 1907.

My dear friends,

The Dean has asked me to write a letter in the Magazine, and I gladly do so, for it gives me an opportunity of reaching many whom I can greet in no other way, especially those in the Camps, who are a very large and important part of the community. And the first thing I wish to say is that I regret very much my inability to visit the camps. I do not wish to confine myself always to the centres; I think it is the bishop's duty, quite as much, to look up the scattered and remote members of his flock, but until the Diocese is divided and there are two Bishops, instead of one to attend to the great work in the six great Republics in the mainland, this must remain an impossibility. A fortnight in the year, which is all the time that I can give at present, is far too short to admit of camp visiting. It was only by good luck that on this occasion I was able to visit Darwin.

Next, I should like to record my thankfulness for the support which has been given lately to the Diocesan Division Scheme, notably for the offertory of £25 in the Cathedral. Knowing the local needs of the Church, and the serious responsibilities to be faced in the future, I had purposely refrained from making any appeal in the Falklands themselves, so this help is all the more welcome. I hope there will be much more interest in the work of the Division. Certainly the Falklands will gain by it, quite as much as any other part of the diocese.

Lastly, and most important of all, let me say that I leave Stanley with a profound sense of thankfulness for what has been achieved in the last six months. I heartily approve of what has been done, and thank God for it. The worship in the Cathedral has gained greatly in reverence, and lost nothing in simplicity, and there is apparent in the Church generally the pulse of a new life. May this prove to be the beginning of much greater things to follow! Certainly there is need. For, while acknowledging thankfully the wholesome British tone of the Colony, which I, as a visitor, feel in many ways, still in some departments of morals and conduct the standard is deplorably low, and not the example which an all-British Colony should give to our fellow countrymen in the Spanish Republics.

For these defects there is no remedy but the

Christian Faith, honestly held and faithfully acted upon.

Believe me to be,
Your sincere friend and Bishop
E. F. FALKLAND ISLES.

AT THE REQUEST of the Bishop, the Dean starts for Buenos Aires on December 4th. He hopes to visit and preach in the various churches in Buenos Aires and the neighbourhood—crossing the Andes soon after Christmas, reaching Valparaiso early in the New Year. Then, after visiting Santiago, Concepcion &c, he will embark at Coronel, reaching Stanley on January 29th.

The Dean feels sure that many in the Falkland Islands will remember him in their prayers, that he may be used for God's honour in the work he is about to undertake.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

After unavoidable postponement the visit of the Bishop to his Cathedral City has been made. He arrived on November 6th, and received an official welcome upon landing at the Dockyard jetty. Naturally his time was very fully occupied during his stay, and although he did a considerable amount of visiting it is probable that some were disappointed that he had not time to see everybody. To obviate this, an "At Home" was arranged in the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 11th November, at which His Excellency the Governor kindly presided. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting his Lordship, and at the same time of listening to a capital musical entertainment arranged, and successfully carried through, by Mr. and Mrs. Reid, ably assisted by Mrs. Hall, to each of whom we accord our sincere thanks—the Choir boys trained by them, deserve high praise.

During the evening H.E. the Governor formally welcomed the Bishop, and expressed the feeling of all when he said that the only fault he had to find with the Bishop was that he did not come often enough! He welcomed him, firstly because of his high position in the Church, secondly, because of his kindness to all, irrespective of denomination, and lastly, as a friend to whom one could go when in trouble, sure of good advice and help.

In concluding his address, the Governor said he felt sure he was voicing the whole Colony in bidding his Lordship welcome back to the Falklands.

In reply the Bishop expressed his great pleasure in being in Stanley once more, and hoped, when the division of the Diocese became an accomplished fact, to be in the Falklands much more frequently.

The main work of the Bishop was, of course, the Confirmation, which was held in the Cathedral on Friday evening November 15th. There

were 23 candidates, and a large congregation attended to see the rite administered. Owing to illness and other causes, several candidates were not able to attend the service; these his Lordship confirmed privately at other times.

The Bishop preached both in the morning and evening on each Sunday during his stay, and on the 17th Nov. he gave an address at a Men's Service in the afternoon, when he urged the men of the Colony to create a better and more wholesome public opinion.

A visit to Darwin occupied the greater part of three days, and it can therefore be judged how difficult it was for his Lordship to fulfil all his engagements and expectations during his all-too-short visit, the more so that the steamer by which he returned to Punta Arenas arrived a full day ahead of time. We would conclude by hoping the Bishop enjoyed his stay here as much as we enjoyed seeing him.

ADVENT.

ADVENT means "coming". Thus the very name of this season points out where our thoughts should rest till Christmas-tide,—on the Manger at Bethlehem, where Christ came to visit us in great humility, and on the Great White Throne whereon He will be seated when He comes again in His glorious majesty, to judge both the quick and the dead. As surely as He came once in mercy, so surely will He come again in judgment. And who may abide the day of His coming? And who may stand when He appeareth? Awful will it be to all; but how full of terror to the wicked! If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? Therefore are we bidden to prepare to meet our God, to repent and amend our ways, lest that day come upon us unawares.

And how shall we begin a better course of life this Advent? Let us study the example of St. Paul, of Zaccheus, of Mary Magdalene, and other Bible penitents, who, when called by God, cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armour of light. And I will tell you also of another penitent, from whose history we may learn an Advent lesson,—a man once enslaved by the Evil One, but afterwards a good soldier of Jesus Christ, clad in the same glorious armour.

More than 1500 years ago, a child was born in a small town in the north of Africa. He was named Augustine: but not at the font, for though his mother was a Christian, his father worshipped idols. And thus, though he was instructed in the true faith, and taught to pray to God, he missed the grace of Christian ordinances, and had the less strength to withstand temptation which came to him when very young through bad companions. He so early fell into sinful ways, that before he was sixteen he was ashamed of nothing, except of not being

wicked, or, as he called it, manly enough. His father (as is not so much to be wondered at in a heathen) took little notice of his son's bad life, so long as he was clever, and made progress in his studies. His mother remonstrated earnestly with him, but he thought it grand to despise all she said, not knowing (as he afterwards confessed) that God was speaking to him by his mother's lips. In his seventeenth year he left her, and went to study at Carthage, a large city in the neighbourhood, abounding in fresh temptations to vice. His bad life inclined him to as bad a religion, and he spent his ten next years in Manicheism, a heresy which, through mercy, has now passed away from the earth. His pious mother, whose name was Monica, reasoned and talked with him, but to no purpose. She wept, and prayed to God; and to those prayers and tears has his conversion ever been ascribed.

Meanwhile his father died, and against his mother's will, Augustine prepared to leave her, a lonely widow, and to cross the sea to Italy. In despair, she prayed to God to hinder his voyage; but that prayer God did not see fit to answer, for it was His will that in Italy the Prodigal Son should return to Him. So Augustine left his broken-hearted mother, and sailed for Rome, from whence, after a short time, he removed to Milan, where St. Ambrose was bishop. He attended his preaching, at first from curiosity, then from interest, and as he listened he gradually grew weary of his own false religion, in which there was nothing to satisfy his mind or heart. Ere long the burden of sin sorely oppressed him; but, though he groaned under it, he could not free himself from it. So miserable was he at this time, that one day when he passed a beggar, who was laughing and joking in the streets, he envied the poor fellow, and said, "That man's joy may not be real, but mine is less so."

Augustine now read many books of Pagan philosophy, and turned at last to his mother's book, so long neglected by him, the New Testament. He read it eagerly, especially St. Paul's Epistles; he learned the truth of what he had long felt, that there was a law in his members warring against the law in his mind, and that the grace of Christ Jesus alone could deliver him from this body of death. His reason was convinced of the truth of Christianity, but he dreaded the strictness of the Gospel precepts. He turned for help to an old clergyman of Milan, related to him the whole history of his past life, and, under his teaching, gave up his false religion entirely. He determined also to break off from his sins, but he delayed from day to day, praying, as fools pray, "Lord, give me purity, but not yet." From day to day he heard these words spoken to him, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." And he would answer, "Presently, by-and-by, let me alone a

little longer." But, as he afterwards confessed, this presently did not presently come, these delays had no bounds, and this "little while" ran on to a long time.

One day, however, when Augustine had been studying St. Paul's Epistles, a Christian friend paid him a visit, and told him of some converts who had just given up all to follow Christ. Augustine listened eagerly. His heart beat high to do the same, and when his friend left him, he went out into the garden, torn by the conflict with himself, longing to give himself at once to God, yet clinging to this world. He fell on his knees in a quiet place under a fig-tree, and cried out, "How long, O Lord wilt Thou be angry with me; for ever? O remember not my old sins, but have mercy on me." While he was weeping and confessing his sins, he heard a voice like that of a child repeating the words, "Take up and read, take up and read." This seemed to him a heavenly admonition; so he rose up, went back to the place where he had left his book, and opening it, read the verse which first met his eyes. It was Romans xiii. 14, the close of to-day's Epistle. He shut the book; a heavenly light descended into his soul: his heart was at rest, for he had given it unreservedly to his Lord.

It was now autumn. Monica had come over from Africa to join her son, and he withdrew with her into the country to prepare for Baptism, by retirement, study, and prayer. At the beginning of Lent he came back to Milan, and was baptized by St. Ambrose on Easter Eve, A.D. 387.

Thus did St. Augustine (as we now call him) cast off the works of darkness, and how heavenly, how thoroughly! He gave up the sins of his youth, and led henceforth a pure and holy life. Repenting his neglect and ill-treatment of his mother, he devoted himself to her during the rest of her days. He broke off the habit of swearing, in which he had for years indulged, never to fall into it again. Instead of the vain worldly amusements he had so passionately loved, his delight now was in psalms and holy hymns, whose sweetness would fill his eyes with tears while he joined in singing them.

The rest of his history must be told in few words. He returned to Africa, and after a few years was, on account of the holiness of his life, ordained priest, and then bishop. He preached, he laboured, he wrote, he suffered; and all in his Master's cause. The armour of light protected him during the life-long battle, till the conflict over, he was called to his rest August 28, A.D. 430. May God give us grace in like manner to wear the armour, fight the fight, and win the crown.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Probably it is not too much to say that the keeping of the King's Birthday, in Stanley, this year was unprecedented in the way of enthusiasm and enjoyment. For Friday evening His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce had issued invitations to a Ball in the Assembly Rooms, and more than two hundred availed themselves of their hospitality. Those responsible for the arrangements and decoration of the Hall must be highly complimented on its attractive appearance.

His Excellency as the clock struck midnight addressed the company as follows:—

My Lord Bishop, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

It is after midnight, it is now the 9th of November; it is therefore the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, and we are here to-night to celebrate the occasion. I need hardly say that we are not the only people who are acting in this way, but that from the one side of the habitable globe to the other, in Great Britain and Ireland, in the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in our great Indian Empire, in the large self-governing Colonies in South Africa, in all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, men of every colour and hue, from white to black, from yellow to chocolate, in every continent of the world, in accordance with their customs and habits, are celebrating the birthday of their Sovereign.

And on an occasion such as this we may well pause for a moment and ask ourselves the question, "What is he the Sovereign of?" He is the rightful Sovereign of approximately 42,000,000 square miles, or one fifth of the earth's land surface; and he controls the destinies of 400,000,000 of human beings, or rather more than one fifth of the whole human race. A magnificent heritage! A prodigious responsibility!

Here in the Falklands all the sheep stations put together are about 6000 square miles in extent, and our population is only 2000. Therefore it means that for every square mile in the Falklands there are 2000 square miles in other portions of the Empire, and for every one British subject in the Falklands there are 200,000 British subjects in other parts of the British Empire. It seems to me, therefore, that all who are in this ball-room this evening will admit that if this Colony has any importance it is entirely due to the fact that it is an integral portion of the Great British Empire, and that we fly the Union Jack.

But My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, my story is only half told, for if you will look on the wall behind me you will see on the right of the Union Jack the Stars and Stripes, the Flag of our cousins across the Atlantic, a nation

allied to us by a common origin, by a common religion, and by the very strongest ties of relationship; while again, if you will turn your eyes to the east side of the Royal Standard, you will observe the Tricolour of the great French Republic, a nation with whom we have fought again and again, and with whom we now have an "Entente Cordiale" endorsed by a large majority of the people of both nations; while on the right of the Royal Standard you will see the Symbol of the Sun, the Flag of our Japanese Allies, whose doughty deeds in their late war with Russia astonished humanity. Such a combination as Great Britain, the United States, France, and Japan, is unique in the history of the civilized world, and in all these countries His Majesty's Birthday is being celebrated. And then there are other nations too numerous to mention, whose Royal Families are connected with our Royal Family, and who will likewise drink the toast we are about to drink this evening.

King Edward therefore holds an unique position in the world; he is regarded by many as the First Gentleman in Europe; he is looked upon as one of the greatest diplomatists in Europe; he is undoubtedly the greatest peacemaker in Europe. But His Majesty has another side to his character, which the following anecdote, which I have obtained from an American paper, will explain. He was in Marienbad last August, and went to a fashionable concert. Some of the songs sung were, he considered, indelicate, and what do you think he did? He got up and left, followed by his suite. The English present then got up and left, and so did the Americans. From this you will see that King Edward has the courage of his opinions, he has the courage to support what is right, and to discourage what is wrong. If it is good enough for our Sovereign to do this, methinks it is good enough for you, and it certainly is good enough for me, to follow his example, and thereby help to produce a more healthy public opinion.

But what is it that more particularly endears King Edward to all classes of his subjects? It is his thoughtfulness, and his extreme sympathy with all those who are in suffering or in distress. With reference to his thoughtfulness I have only to mention the portrait of His Majesty, which is hanging behind me. I asked that His Majesty might be graciously pleased to sign it, and he at once consented, and it was sent to Buckingham Palace before it was framed, for that purpose. I regret that the portrait of Her Majesty did not arrive by last mail, but Queen Alexandra was absent in Denmark, and therefore unable to sign it. I trust that it will arrive safely by next steamer, and I likewise hope that you fully appreciate the honour that has been done you in having signed portraits of Their Majesties.

But perhaps some of you may say, "Ah, but His Majesty does not really know anything about

us in the Falklands, although we are his loyal subjects, because we are so far away and so small." Allow me once and for all to contradict any such impression, should it exist. Before leaving London, in July, I was commanded by His Majesty to convey to you, and to all his subjects in the Falklands, the following Message:—"His Excellency the Governor, on returning from England to the Colony, has received the commands of His Majesty the King to express His deep personal interest in the prosperity and progress of all His subjects in this far outpost of His dominions, and to convey to them His greetings and good wishes."

And now My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I invite you one and all to drink the health of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Long live the King.

At the end of the Governor's speech loud cheers were given for His Majesty, followed later by cheers for the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce.

Saturday was observed as a public holiday. The town was early astir and soon a gay display of bunting appeared both on flag-staff and mast. At 11.0 a.m. H. E. the Governor held a Levee which was attended by all the officials, consuls, and the general public. At noon the Governor inspected the Volunteers, who were paraded in the Government House Paddock. A Royal Salute was fired, the National Anthem sung, and cheers given for His Majesty.

Before the conclusion of the ceremony H. E. the Governor addressed the Volunteers as follows:—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men,
We have reached another mile stone in our Falkland Island history; it is His Majesty's Birthday, and as I look down upon the harbour I am glad to see such a display of bunting. I observe that some of the ships that are dressed are not British, and I desire to acknowledge the courtesy which has prompted them to rejoice with us on this occasion. You must bear in mind that the ocean is our natural heritage, and that it was at sea that our great National Hero, Nelson gave up his life for his country's sake, but doing so hoisted that glorious signal which may well be regarded as a precept, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." Believe me that it is not only immediately prior to going into battle that this signal is applicable, but that it has an every day application for each one of us, which we should endeavour to recollect. And now turning to the branch of His Majesty's service to which you more particularly belong, you are aware that since my arrival in this Colony I have been in deepest sympathy with the Volunteer movement. Some of you may perhaps remember that the question of the possible abolition of the Volunteers arose in England some little time ago, and some of you may perhaps recollect that His Majesty desired, about

the same time, to have a review of his Scotch Volunteers in Edinburgh. The Scotch Volunteers with all their well known loyalty, poured into Edinburgh from all parts of Scotland, on 24 hours notice, to the number of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, many at very great inconvenience to themselves, and many at considerable pecuniary loss. The above indicates the sympathy His Majesty has with his Volunteers in Scotland, and you may rest assured that his sympathy is equally great with his Volunteers in other portions of his Empire.

It is my belief that every Britisher should be disciplined and trained to arms, and able to defend his country, and I am in favour of the system which prevails in Australia, whereby it is made a part of the national education.

I am glad to see so many different uniforms here to-day. Always recollect that you cannot be disgraced by wearing His Majesty's uniform, but that if you misbehave while wearing that uniform you disgrace it. I particularly wish you to bear this in mind. I regret that the necessities of peat cutting have prevented quite a number of Volunteers from being present on this occasion.

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the occasion of the introduction of the Estimates for 1908, His Excellency the Governor read his Message to the Council. This dealt in considerable detail with the various items of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony, and by courtesy we are enabled to publish the following summary of the same.

Touching first on the probable revenue, it is pointed out that an increase of £188 is anticipated, attributed mainly to the development of the whaling industry, whilst a considerable increase occurs under the head of "Interest". This is however more than covered by the decrease in revenue derived from "Rents."

On the Expenditure side the first item that attracts notice is that of Pensions. His Excellency says "After a long and honourable career of service in the Colony, extending over a period of thirty years, the Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain, retired on pension on 25th August 1907. The annual expenditure under this Division therefore will be increased by £159.2.6, i.e. £184.19.2, the amount of the pension granted to Dean Brandon, less £25.16.8., the amount of that drawn by the late Mr. R. M. Routledge, in respect of his services in this Colony as Magistrate.

Mention is made of the fact that the Lords of the Admiralty have consented to the use of the stone building at the Naval Depot, for the purposes of a Quarantine Station and Isolation Ward, at a rental of £30 per annum.

The Cottage Home is said to be approaching

completion, and will probably be ready for the reception of indigent poor about the beginning of 1908.

It is announced that the annual grant of £110 in aid of the Roman Catholic schools has been relinquished.

Under the head of "Ecclesiastical", His Excellency writes:—"Effect has been given to an intimation conveyed by the Marquess of Ripon in March 1894, and the office of Colonial Chaplain has been abolished. It is recognised, however, that it will be difficult for the Trustees of Christ Church immediately to secure adequate support for two clergymen, if the whole of the Government grant of £409 a year were suddenly withdrawn. An annual grant of £200 therefore has been approved by the Secretary of State, on the distinct understanding that the amount of the grant may be revised hereafter. The grant is to be paid over to the Trustees of the Church for the purpose of augmenting the salary of one or two Clergymen, as they may decide at their discretion to appoint, subject to the condition that the Incumbent, or his assistant, will without additional remuneration from the Government continue to perform such Educational work as the Government may desire, and as they may be able to undertake without interfering with their Clerical duties."

Having noticed the appointment of a Blacksmith's Apprentice and a Mason, the Message passes on to "Public Works Extraordinary," in connection with which His Excellency mentioned that the views expressed by the Colonial Surgeon, as regards sanitation, in 1904 and 1905 are held by the Local Administration, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is of opinion "That some improvement of the sanitation of the town is urgently called for." He adds "Indeed so much importance is attached to this question by His Majesty's Government that during my late visit to England I was asked to discuss this matter with Mr. Tyndale, Sanitary Engineer to the War Office, and the following is an extract from his report to the Colonial Office: "In view of these conditions it seems not only reasonable they should be ameliorated, but that it is imperative that something should be done quickly to avert disaster. As to what that something should be, I have no hesitation in saying that the night soil should be removed, and should be taken out to sea." For the purpose of carrying out such a scheme it would be necessary to provide a jetty with tipping funnel, two punts, two sanitary carts and horses, as well as a steam launch, the cost of which has been estimated at £2,300 exclusive of maintenance. The latter is estimated at £661 per annum, towards which it is anticipated that some £140 per annum might be earned by the launch, and that the revenue obtained from pilotage would bring in another £120 per annum. The balance, amounting to

about £350, it is proposed to raise as follows:— (a) By increasing the present property tax from 9d. in the £1 to 1/3 in the £1. (b) By placing a tax of 20 o/o ad valorem on put & medicines, and (c) By imposing a gun licence of 10/- per annum. With regard to the repair and extension of the Public Stone Jetty, the proposal was to extend the present structure some 200 feet, so as to reach a depth of from 12 feet to 14 feet at low water, a work which would cost something like £2,000. However, in deference to the wishes of the unofficial members of the Council, the Government have decided to let the question stand over for the present, and to put in order and improve the existing structure as far as the sum of £250 voted for the purpose will allow.

It has been recognised that there is a pressing necessity for extending the enclosed area of the Cemetery, and generally of putting it in good order. The sum of £150 has been granted for carrying out this work.

With a view to improving the lighting of Stanley an experiment has been made by the purchase of a Kinson street lamp (oil, 1000 candlepower). If this style of lamp should prove suitable it is proposed to gradually substitute it for the lamps at present in use.

WE REGRET to announce that Mr. John Frederick Hunziker died at Langley, Wedby Island, U.S.A., aged 69 years. He was for many years connected with the South American Missionary Society, and as one of their Missionaries was probably the first white man to travel through Patagonia from Punta Arenas to Bahía Blanca. By his kind and genial manner he gained the confidence of the principal chief of the Tuelche Indians, and was of great value in interpreting and explaining the treaty between the Argentine Government and the tribes about Rio Negro. This treaty converted what were formerly enemies into friends, and as such they greatly aided in the settling of Rio Negro, and the hardy settlers of Chubut.

Mr. Hunziker, after leaving the S. A. Mission was Manager for Messrs. J. M. Dean and Sons, at Port Stephens.

A WELL KNOWN counsel, examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case, inquired, "Was the defendant's air, when he promised to marry you, perfectly serious or one of levity and jocularity?" The complainant replied, "If you please sir, it was all ruffled with him running his hands through it." "You misapprehend my meaning," said the counsel. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?" "No, sir, it was made in the wash-house," replied the plaintiff.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Members of the Swedish Magellan Expedition duly arrived in Stanley by the "Oravia" on 26th October. Only two members, namely Dr. Skottsborg and Mr. Halle remained here; these gentlemen hope to pay an extended visit to the West Falklands for the purpose of carrying out investigations and research, and we are sure that our friends on the West will do all in their power to assist them in obtaining good results.

The inhabitants of Stanley were all pleased to see our old friend the *Admiralen*, with a new small steamer the *Grib* (vulture) arrive in Stanley Harbour on the evening of Sunday, the 10th instant. The *Grib* has just been built to replace the whaler *Orion*, which was sold last June for whaling at Punta Arenas.

Mr. Alexander Lange, the Manager of the expedition, who looks as well and cheery as ever, came on shore the next day, and delighted Stanley with the sight of the first motor boat which has been seen in the Colony.

Mr. Lange said that he could not afford to waste any time in Stanley, as the share holders of the Company in Norway looked to him anxiously to provide some dividend for them, and we are sure that he may be relied upon to make the whaling operations successful. Mr. Lange waited only for his papers, and left with the *Admiralen*, *Hanken* and *Grib* at 7 a. m. on the 13th for New Island, very kindly allowing the *Grib* to take Mr. and Mrs. W. Stickney direct to Spring Point, to save them a long schooner journey.

After cleaning the hulls of the small vessels at New Island, the steamers will proceed to the South Shetlands and South Georgia, where we trust they will find the "right" whales.

Captain Ole Jergensen was a passenger by the *Admiralen*, en route for the West Coast of South America, to ascertain whether whaling prospects there are favourable.

The British sailing ship *Belford*, Captain Wilson, 99 days out with a cargo of steam coal from Port Talbot to Mexillones (a port north of Iquique), was sighted on the evening of the 9th, instant, evidently making for Stanley. Next morning (Sunday) the *Samson* was away early after her, and towed her in good style into the Inner Harbour about 3. 30. that afternoon.

The vessel had experienced very bad weather off Cape Horn and Staten Is. has lost several sails, damaged others, her cargo has shifted, and the general straining of the ship has caused the decks to become leaky. The crew suffered severely from exposure, and Captain Wilson found it necessary to secure more hands. He left in the *Orion* for Monte Video, to select and bring down

more men, the repairs to the sails and the ship being proceeded with in his temporary absence.

The *Samson* left Stanley at 9. 30. a. m. on the 13th instant, to take Mr. and Mrs. Allan to Darwin Harbour; the Lord Bishop took advantage of the opportunity of paying a flying visit to Darwin, with Mr. and Mrs. Reid and Mr. Girling following his example.

AFTER a lingering illness, Jeofilo Molino, the seaman left in Stanley by Mr. Menendez's steamer "Alejandro" died on the 6th inst. He had been nursed with assiduity by Mrs. Gleadell, and supplied with comforts on Mr. Menendez's behalf by the Chilean Consul.

A number of excellent peat sheds have recently been erected for the use of the occupants of the police cottages, thus affording much needed protection to the all-important winter's fuel.

THE EIGHT MEN who left Port Stephens owing to a disagreement, and were remanded to Stanley for settlement of the dispute have, we learn, all found work since the case has been decided. There is usually no lack of employment for men who are willing to put their hands to anything.

MANY PEOPLE will be sorry to hear that Messrs. Lion and Co's schooner "Consort" has been totally wrecked. It will be remembered that she was chartered to fill the gap caused by the loss of the "Fortuna" and remained on this coast until May of the present year.

THE DARWIN TELEPHONE is now in good working order, and is open to the public at certain times and rates. Those who have had occasion to use it say that the clearness with which the voice is reproduced is far in excess of anticipation.

WHEN THE WHALING STEAMERS were in Stanley Harbour much interest was excited by the appearance of a small motor boat. The ease with which a journey between ship and shore was effected was much admired by those who know what pulling an ordinary boat means, and it struck one as being a fine labour-saving invention.

THE S. S. GALICIA, from Liverpool arrived at Stanley on Nov. 2 th. She brings a great deal of cargo,—nearly 1250 tons, we hear. The *Orion* had a fine run, and surprised us all by putting in an appearance early on Tuesday morning!

MR. E. BINNIE has been appointed Custom's Officer to serve with the Whaling Fleet. He left for Punta Arenas by mail steamer, and is to join his ship there. His place on the Vestry has been filled by the election of Mr. Thos. Binnie.

THE GOVERNOR has appointed the Dean to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony. The appointment was made on the 11. M. the King's birthday.

THE DEAN left Stanley for Darwin, on horseback, on Monday, November 25th. He hopes to be back again on the 30th, and has to abandon, for the present, his idea of spending a Sunday in the camp.

WRECK OF THE GLENCAIRN.

The two following extracts from the London "Shipping Gazette" will be read with interest by those who read Mr. Bridges' account of the wreck of the *Glencairn* in our last issue.

"How an English baby, 16 months old was thrown from the poop of a wrecked ship into a lifeboat, while a heavy sea was running was told by Colin Watson, a ship's apprentice, who has just arrived at Dover.

The vessel was the British ship *Glencairn*, wrecked near Cape Horn, in July. She went on the rocks in a heavy gale, accompanied by fog and snow. Two men were drowned in getting out the lifeboat, which after a night of great anxiety, was successfully launched at the second attempt. The captain's wife, Mrs. Nicholls, was placed in the lifeboat with her baby. So heavy was the sea that the lifeboat could find no place at which to land, and returned to the wreck.

Next day the boat was again launched, Mrs. Nicholls, being lowered into it by a rope. The captain, taking the baby, went to the stern, the lifeboat meanwhile rising violently a little way off. The second mate balanced himself in the bow with arms outstretched. Shouting a warning the captain threw his child from the *Glencairn's* stern. The baby was safely caught by the mate and placed in the bottom of the boat. When the shore was reached Indians welcomed the refugees, and led them to a primitive camp, where they remained for a week. The baby was dressed in skins, and the mother carried it on her back in Indian fashion. After an adventurous journey across country the party reached a missionary's house, whence they made their way to Rio Grande, 60 miles distant. Punta Arenas was at length reached, and all returned to England on the steamer *Orita*."

RISKS OF SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

THE shipwrecked crew of the sloop *Glencairn* have recently been brought home to this country,

after a trying experience down by Cape Horn. Bound from the Thames to Seattle, the *Glencairn*, was wrecked in July last. Two of her crew were drowned, but the rest, including the captain's wife, reached the shore in the boats, and had the good fortune to encounter friendly natives. It is worth remembering that not all the natives of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego are trustworthy, a fact well evidenced by the issue in May last, by the Chilian Government, of a notice to mariners dealing with the attitude of the natives to shipwrecked mariners. Referring to instances where shipwrecked seamen had been deterred from landing on the islands of Terra del Fuego, and in the neighbourhood of Magellan Straits, the notice informed seamen that they could trust the Yaguas, the natives of the southern channels, to guide them to where assistance could be found. But a warning was given in respect of the natives of the Patagonian channels, who occasionally cross over to the north-west channels of Tierra del Fuego. These fellows were described as treacherous and aggressive, although they would not attack a combination of three or four persons, especially if they were aware that those persons possessed firearms or implements resembling them. Remembering that this section of the globe is the turning point of the voyage for hundreds of sailing ships during the year, and that annually a number of sea disasters occur hereabouts, it is just as well to know the locality both of the trustworthy and also the treacherous type of native."

A farmer once said to us that the mistake of his life had been that he had not travelled more, and seen how the best men in the business managed their farms. "I lost ten times the money it would have cost me," he said, "in blunders and unwise efforts that I need not have made."

Buenos Aires Herald, Weekly Edition, 18. Nov. 97

SHEEP DIP.

The Board of Trade Correspondent at Bloemfontein (Mr. R. Dumaresq) reports that the Department of Agriculture of the Orange River Colony, after carrying out careful experiments on the merits of the various sheep dipping materials, properly and otherwise, now before the public, have decided in future to strongly recommend the use of a mixture made up in the following proportions:—

5 lbs caustic soda, 99 per cent., 20 lbs flowers of sulphur (Brandrams or equally good), and 100 gallons of water.

BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 1907

ARBITRATION CASE.

We, the undersigned Arbitrators appointed to investigate and settle the matters in dispute between the Proprietors of the Sheep Stations known as Port Stephens and Port Edgar (hereinafter called the Proprietors) and certain of their employes, (hereinafter called the Employed), in accordance with the annexed Agreement for submission to Arbitration (Appendix A.), find as follows:—

1. That a Hiring Agreement was entered into between the Proprietors and each of the Employed, in the form appearing in Appendix B. hereto.
2. That each of the Employed did commit a breach of his hiring Agreement by striking work for higher wages.

With regard to the contention of the Employed that the Proprietors had broken their Agreement by:—

- (1) Deducting from the wages payable to the Employed during the first five months of their service the full amount of passage money advanced:
- (2) Not paying wages each calendar month:
- (3) Failing to supply lodgings:— and
- (4) Failing to provide transport from Port Stanley to Port Stephens, thereby causing loss to the Employed, owing to their being kept out of possession of their luggage for several months:—

We find:—

- (1) That the passage money was deducted from wages due at the rate of £1 per month, in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement:
- (2) That the Employed were never refused wages when they applied for them—that there is no reason to suppose that they would not have been paid such wages as were due to them at any time, on application—and that the wages due have been credited in their Debit and Credit Accounts:
- (3) That lodging was provided, and that it was not stipulated that the lodging was to be either wholly or partly furnished: and
- (4) That the Proprietors did not agree to provide transport. They agreed to advance and pay the passage from Liverpool to Port Stanley on condition that it was to be reimbursed. No agreement was made by them with regard to transport from Port Stanley to Port Stephens. The Proprietors, nevertheless, paid the cost of such transport.

The Employed, we find, considered that, upon their demand for higher wages being refused, they were entitled to break their agreements, on the ground of a prior breach on the part of the Proprietors. In our judgement this contention is inadmissible, and the Employed were not justified in taking up the position they did.

For some time past, according to the Employed, a bad feeling had existed between them and the Falkland Islanders working on the Station. They were taunted with having entered into Agreements to work for wages less than the ruling rates, and were subjected to other annoyances. We come to the conclusion that it is in these matters that the strike originated, and that the Employed in alleging a breach of contract by the Proprietors, only sought a pretext for justifying a breach by themselves.

We find that the Proprietors, in constructing the Agreements, did not avail themselves of their right under Article 7 to retain out of the wages of the Employed the sum of ten shillings per month. On the other hand the Proprietors have had the services of the Employed for a full year at a low rate of wages, and have been refunded the cost of their passage to the Colony.

While, therefore, we are of opinion that the Employed should be penalised for breach of their Agreements, we are not prepared, after weighing carefully all the circumstances of the case, to award the full amount of damages claimed by the Proprietors against the Employed, namely £20., and do thereby adjudge and determine as follows:—

- (1) That the measure of damages to be paid by the Employed to the Proprietors shall be, in the case of each Employed, the total sum which the Proprietors would have been entitled to retain from the wages due to him had they exercised their right under Article 7 of the

Agreement, in addition to one shilling and six pence per day for every day the Employed were maintained by the Proprietors on and after the day on which the Employed ceased work.

(2) That the Proprietors shall not be allowed the cost of the passage of the Employed from Port Stephens to Port Stanley in connection with the present inquiry, in view of the fact that complaints by them against the Employed for breach of contract could have been heard and determined in West Falkland under section 65 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1903:

(3) That the Debit and Credit accounts rendered by the Proprietors to the Employed (subject to the correction of any manifest errors which may be detected on either side) shall be deemed to be accurate and settled accordingly, and

(4) That the Hiring Agreements entered into between the Proprietors and the Employed shall be and are hereby determined.

Dated at Stanley this 7th day of November, 1907.

(signed) H. E. W. GRANT.

(signed) W. A. HARDING.

APPENDIX B.

AGREEMENT entered into this day of One thousand nine hundred and six BETWEEN the Proprietors of the Sheep Stations known as Port Stephens and Port Edgar in the West Falkland Islands (hereinafter called the Proprietors) by William Carpenter of 5 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, their Agent, of the one part, and (hereinafter referred to as the "Employed") of the other part as follows:—

IN consideration of the wages hereinafter mentioned to be paid by the Proprietors to the Employed, the Employed agree with the Proprietors as follows:—

The Employed will proceed to the said Sheep Stations on board a vessel sailing on — from Liverpool to Port Stanley, and thence as soon as possible by another vessel to Port Stephens aforesaid.

2. The Employed will serve the Proprietors at the said Stations from the time of his arrival at Port Stephens until the expiration of five years, computed from the aforesaid date of sailing from Liverpool during which term of years he will place himself under the orders of Mr.—or other the Manager for the time being of the Proprietors, and will to the utmost of his ability perform whatever duties, and during whatever hours, may be assigned to him by such Manager or other officer of the Proprietors acting under such Manager.

3. The Employed is liable to instant dismissal by the said Manager without compensation in case of drunkenness, disobedience, or other misconduct.

And in consideration of the true and faithful performance by the Employed of this Agreement on his part the Proprietors agree with the Employed as follows:—

4. The Proprietors will pay to the Employed each calendar month during the first year of the said term of years the sum of four pounds, during the second the sum of four pounds 5/-, during the third year the sum of four pounds 10/-, during the fourth year the sum of four pounds 15/-, and during the fifth year the sum of five pounds.

5. The Proprietors will also provide lodging for the Employed at the Stations and butcher's meat for his own consumption at the rate of 2lbs daily.

6. The Proprietors will advance and pay the passage money of the Employed from Liverpool to Port Stanley, and the amount of such passage money is to be deducted from the wages payable to the Employed at the rate of One pound per month until the whole of such passage money is reimbursed to the Proprietors.

7. The sum of ten shillings per month is to be retained by the Proprietors out of the wages payable to the Employed during the said term of years, and if the Employed shall duly fulfil the agreement on his part the total amount so retained is to be paid to the Employed on the expiration of such term of years. The amount so retained shall also be paid to the Employed on the termination of his employment if such termination arises from inability through illness or physical injury to continue such employment.

As witness the hands of the parties thereto.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To THE EDITOR.

I should like to put forward a plea for the Volunteers, if you could find space for it in your valuable paper:—

"Pro Rata" has enumerated the obstacles to Volunteering in your October issue. Peat cutting, gardening, etc., which has been admitted over and over again, and acknowledged by those in authority. But I don't think he gave a fair answer to the question of Colonel Reid "Are we, out here doing all we can to prepare ourselves for the defence of the Empire?" Answer to that was:—"Well now, does anyone seriously think that the British Empire will be held together by the efforts of the Falkland Islands Volunteers, however efficient they may be."

As a Volunteer, I don't think that any effort the corps could be able to make, allowing it to receive the moral, as well as the active support, of the Colony, would be any more than an atom is to a molecule, and a molecule is to the nucleus. But then, Sir, we would be doing all we can, and at present "I fear we are not."

I am to a certain extent in accord with "Pro Rata's" letter, but I must take exception to horse riding in company with the opposite sex, as an inducement against the Volunteer movement. The corps can boast of some of its members, whose senses are not dull to the influence of the fair sex, also those who are fond of riding.

There is one obstacle that has been omitted. That is, the citizens that go to form this portion of the Empire, have been gathered together from all parts of the world. They and their descendants, that have come from outside the Empire, go to make no mean force in our community. To appeal to them on the sentimental ground of patriotism, patriotism would lose some of its force. But since we must "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's", and the Caesars (in the form of their Governments) of other countries, compel services in their armies and navies. Its not too much, (remembering the words of "Pro Rata" we must cultivate a sense of proportion) to expect them to volunteer their services to the Empire to which they belong.

The same remarks apply to all citizens, only with the additional force of patriotism for some.

Now the financial question, when approached with the knowledge that often the nearest way to a man's mind is through his pocket. It must be admitted, that the asset does not commensurate with the outlay. Neither does the asset of the armies and navies of the world commensurate with the outlay. How much a non-productive portion of society is worth to the

society is nil from a Stock Exchange point of view. Since the volunteers do not work for themselves collectively, nor ameliorate the community, it is no use to the community. All the arguments that can be brought against the Volunteers on these grounds can be brought against the Armies and Navies of the world, and also against anyone that stands between the producer and the consumer. I should think the evolution of society has not reached that point where we can do without either. Possibly it appeals to us with more force in a small community, the price paid and benefit derived.

My plea before the Tribunal of Public Opinion is for a little more sentiment. I am aware there exists a line of demarcation between sentiment and the rates, and if we err in this case, let it be on the side of sentiment, because I will make bold to say, that sentiment has moulded and will mould finer and nobler characters than ever mere will.

And now, apologizing for trespassing so far on your valuable space, and on the readers patience, I will subscribe myself an atomic force, F. I. VOLUNTEER.

WHITEHALL, September 9th, 1907.

The KING has been pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the First Class upon Mr. William Henry Pearce, of Islington, near Newcastle, New South Wales, for conspicuous gallantry in saving life on the railway between Maitland and Newcastle, on the 4th December, 1905, as detailed below:—

On the morning of the day mentioned, while the passenger train running between Maitland, and Sydney was approaching Thornton Railway Station, at the rate of 45 miles an hour, a boiler plate of the engine collapsed, and through the opening, about 12 inches square, steam and boiling water were ejected with great force. Both the driver of the engine, James Pead, who has since succumbed to his injuries, and the fireman, Pearce, were severely scalded. Pead was quite incapacitated, and was still exposed to the escaping steam when Pearce, at great personal risk, lifted him to a place of safety behind the bunker tank.

Pearce having endeavoured, without success, to close the throttle valve, climbed over the cab of the engine, along the boiler, to the front of the engine, exposing himself again to the escaping water and steam, and having reached the foot-plate of the engine, and placed one leg in the draw hook for support, he reached under the buffer plank for a distance of about 18 inches, and opened the cock of the air pipe, thus applying the automatic brake and bringing the train to a standstill.

The presentation of the medal, in the name of His Majesty, was performed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, at Government House, Sydney, on the 16th July

THE BOXING DAY SPORTS.

FOR DETAILS SEE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE.

MOUNTED RACE. Costume Race. Ladies' Race. Throwing the Hammer. Putting the Shot. High Jump. Long Jump. Gretna Green Races. &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor has promised a Silver Cup, to be the first prize in the 700 yards race, if won twice in three years to become the winner's property, if won by different men in the three years, the three winners are to race between themselves, and the winner to retain the Cup.

This final race, if necessary, shall take place at the end of the sports held in 1909.

STANLEY FLOWER SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At a Committee Meeting held at Government House on the 18th instant it was decided to hold the Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition on the afternoons and evenings of Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th February 1908, and as an encouragement to children it was agreed to add a special class to the Prize list, viz.—Scholars' Prizes.

A. Best written copy of any two verses of the National Anthem, First prize 3/-, second 2/- (open to children under 10 years of age).

B. Letter or essay having for its subject "My school and its surroundings." First prize 3/-, 2nd 2/- (open to children under 10 years of age).

C. Freehand drawing of any local public building, such as Church, School, or Hall. (Taken from the object itself and not copied). First prize 4/-, second 3/- (open to children under 14 years of age).

Those desiring to enter for A, B, and C, may send in their contributions, accompanied by an entrance fee of 6d. for each letter or drawing, to the Hon. Secretary, or any member of the Committee, on or after the 1st. of February, and not later than 25th February 1908.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26. R. M. S. "Oravia" from Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. T. Watson, Dr. Skottsberg and Mr. Halle.
Nov. 3. Ship "Belford" from Port Talbot.
" 5. "Richard Williams" from Pebble Island.
" 5. "Margaret" from West Falklands.
" 6. R. M. S. "Orita" from Punta Arenas. Pass:—Bishop Every.
Nov. 6. "Gwendolin" from Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. McCarthy, J. Whitlock.
Nov. 8. "Lafonia" from Port Howard.
" 10. Whaling steamers "Admiralen" and "Grib" from Norway.

Nov. 19. R. M. S. "Oriana" from Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Stickney and daughter, Mrs. Foley and baby, Mr. Ivan Foley, Miss Packe, Messrs. J. J. Felton, A. C. Kirwan, D. Fraser, A. G. Day and F. Waterson.

Nov. 19. "Gwendolin" from Teal Inlet.
" 19. "Heroen" from Darwin.
" 20. "Malvina" from Fitzroy.
" 22. "Samson" from Darwin. Pass:—Bishop Every, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Dr. Foley, Mr. Girling.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26. R. M. S. "Oravia" for Valparaiso. Pass:—Mr. L. Williams, Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson.

Oct. 31. "Gwendolin" for Darwin.

" 31. "Lafonia" for Fox Bay.

Nov. 1. "Malvina" for Fitzroy, Walker Creek.

" 6. R. M. S. "Orita" for Liverpool. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Acock, Captain Wilson, Mr. J. B. McConomy.

Nov. 13. "Admiralen" and "Hauken" for New Is.

" 13. "Grib" for Spring Point.

" 13. "Samson" for Darwin. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss Walker, Mrs. McCarthy, Bishop Every, Messrs. Girling, McGarr, Richardson, Cherry and C. Rowlands.

Nov. 13. "Gwendolin" for Teal Inlet. Pass:—Mrs. Rowen, and the Misses Pitaluga.

Nov. 13. "Richard Williams" for Pebble.

" 18. "Lafonia" for Spring Point, Weddel, etc. Pass:—Dr. Skottsberg and Mr. Halle.

Nov. 9. R. M. S. "Oriana" for Valparaiso. Pass:—Bishop Every, Captain Jergensen, Messrs. J. Lewis, and E. Binnie.

Nov. 26. "Gwendolin" for Darwin and Fox Bay. Pass:—Dr. and Mrs. Foley, and baby, Mr. Ivan Foley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stickney and daughter, Miss Packe, Mr. Waterson, D. Fraser and Alec McLaren.

BAZAAR in aid of The Sister's School Fund will be held in the new Building and School on Monday evening December 16th 1907.

Great opportunity of buying fancy goods and suitable articles for presentation and Christmas gifts.

The door will open at 6.30. p. m. Admission Sixpence. All contributions whether in kind or of personal assistance, will be gratefully received by The Sister Superior.

Please send cakes for the Refreshment Stall, or flowers etc. on Monday afternoon 16th Dec.

Public Entertainment and Examinations.

On Monday the 9th, and Tuesday the 10th of December at half past six p. m. the examinations of the children of Saint Mary's School will take place.

On Wednesday the 11th, at 6.30. p. m. an Entertainment will be held, to which, as well as to the afore mentioned examinations, the public are invited. Fee for the Entertainment, 6d. for children, 1/- adults. (Advertisement)

The Bazaar

in aid of the
SUSTENTATION FUND.

It is proposed to hold the annual Bazaar about the middle of March next, and the Committee venture to appeal for help from those living in the camps and elsewhere. Any articles for the furnishing of the stalls forwarded to Mrs. Girling will be gratefully acknowledged.

The committee consists of the following:--

MRS. MANNAN.
MRS. HARDY.
MRS. PACKE.
MRS. GIRLING.
MRS. REID.
MRS. WATT.
MISS HILL.
MRS. HALL.
MRS. THOMAS.
MISS KIRWAN. *Hon. Sec.*

Scotch made Boots

Excell all others for DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS
and FITTING, OUR BOOTS ARE SCOTCH.

We guarantee every pair to give satisfaction.

Write for our Price List. We send it
Post Free anywhere. Everything in
Footwear described. Below is an extract
from it:—



MEN'S STRONG FARM BOOTS

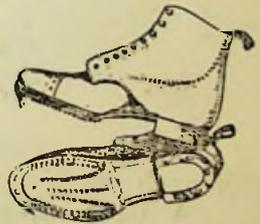
made of stout Home tanned leather and
manufactured on a special spring last to give the feet ease.

Jackets, Toeplates and Heelplates, 10/6. Special quality
sewed round. Carriage to the Falklands on these Boots
about 2/- per pair extra.

You would be delighted with the boots. We sell hundreds
of pairs all over the world.

Our Business started in 1835, a recommendation in itself.

BROWN & SON, Boot Manufacturers,
315 Argyle St. Glasgow.



Globe Store.

The following Goods are expected
for the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

by Steamer due on the 18th 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 bridles, &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. Zuu Buk the new cure for Exema, cuts, &c.

Bronchitis kettles. Feeding cups. Camphor in blocks

Linoleams, 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.