JANUARY 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE. No. 10. VOL XV.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY.-Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Hurst, Honorary Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. John Evans and Mr J. G. Poppy, Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

BIRTHS

Anson. The Chartres, Dec. 29th, the wife of C. G. A. Anson Esq. of a son.

HANSEN. Speedwell Island, Nov. 26th, the wife of Charles Hansen, of a daughter.

HARDY. Stanley, Dec. 21st. the wife of Walter Hardy, of a daughter:

MIDDLETON. Laguna Isla, Dec. 11th, the wife of Lindsay Middleton, of a daughter,

Morrison. Mount Pleasant, Dec. 17th, the wife of Kenneth Morrison, of a daughter.

Newing. Stanley, Jan, 2nd, 1904, the wife of Henry Newing, of a son. Survived birth 25 hours.

RUTTER. , Jan. 3rd, the wife of Harry Rutter, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Helford. Southsea, Nov. 5th. Charles Hulford, late Chief Engineer H. M. S. "Ready."

SEDGWICK. Stanley, Dec. 31st, Henry Horace Sedgwick, Aged 35 years.

Brown. Stanley, Jan. 8th, 1904, Alfred Brown, aged 46 years.

Biggs. Darwin, , 16th, Gertrude Biggs, aged 22 years.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

We regret most deeply to have to record the death of Henry Horace Sedgwick. His illness was very brief, only ten days and he was unconscious for some time before he died. He had been four-teen years in the Colony. His fine appearance and genial manner made him a general favorite. He was a member of the Volunteers and was a keen and brilliant shot. He leaves a wife and four young boys and to them we all extend our sincere sympathy.

ALFRED Brown was a sailor on the "Fortuna" when he met with his untimely death. On Friday night 8th Jan., between 10 30 and 11 o'clock some cries were heard coming from the direction of the stone jetty. A party of men went down to see what was going on and discovered that Brown had disappeared. His dead body was ultimately found in the water. An inquest was held on the following Monday when the doctor gave it as his opinion that death was due to drowning. Brown joined the "Fortuna" when she refitted at Monte Video. He was German by birth but had been over twenty years in America.

The news came in since going to press that Gertrude Biggs, second daughter of Mr. W. Biggs jr. had died on Saturday morning 16th Jan. She was ill with bronchitis and influenza for over ten days. She was to have been married in a few weeks time. The news of her death was a great shock to all friends in Stanley. and much sympathy is felt for her parents and family.

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

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4/- per half page; 8/- tor a whole page : £1 1Cs. per half page per annum;
£3 whole page per annum; Charge for inclosing Circulars:—5/per month; for steple-fastening Circulars, 7/6.

The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that copies can always be obtained at that time.



Vol., XV. No. 10.

16th, Gerrade Figgs, agod 22 years. JANUARY 1904.

Darwin PRICE FOURPENCE.

MOTTOES for the YEAR 1904. and Resemble and

Walk worthy of the vocation (calling), where with ye are called. Ephesians 4, 1.

I. 1. St. Paul arges Christians to "buy up the opportunity" or, to "Buy off from its present slavery the time, season or occasion" God has

2. Joseph did so in Egypt, during the thirteen years of his slavery and imprisonment under a false accusation; serving his God, doing the duty which came to his hand, either as a slave or as a prisoner; when the "call" came, he was prepared to act as Prime Minister over a higher service in a wider life.

vet he used his prison as a pulpit and from thence preached Christ throughout the whole known world, partly by his personal teaching and work among the Roman soldiers, and partly by his

3. We are to "buy off" time from mere purposeless drifting or from direct foolish indulgence in sin. A derelict at sea (descried ship) wise Christian, a very serious and permanent
is supposed to 'live' but a very short time—a effect on life. The question should be month or so—it soon drifts on rocks of reefs II. What is the most energizing which word or is supposed to "live" but a very short time-a month or so—it suon drifts on rocks of reefs II. What is the most energizing watch word or and is broken up. Such is the end of every month for the year (1904) or for life? The cry and is broken up. Such is the end of every mount for the life lived without the rudder of practical faith of St. Pauls life lived without the rudder of practical faith of St. Pauls lived with the rudder of practical faith of St. Pauls lived with the rudder of practical faith of St. Pauls lived with the rudder of do?"

In Cold such in nearly every case, drift fur- "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" in God such, in nearly every case, drift further and further from God, until life ends in Acts 3.6cin and total forgetfulness of anything higher than the And, his own answer to his own cry :—"Walk animal life of the body, or in open, shameless sin.

It is a great sign of the presence of God's Redeem the time, for the days are nevel as one who has to account for the things done are not claim Ephesians 5, 46; min, the body; if not while had the body; most Lord, what will Thou have me to do? Act 9, 6502 certainly in the future life after deathery most "bought up"?" or thus "redeemed" or

(1) Present time is our own, in our power while it lasts. We can use or misuse it as we please. Sowing the seed of happiness on sorrow, of life or death, using time in the service of God or the devil. There can be no middle or neutral ground at user yet rold seswalled see

(2) Every moment avails for growth, true growth, the growth of the spirit, in holiness, knowledge, love, preparation for eternity, a

all the land of Egypt. Me sixidon in drive the new of3) Time very soon glides by and passes swift-Paul himself wrote the Ephesians while a solly from our recall. How many would recall the prisoner for Christ's sake, chained to a soldier: year (1903) which has now run its course? The murderer awaiting execution, counts each dia. at last each hour and then each minute. Death coming to most more or less unexpectedly saves us from this prolonged agony; but it is just as true in our case as in that of the condemned, that time waits for none. 10

worthy of the vocation (Christian calling) where with ye are called." Ephesians 4. 1.

1. A king is called to his high office by the voice of the nation: but there must be the formal ceremony of setting him apart by some act and form of words. In the case of our king (as in Old Testament history, with the Jewish prophets, priests and kings), this act was the anointing—in the form of the cross—with oil from a golden spoon on the crown of the head and on the palm of each hand.

We Christians are called by the sign and seal

of baptism.

2. To what are we called? To renounce; to believe; to obey. To renounce the devil with all his works: to believe all the Articles of the Christian faith as contained in Scripture: to obey God's holy will and commandments as revealed to us in the Bible.

(1) We are soldiers fighting under the banner of the cross of Jesus Christ against sin in ourselves, temptations to sin from men and demons.

(2) We are servants of Christ with work to do:—"I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done." John 13, 15.

(3) We are kings of Jesus ruling over ourselves:— "Keeping the body in self-control, soberness and purity."

(1) We are Christian priests offering up to Christ Jesus ourselves, our souls and bodies, an

intelligent, holy and living sacrifice."

(5) Who is able to do all this?—"I pray unto God to give me His grace (spiritual help) that I may continue in the same unto my life's end. "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." Philippians 4. 13. "By the grace of God I am what I am; and His grace which was bestowed upon me was not in vain: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me." I Corinthians 15, 10.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE Examinations were held during the last week in November. Ninety-three children presented themselves for examination, fourteen less than in the previous year; the cause being due chiefly to sickness. Thirty-three prizes were awarded this year as against eighty-one last year. The reason for so great a failing off lies partly in the inattention of the children when being taught in school, and partly in not learning the lessons week by week laid down in the Calendar, with a copy of which each child is supplied.

The Sunday School cannot do more than help the parents in the religious teaching of their children. When there is an interest taken at home in the work of the latter, and regular attendance insisted on, then, as a rule is real

progress made.

The following is a list of those who won prizes. FOR ATTENDANCE. Alice Bender and Ivy Mannan who gained highest number of marks (94).

Walter Summers (93), Lizzie Henriksen (901). Division III. Alice Bender, Ivy Mannan, Dolly Cletheroe and Mand Aldridge all gained first prizes.

Division II. Robert Hurst, second prize; Lily Biggs, Ella Biggs and Lizzie Henriksen, third

prizes.

DIVISION I. Darwin Watson, Gertie Aldridge, Nellie Aldridge and Lena Aldridge, first prizes. Phobe Biggs and Henry Aldridge, second prizes; Pearl Hardy and Lizzie Reive, third prizes (the latter earned her prize entirely by marks for weekly learned lessons; she was unable to attend the examination owing to the death of her brother. INFANTS UPPER DIVISION. Vincent Summers, first prize; Robert Reive, James Goss, Arthur Kelway and Titia Carey, second prizes; Isabel Rutter, third prize.

INFANTS UPPER DIVISION. Marion Binnie, first

prize; Horace Aldridge, third prize,

INFANTS LOWER DIVISION. Winnie Biggs, first prize; Louis Aldridge, Eddy Kelway and Alice Rutter, third prizes.

The prizes were distributed by H. E. the Governor on Sunday afternoon the 27th ult. in

the Cathedral.

BAND OF HOPE.

Members in Stanley are reminded that the Subscriptions for 1904 are now due, and we would be glad if you can pay them at the next Meeting.

Anyone, who wishes to have their paper changed, must please give notice of any such

desired change at the same meeting.

The following are the papers in circulation:

Band of Hope British Workman

" " Mercy Cottager & Artisan Children's Friend Prize Little Dots Our Own Gazette , Workwoman
Animal World
Child's Companion
Infant's Magazine
Family Friend
Sunshine

WEDDING.

HE marriage of Miss Amy Paice the 6th daughter of Mr. N. Paice, late of Port Howard with Mr. Richard Waldron Thornhill, eldest son of Mr. Herbert Thornhill of North Devon, took place on Wednesday, Dec. 9th at Christ Church, Port Stanley. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Brandon. The service was choral and the hymns sung were "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," and "How welcome was the call," at the conclusion of the service the wedding march was played.

The bride who was given away by her brother Mr. Herbert Paice, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with lace, with a veil and wreath of

Total Mrks.

No. Age. School. Name.

orange blossoms. The bride also carried a bouquet of white roses and ferns, the gift of Mrs. J. J. Felton. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, her sisters Miss Ethel Mary Paice and Miss Emily Jane Goss Paice, who wore dresses of light blue silk and hats to match. The best man was Mr. John Miller. The presents were numerous and handsome.

After the ceremony a reception was given by the bride's mother, to which 132 people were asked, but the rough weather kept a good few away. There was a dance the same evening, the festivities being kept up till the sun was well up in the morning. The next afternoon Mrs. Thornhill gave a childrens party to which a good many came and greatly enjoyed themselves.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, HE 6th Annual Examination of the Government aided Schools in Stanley, took place in the Government Schools, on December 7th, 8th and 9th last, by A.Moir Esq.M.A. There were presented for examination in Standard VII Govt. 3 R.C. 1 Total IO 22 Įν 17 20 22 III 13 16 " 79 П 11 6 17 17 I 20 16 36 Total in Strds. 77 18 108 Infants 53 38 91 Grand Total 130 69 199 STANDARD VII No. Age. School. Name. Total Mrks. Full Marks 800 yrs. mo. Govt. Alice Bender 14 9 598 2. 13 6 R.C Owen King 595 3. 14 1 Govt. Rupert Durose 593 14 " Ivy Mannan 490 9 STANDARD VI. 13 563 Govt. Robt. Hurst 523 2. 15 õ Jas. Aldridge 3. 13 R.C. Henry Dettleff 501 Govt. May Hardy 4. 13 481 13 11 Reberca Aldridge 366 5. STANDARD V 8 Govt. Oiive Watt 640 13 Maud Aldridge 513 2. 13 3 " 3. James Gleadell 463 12 23 Percy Allan 433 10 4. 11 Walter Etheridge 430 5 R.C. ō. 12 3 Govt. Jim Davis 4296. 12 392 7. 12 10 Ella Biggs " 373 Willie Carey 8. 13 4 27 W. Summers 313

Flossie Hardy

278

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110.	Ağ		COLLON	STANDARD IV. Full	Marks 800
1.	11	6		Lizzie Reive	509
2.	11			Fred Hardy	504
		8	"	Darwin Watson	488
3.	11	2	.,	Manual Watson	475
4.	II	6	77	Norman Watt	
ő.	11	3	711	P. Biggs	472
6.	13	1	R.C.	Mollie Biggs	468
7.	14	11	Govt.	Ellen Carey	467
8.	13	1	7)	Lily Biggs	433
9.	10	3	"	Charlie Newing	420
10.	15	1	12	Nellie Pitaluga	418
11.	13	2	17	Vivian Carev	415
12.	9	11	11	Gertie Aldridge	405
13.		6	,,	Nellie Aldridge	395
14		2	"	Lena Aldridge	388
I5.		7		Arthur Felton	357
16.		10	>>	Aubrey Hardy	352
17.		2	27	Laura Walsh	322
			p"		
18.	11	5	R.C.	Cecil King	320
19.	10	11	Govt.	Jack Davis	290
20,	13	1	33	Eliz. Henrikson	223
			5	STANDARD III	
1.	9	3	Govt.	Henry Aldridge	420
2.	9	8	٠,	Marion Durose	341
3.	9	11		Tom Hardy.	328
4.	11	3	R.C.		327
õ.	10	4	11	Sigrid Enestrom	318
6,	12	•		Bertie Newing	287
7.	13	2	Civi G	Flo. Pauline	279
			29	Fritz Clasen	
8.	12	6	p'd	All - Pal - 11-	272
9.	10	4		Alice Etheridge	270
10,	12	10	,,,	Agnes Blyth	248
11,		II	Govt.	Elste Kelway	242
12,		10	**	Elsie Kelway Ray Carev Harold Aldridge	239
13.	11	11	12	Harold Aldridge	233
14.	10	2	**	Richard Clifton	227
15,	10	0	R.C.	Cissie Ketway	206
16.	13	6	Govt.	Connie Bender	176
			,	STANDARD II	
1.	9	5	R.C.		478
2.	8			Girlie Rutter	467
3,	8	4		Percy Enestrom	450
4.	10	7	Govt.	Nellie Rummel	439
, 5,	9	2	37	Cyril Williams	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
6.	10	6	>>	Frank Gleadell	7430
7.	9	. 4	199 %	John Harries	4.29
8,	S	3	33	Markham Lewis	415
9,	10	6		Pearl Hardy	409
10.	10	11	27	Sarah Haraies	400
11.	10	4	R.C.	Lillie Henrikson	376
12.	13	0		Celestina Hubbard	374
13.	8	10			372
14.	10	10	R.C.	Gytiano Paulina	(315
15.		1.1			315
	_	11	Cont	Laura Percich	
16.	9	Ġ			294
17.	9	9	17	Gertie Davis	275
				STANDARD I	
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-11.			Govt		(210
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1	1.11		Govi	John Clark		210
	8		"	Alf. Elmer		210
3	7	1		E. Dixon		210
- (9	•	"	Louis Aldrid	ge	210
í	8		77	Victor Clase	n	210
_ 1	9		R.C.	J. McAtasney		210
ì	13]		A. Porter		210
3	11		77	Annie Watts		210
Ò	2. 8		Govt.	R. Reive		205
	8		77	E. Linney		205
1	9		•,	M. McPhee		205
1	10		71	Tiny Aitker	a	205
-	8		77	M. Binnie		205
3	8		"	Fred Allen		200
1	7	4	R.C.	F. Percich		200
(8	3. 9		Govt.	E. Kelway		190
7	9		77	Jim Binnie		190
1	12		R.C.	Fred Newma	n	190
1	11	C	27	John Celeman		190
1	10	2	77	G .Llamosa		190
(4	. 8		Govt.	E. Aldridge		185
1	7			P. Williams	,	185
1	10		R.C.	B. Buckley		185
3	8		Govt.	Alex McLar	en	185
ີ້ ລຸ	8		*1	Gladys Davi		180
16	10	1	R.C.	Joe Fsria		170
3	8		2"	Gladys Ethe	ridge	170
7	11		Govt.	John McPhe		165
			R.C.	R. Cartmell		165
8	8			Hugh Wals	h	150
	7		77	John Goss	-	150
	7	8	"	L King		150
9	7	Ü	23	Ed. McAta	SDEV	I45
1	8	2	"	B. Poole	50	145
	U		27	D. I OOK		140

Darwin Harbour, 21st December, 1903.

THE HON. W. A. THOMPSON, STANLEY.

Sir

I have the honour to send herewith Lists of marks (in order of merit) obtained by the pupils examined by me, in the Government School Stanley, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month.

I also submit a few remarks on the general results.

I would first draw attention to the fact, that a period of only nine months had elapsed from the date of the examination of the previous year, which undoubtedly accounts, in a great measure for the weakness in Arithmetic, in some of the Standards.

Given the full year, there should be little difficulty for a class to work correctly 60 o/o on an average of the arithmetical tests, if they are of a fairly easy type. I shall shew the percentage, when I come to the Standards.

The Geography paper was done most brilliantly by the higher Standards. A good commercial grip has been obtained of the Empire and the

Colonies, which after all is of more value than mere lists of capes &c.

The papers of No.11 (O.Watt) Std. V, are especially worthy of commendation. I have seldom seen in this standard a better all round set.

INFANT DEPARTMENT. This Department is, as usual, thoroughly and efficiently taught.

Standard I did exceptionally good work, making it hard to differentiate individual merit.

STANDARD II. This Standard had a good grasp of all the work professed.

STANDARD III. Arithmetic weak. 22 sums out of a possible of 64 were done correctly by 16 pupils, giving an average percentage of only 34-4 sums done correctly.

Geography leaves room for improvement.

STANDARD IV made a very creditable appearance.

In arithmetic average percentage of sums done correctly 49.5.

Other subjects were successfully taught.

STANDARD V. Average percentage of sums worked correctly 43.5

Pupil No.11, (O.Watt) especially distinguished, by obtaining 80 o/o marks all over, and 127 more than the next on the list.

This is a good all round Standard.

STANDARD VI. Average percentage of sums done correctly 24—which is very low.

Excellent papers were given in, on the other subjects.

No. 9 (Robert Hurst) gave in a brilliant Geography paper scoring 94 o/o

STANDARD VII. Average percentage of sums done correctly '70, a very good average.

Papers all well done on the whole.

STANDARDS IV. V. VI. VII. Grammar.

Analysis somewhat weak, the participial phrase in the sentence, being treated by the majority as a simple sentence.

The rest of the paper in this always difficult subject was well done.

Composition. The short narrative given was somewhat beyond the powers of Standard IV, though some creditable attempts were made.

The difference between the "direct" and "indirect" form of sentence is not sufficiently understood, quotation marks being used indifferently with both forms.

The examination in my opinion was very satisfactory, giving ample proof of the hard work and enthusiasm of the teachers.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

ALEX. MOIR M. A.

Examiner.

ENGLAND IN OUR COLONIES.

THE WALKING CRAZE EXTENDED TO THE FALKLANDS.

On Saturday, November 28th, the "Walking" Match took place after being postponed for a week, owing to the "Nymphe" having to leave the harbour for a short cruise, though there were many who did not understand the idea of such a thing, it being something cut of the usual routine of the Falklands.

The Walk came off with great success to the amusement of all those who turned out to see it and by the smiling faces of the of H. M. S. "Nymphe" and their co-walkers on shore, it could be seen they were satisfied that once again their small efforts had met with so much success.

Everything went off in splendid style. The walk started from the Gazette Board to the Peninsular fence and back, finishing at the Dockyard gate. There were 37 Entries and as fancy dress was invited, so many and various were the styles of dresses used, it was hard to tell who they really were. Mesers. Haines and Harvey of H. M. S. "Nymphe" were very good at the "Cake" Walk, though to see it at its best a Stanley road is not quite smooth enough to go through this style of dance.

Among the costumes could be seen many of the "Nymphe's" Minstrel troupe, Costers, Niggers, Ladies, etc, as they appeared at the several concerts given by them during their cruise up the Rivers a few months previously under the leadership of Mr. H. E. Biddle R. N., who is the leading figure in anything which spells sport or pastime for the little sloop's crew. And as usual he was again to the fore as their treasurer and helper for the walk. Miss Gussie Harker, one of the Ladies of the "Nymphe," was out as usual with her pet scheme of collecting for the Pearson's Fresh Air Fund and we are pleased to know that £1 13. 6 has been remitted to that fund as the result of her efforts.

The Walk was started at three o'clock by Licut. N. C. A. Moore R. N. assisted by Mr. Biddle and it could be seen at once that many did not intend to go far, but those who went the course deserve the greatest praise for the way in wnich they covered the ground. Mr. F. Lellman, the winner of the first prize for Kelpers, walked in excellent style doing the distance in 1hr. 7min.; the second prize being won by Mr. R. Dettleffe, who covered the distance in 1hr. 7min. 50sec.; the third man in being Mr. Osborne, Stoker of H. M. S. "Nymphe," who took first prize for Naval men, and his time was 1hr. 9min. 40sec.; the fourth prize being won by Mr. W. Mannan, followed by Mr. Albert Hardy 5th and Mr. R. Atkins 6th.

Mr. Harding of Stanley very kindly did duty as judge and had rather a difficult task to distinguish the funny walkers from the real ones as they came to the gate.

After the finish His Excellency Govenor W. Grey-Wilson C. M. G., made a very neat little speech in which he spoke of the efforts of the "Nymphe" to cheer the community of Stanley and spoke a few encouraging words to the men of Stanley. telling them to remember that the 'Nymphe's" men would go away and tell the other ships to come and try and win from Mr. Lellman the Championship he now held.

Miss Sewell very kindly gave away the prizes, which consisted of two firsts of £2 10, 2nd prize £2. and 3rd £1., the money having been subscribed by the leading residents of Stanley and others of H. M. S. "Nymphe." After the prizes had been distributed three cheers were called for by Mr. Biddle for Miss Sewell for her kindness in being present to give the Prizes, after which the company went their several ways to talk over the great event of the First Walk in the Falklands.

The Committee is to be congratulated on their efforts and for the able manner in which everything was carried out without a hitch; they consisted of the following:—

Messrs. T. Atherton, F. Buse, C. Kelway.

" J. H. Woods H. M. S. "Nymphe." " J. Mc'Intosh

Will you kindly acknowledge through the

" G. H. Impitt N.B. Time given taken by V. A. H. B.

COMMUNICATED.

H. M. S. "NYMPHE."

Dear Sir,

F. I. Magazine the thanks of the "Walking" committee to the following Residents of Stanley for the handsome subscriptions received. W. Grev-Wilson C. M. G. Mr. J. J. Felton 0 Dr. Hamilton 0 Dean Brandon 5 0 Mrs. Dean 5 0 Rev. P.J.Diamond 5 0 Mr. Harding 5 0 " L. Williams 5 Consul Rowen 5 Mr. H. Rummel 5 " J. Harten " E. Rutter " W. R. Hardy 2 " H. Shires õ 0 " J. Aldridge

" F. Lellman	5	0
" R. Atkins	5	0
H. M. S. "NYMPHE."	Marin S	
Commander Jervoise	10	0
Lieut. N. C. A. Moore	10	0
" Wilkinson	5	0
" Watson	5	Ŏ
" Pearcey	5	0
Dr. Waterfield	5	(

ŏ Engineer Sub Lieut. Coomber ō Paymaster F. Mitchell 5 0 Mr. H. E. Biddle

HENRY E. BIDDLE GUNNER R. N.

HON. TREASURER AND SEC.

PORT HOWARD RACES.

N the 24th Dec. 1903, favoured by splendid weather a very pleasant afternoon's sport was enjoyed on Shag Cove sands. Messrs. A. M. Leonard and J. Harvey efficiated as judges and Mr. Geo. Johnson acted as starter.

400 yards.

Jockeys. A. V. Lee 1. Mr. A. V. Lee's Sceptre 2. " F. Lee's Blue Bell F. Lee 3. " A.M.Leonard's Royal Flush Thos. Lee Fourteen ran. A good race won by a length. A length separated 2nd and 3rd.

600 yards. F. Lee 1. Mr. F. Lee's Gilpin p.p. 2. , A. M. Leonard's Royal Flush E. Lee " J. Skilling's Rough Side J J. Lee

Eight ran. Won by 2 lengths. A length between 2nd and 3rd.

500 yards.

1. Mr. Thos. Lee's Faith Thos. Lee 2. " F. Lee's Silence F. Lee 3. " J. Skilling's Donovan F. Little Nine ran. Won easily. Two lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

1000 yards.

1. Mr. Thos. Lee's Faith Thos. Lee F. Lee 2. " F. Lee's Gilpin 3. ., A. M. Leonard's St. McLow Nine ran. Won by half a length, same dis-., A. M. Leonard's St. McLow A.V.Lee tance between 2nd and 3rd.

700 YARDS. CONSOLATION RACE. 1. Mr. J. J. Lee's Mermaid J. J. Lec 2. " J. Skilling's Busybody F. Lee

3. " Thos. Lee's Sarah Bernhart Thos.Lee Six ran. Won by a length. Half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

After the above had been run 4 or 5 friendly matches were ridden.

In the evening there was a dance at Second Creek, for which Mr. Braxton, with his usual kindness provided the music. Some good songs were rendered by Messrs. W. Hannaford, S. Cullen, A. Acock, T. Simpson, T. Braxton, F. Little.

The thanks of all present are due to Mrs. J. Skilling and Mrs. Tom Braxton who catered for the inner man. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 'ong after daylight, and so ended one of the most enjoyable holidays ever spent in Port Howard. COMMUNICATED.

BOXING DAY IN STANLEY.

A number of Camp visitors as usual being in for their Christmas holidays, they seemed to have a lively time of it, there generally being some horse racing on the sands. But the morning being rather rough and squally, they did not seem to care about turning out until well on after the dinner hour when you could see horses here and there getting saddled up for the race course. After arriving there, the weather got still worse but amidst the wind rain and storm of sand drift there was a few good gallops along the course. Very few horses were there in a fit condition for running. The principal event of the day was a challenge race taken up on the course between J. Allen's Grey mare and Dun-can R. Watson's Aliasan horse Prince, distance 500 yards for five pounds, Prince coming in an easy winner although the distance and the storm were greatly against him and carrying heavy ONE WHO WAS THERE.

DARWIN RACES.

Owing to the general races being postponed until after the sheep shearing was over Mr. Allan Camp manager, gave the men permission to run their horses as usual and not to be deprived of their sport and holiday. A number of the men brought their horses forward in very good condition and order for running. The day being fine brought out a good number of people, not so many visitors being there as in former years, never-the-less a very enjoyable time was spent on the race course, and the old event of 35 years standing proved still the same and very satisfactory. Everything went off with the greatest of pleasure and encouragement, eight or nine races being run, yet amongst the lot the p incipal and most interesting race was the challenge race between Norman Atkins and Henry Phillips which was very keenly contested from start to finish, distance 300 yards, the horses reaching the winning post almost at the same moment. 1. Mr. H. Phillips' Horse. Jockey H. Campbell.

2. F. I. Co's Horse. N. Aitken. ..

This closed the days proceedings every one well pleased. A VISITOR.

A VISIT TO PUNTA ARENAS, CHILI, AND UP THE COAST OF PATAGONIA. SPRING 1903.

N the South everything looked very well, the season being very good and where, there was plenty of water, grazing was good and stock looking very well, but away up North as far as Santa Cruz and San Julian the general outcry was the dry weather, as they had no rain for

mentls, only passing showers that did little or in good, and the ground naturally being dry everything seemed parched and burnt up for the want of water. The stock were in rather poor condition, yet the wool and skins markets being very good the farmers may get a fair average price for their produce. Fat stock in great demand both in the north and south.

In Punta Arenas there seems to be a great improvement in the course of the last few years.

I here met with our friend Mr. Breen, a very popular and much respected friend of the Stanley people. He gave me a very kind invitation and reception to the College of St. Joseph.

As you enter the spacious buildings, everything being enclosed, you first see the school vards and play ground for the children and class rooms. Then you visit the Museum, a large room filled with nearly a little of everything from South American curios and fossils, birds and eggshells of nearly every description, and a very large Condor of the Andes Family of the Meldino, almost extinct found in Experonzo. One thing that attracts your attention is a horse skin with hair as long as any sheep wool, one of the last of a wild breed found in South America. Also a lot of beautiful work done by the Indians. The whale is also worth a sight. Then you view the interior of the Chapel, really beautifully done up and finished in the most artistic manner. The whole building of itself commands the stranger's attention, being superior to all the others, having clock and bells complete and does great credit to all Punta Arenas and those connected with the College. A VISITOR.

BURNING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

With the last West Falkland mail, the schooner "Hornet" brought into Stanley the captain and crew of the American ship "Clarrence M. Bement," 23 all told. This vessel was bound from Newport to San Francisco with coal, and was owned by Mr. Hume of San Francisco, to whom also the "Willscott," now undergoing repairs at this port also belongs.

It appears that the "Clarence M. Bement was chartered to take this coal from another vessel which had received some damages, and Captain Grant thought there was no danger of spontaneous combustion owing to the fact that the coal had been so long on board the first ship and was turned over and restored in his vessel. All went well until the 22nd of December when the ship's course being then due south, and her position about 70 miles off Staten Island, the second officer noticed smoke issuing from one of the ventilators. Efforts were made to prevent the spread of the fire, but so rapidly did the temperature rise that it was decided,

on the same evening to run back the Falkland

As soon, however, as the vessel began to run before the wind the fire gained upon them with giant strides and it was soon evident that the vessel would never be able to reach Stanley. The boats were got ready and provisioned, and on the afternoon of the 24th, when about three miles to the Eastward of Port Edgar, both anchors were let go in 35 fathoms of water, and the crew took to the boats. The masts had all gone by the board, the decks had burnt away, but as last seen the hull remained riding to her anchors.

The crew made for Port Edgar, but finding no one there they pulled round to Fox Bay. arriving there on the morning of Christmas Day, and were well cared for by Mr. Buckworth until the arrival of the Hornet a week later.

Since their arrival in Stanley the crew have been paid off by the American Consul, and will be sent up to Monte Video by the next mail steamer. Captain Grant goes by R. M. S. Victoria to Valparaiso, en route for San Francisco

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 18. Fair Rosamond from North Arm,
 - " 20. Hornet from North Arm.
 - " " Fortuna from San Carlos &c.
 - Rippling Wave from Gallegos.
 - , 1 Reppeny of a State North Arm.
 - " 27. Oravia from Liverpool. Passengers:-H. Waldron Esq. Mr. and Mrs. M. Buckworth and 2 maids, Mrs. Atherton & son, Mr. J. Aitken, H. Bennett Esq.
- Jan. 4. Fair Rosamond from North Arm.
 - 5. Hornet from Fox Bay.
 - 5. Fortuna from Darwin. Pass :- Rev. C. K. and Mrs. Blount and 2 children.
 - 6. Oropesa from Valparaiso. Pass :-Mr. Peaker.
 - 6. Richard Williams from Pebble. Pass: Mr. and Mrs. McAskill and children.
 - 7. H. M. S. Dwarf from Monte Video.
 - 14. Hornet from North Arm. Mrs. John Fell.

DEPARTURES.

- Dec. 19. Fair Rosamond for North Arm.
 - ,, 22. Rippling Wave for Sandy Point.
 - " 27. Oravia for Valparaiso.
 - " 29. Hornet for Fox Bay &c.
 - " 29. Fortuna for Darwin &c.
 - ., 30. Fair Rosamond for North Arm.
- Jan. 6. Oropesa for Liverpool.
 - 7. Hornet for North Arm.
 - 8. H. M. S. Beagle for Monte Video.
 - " 12. Fair Rosamond for Teal Inlet &c.
 - ,, 13. Fortuna for Fox Bay, Beaver, Dunnose Head, Hill Cove &c. Pass:-H. Waldron Esq. Mr. and Mrs. M. Buckworth & two maids.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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Treasurer.

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may be purchased at the Government	nt Offices:—
Power of Attorney in English or Spanish	6d. each.
Conveying Deed / Forms of Will	2/6 ,,
	1/- ,,
Customs Bills of Entry	₫d. ,,

FOR SALE.

1 Iron bedstead. Black & brass. 6'6" x 4'6"

1 double wove wire spring mattress

I pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains

1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking,

Complete as above ... £7 0 0

1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath ... £6 0 0

1 Ewart's patent Geyser with pipe to connect with cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour £9 0 0

The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xmas Harbour, but no further freights will be paid.

Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Chartres," or to the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, Stanley.

LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, almost new. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to M. Willis, Printing Office.

DWELLING HOUSE, Washing House—containing Two Copper Boilers; Two Peat Sheds: Three 400 gallon Tanks: One Stable: Two other Sheds.

Situated in the centre of Stanley: standing on a large plot of land; the unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation.

Might be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to James Sharp, Stanley.

PARCEIS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 of 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4.

Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

EVELYN STATION.

All persons are cautioned against Shooting, hunting or destroying any wild ducks or small birds—or of robbing them of their eggs—or of fishing in any of the rivers or streams on the above estate unless by permission of the manager or proprietor J. J. FELTON

Mrs. Robert Yates takes in washing, or if required, goes out washing and charing by the day.

COURT TRIEDER

Lists for agrand

adies Silk ties, Collars.

BINOCULAR and

MONOCULAR GLASSES.

invites, the General Public of Stanley to call and see his grand Selection of Goods Comprising:—

Handkerchiefe,

Aprons, Skirts

definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced to the bas expected age.

Advertised Price.

Binocular.

No.

Magnification

Price.

A 10 3 Diameters

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Printer of Children Chiefe Chiefe and Town complete the brught

Monocular.

E 10 3 Diameters.

£2 5 0

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Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,
Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

goradi Talie.Dur

KELPERIUSTORE,

MONOCULAR GLASSES

Invites the General Public of Stanley to call and see his grand Selection of Goods Comprising:—

Ladies Silk ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Skirts, Under skirts, Stockings, Gloves, Lackets of me Beautiful sun shades.

Splendid range of Ladies blouses, cheapest in Town houses, Boys' jerseys, and Velvet suits,

WE Also Hold A LARGE AND VARIOUS SELECTION OF Pipes, Pouches, Match boxes, Cigar holders, Knives, Razor strops, Scents'

Walking sticks, etc.

Also Largest and best variety of Toys in Stanley now on view:

Picture frames and photo frames in great variety.

Views of Christ Church with Clock and Tower complete can be bought at the above address from Locket size upwards.

Pictorial post cards of the Falklands sold here.

Any one wanting a HOT BATH can get one at the above address at shortest possible notice, Towels, soap and plenty of HOT WATER for 1/6,

LOOK SMART and get your hair cut shorter at W. R. HARDY'S any time during the week.

a section between the privile of the section of the

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

William Committee of

LUBRICATING

OIL

Is invaluable to farmers at shearing time for sharpening shears etc. etc.

In barrels containing about 40 Galls. Price 40/- per barrel, or retailed at 1/6 per gall in quantities of not less than 5 gallons.

William's Store.

Just Arrived.

Ladies' Jackets, Hats, Dress skirts, Dress lengths, Velveteen blouses, Vyella blouses—The Best and Cheapest in Town. Black jersey jackets, Umbrellas, Corsets of the best makes such as "Prima Donna," "Madame Jean" etc. Walking out shoes, Dancing shoes with two or three straps.

Wedding Rings. Presents in great variety.

Gentlemen's black diagonal suits, best Scotch tweed suits, best Scotch tweed trousers, White shirts, Collars and neckties. Gold plated studs.

Singlets and drawers in great variety. Tweed caps, Hats. Celebrated "Westminster" boots. Dancing shoes with straps over the instep.

William's Store.

FEBRUARY 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE.

HE Ting about 40 Galla Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Select Vestry .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden. Mr. George Hurst, Honorary Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Secretary. Mr. John Evans and Mr J. G. Poppy, Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

AS BIRTHSOM

BIGGs. December 29th, Hope Cottage, the wife of Fred Biggs, of a son.

Biggs. Jimuary 21st, Speedwell Island, the wife of Alfred Biggs, of a daughter.

Morrison. February 5th, Darwin, the wife of Donald Morrison, of a son (Egg Harbour).

February 8th, Salvador, the wife of D. Lehen, of a son. A HOUSE, land and farming haply

DEATHS.

January 19th, High Hill, Darwin, Frederick John Hollen. Aged 52 years. February 6th, John Blunt. Edith R. Balcom. Month is of college & . Wor BLUNT.

January 25th John Flett, Agnes Donoghue. FLETT.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

to the beorge in De Alyl &

FREDERICK HOLLEN, whose death is reported above had been a little sufferer for a year and six months. A severe cold caught after the trying winter of 1902 settled in his system and dropsy appeared. Though confined to his bed and very often unable even to sit up, he was wonderfully patient, and spent his time in reading his little books. Nothing pleased him more than to repeat the hymns he had learnt to those who came to see him. He showed promise of much ability, and was advanced far beyond most children of his age. His parents desire to thank those who so kindly sent him presents during his illness, and their sympathy with them in their trouble.

white was added the man

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

SICOL

STARLDS F'S por hour.

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

The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that conies can always be obtained at that time.

Torse. The embet 89th, Mape Culture, the Roll Riggs, of a sur PO NY with saddle and bridle complete, price £7. Apply GARDENER GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN blanch to site of merch , see grants i mours of

A HOUSE, land and furniture Apply WILLIAM F. WALSH, BARRACK ROAD

A HARRISON'S KNITTING MACHINE in good condition, almost new. 8 needles to an inch. 2 books of instruction and a quantity of wool.

A PIANO in good condition, Apply M. WILLIS, PRINTING Office, STANLEY.

ASSEMBLY ROOM. Though content to be but and fury often anable even to an up, he was wanterfully appear his time to reading his fathe book. Nothing planted him even than to represent the time of reading his time to reading his father to best who cause to see him. He showed promote of much ability, are

Price list of Refreshments at Assembly Billiard Room.

Mason's Wine Coffee Tea Tarts Cakes

-/1 per glass. -/2 " cup. each. from -/1 - -/2 ,,

BILLIARDS 1/6 per hour. BAGATELLE TABLE -/9 per hour.

smoking while actually playing billiards

Section and indicate the state of the state

As Man to Man is so unjust I cannot tell what man to trust, I have trusted so many to my sorrow, Pay to day and trust to-morrow.

CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday:— Dorning Prayer at 10 45 a.m.
" Evening Prayer at, 7, p.m.
Week-days:—Morning Prayer (daily) at [8. 45.
Evening Prayer (Wednesday)
The Solve Communion on the 1st and 3rd Solveys of the month at 12 noon: and on the 2rd, 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.,
CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the
Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.
SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from
SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10. a.m. THE SELECT VESTRY meets on the 3rd Mon-
SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10. a.m.

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.	

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.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

"Undaunted of the Falklands" Lodge
Meetings held in the
Speedwell Coffee Room,
Every Thursday at 7.30., p.m.

All who desire to become members are cordially invited to attend at that hour.

Sec. Bro. Willis.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, JANUARY, 1904.

Number of Congregation Morning 143
Evening 141
Number of Coins Morning 56
Evening 63.
Number at S. School Morning 77.
., ., Afternoon 103
Number of coins in the Offertories :-
o sovereign, O half-sovereign, O crowns, O
four shilling piece, 4 half-crowns, 15 floring
35 shillings, 110 sixpences, 144 threepenny
pieces, 261 pence. 27 half-pence, 1 farthings,

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. JANUART 1904.

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" Sexton	3	0	0
" Blower and Bell Ringer	1	0	0
" E. Binnie keeping order		5	0
, Offertory to Sunday School	1	16	3
" Extra Organ Blowing		4	0
" Washing		2	0
" Printing Hymns		4	0
" F. I. Co. Tin of Varnish		10	6
" Balance for Insurance	13	12	81
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	£20	14	51
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G. HURST, HON. TREAS.

BAPTISMS.

FLEURET. January 23rd, Stanley, Gladys Helena [Fleuret. Pearce. Feb. 3rd, Cape Pembroke, Ines Grey Pearce. Watson., 5th, Moffat Harbour, William [Henry Charles Watson. Morrison., 10th, Darwin, Donald Eweain [Morrison (Egg Harbour). Middleton, 11th, Darwin, Margaret Ann [Middleton, (Lagoona Isla)]

Morrison., 11th, Mount Pleasant. Salvia [Middleton Morrison.

DEAN BRANDON returned from Darwin and Lafonia on Friday, February 12th.





Vor. X.V. No. 11.

FEBRUARY 1904, at

PRICE FOURPENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

By F. J. BIGGER, M. R. I. A.

This Article, of which only portions are printed, appeared in the Church of Ireland Gazette, character. His work is onerous and laborious, Ang. 28th 1903. The writer is an able and a fraught at first with much difficulty and some well known man.

that the proprietors of our dical places of carrying them into full effect. "refreshment" would do well from a business point of view to adopt. En. F. I. M.]

about to speak are honest, straightforward, and above suspicion and not only so, but those who advocate them do so not only by word but by deed.

ord nut by deed.
Our experiment—for it is only that, and morely tentative-is, I will try and satisfy you, worthy of every consideration; it has been tried by other races and peoples with continued success, and in several instances has now been adopted by the State as the best solution of a most difficult problem. The recent beneficent licensing legislation in England, especially the portion prohibiting the sale of drink to those who, all admit, should not be allowed to purchase it, was founded on one of the strong principles of public-house reform, and I have no doubt but in the near future what we are trying experimentally will be enforced legislatively. Even as it is our principles are, I believe, about to be enforced in that great new Colony at the Cape, whose future happiness and prosperity we are all so much interested in at present.

They reformation commences, and these are our lines of attack. First and foremost, a good manager must be got; his fitness for the post is

of the first importance. In this respect we have been jurticularly favoured. He must be able to I grasp the principles of the move nent; he must be a min of firm will, and bear a true, unright disappointment. He must never hesitate to The article (to our minds) contains some hints stand to his principles, and never flinch from

Having such a man, a start is easily made: the drinking-shop becomes a house of refresh-EMPERANCE reforms of the class I am ment. Fool and non-alcohols must have first place, and must be always ready; there must be no delay in serving coffee, or soup, or bread, or sandwiches, none whatever; men must be taught-the class of people, I mean, who continually frequent such places, who would not dream of entering a coffee-stand, who would and do consider they would lose caste by doing so -they must be taught, I say, to feel that there is no degradation in taking coffee instead of whiskey, or a sandwich instead of rum. Once they are satisfied on this score, the battle is more than half won, and such men at once evoke from slavery to liberty.

There is no room for the toper in a reformed inn-the manager knows him and will not supply his cravings; food he may have and tea or soup, and he is induced in many cases to become sober.

The want of good food, or even food at all, is largely responsible for drunkenness, and I say unhesitatingly that the uncomfortable, unsanitury home and defective food drive many a decent man to drink who otherwise would have no such tendency. Fewer drunkards are found where the home is whit it ought to be, and

should be, if man did what was right to his fellow-man.

Of course, there are many travellers and single persons who frequent public-houses for society to them the reformed inn has few temptations, as compared with the usual public-house, practically none.

As a strong stimulus to the manager to force the consumption of food and non-alcohols, he is he is paid a fixed salary with the profits on such things as food, and is not allowed any profit whatever on the sale of alcohols, so even from this point of view his whole personal interests

are against their consumption.

And now let me say I do not wish to minimise in any way the risks, or perhaps even the dangers of our experiment—they are many and varied, and it is our continual anxiety to surmount them as far as possible. We cannot, however, let individual cases rule; we must be guided by the greatest happiness of the greatest

Another source of drnnkenness, and very often crime, is the liquor that is often retailed to the poor man. Anyone who is in the habit of moderately taking alcohol in its different forms, and who knows good liquor from bad liquor, would positively feel poisoned if he had to consume what is supplied in many shops. The Press has recently contained a good deal of information on this subject, and the revelations there made are astounding. The iniquity of manufacturers and blenders has been fully revealed, and there is no doubt but legislation will soon be forthcoming which will deal as drastically with this abuse as it has already done with the adulterer of ordinary food. In the reformed inns this is met by only supplying the very best liquor that can be purchased in the market. To the moderate temperate man this is a matter of supreme importance.

You will thus see that our three most impor-

tant principles are :-

1st. To give food and non-intoxicants the first place in every inn. provided at the cheapest rate, and of the best description.

2nd. Where intoxicants must be supplied, let them be of the best description.

3rd. The elimination of private profit from the sale of intoxicants,

There are many other smaller advantages that circle around a reformed inn. The degradation of the ordinary public-house is largely removed, if not quite nullified. Food and a fire is supplied to the weary traveller or tourist, a great desideratum in a country district, especially now when road-travelling is so largely on the increase.

The loiterer about such places-largely an inevitable quantity—is no longer a sot; we have found that he becomes a decenter and a brighter man, sometimes a wit, often a render of newspapers; his manners and conversation are quickly improved by his surroundings, and soon he begins to feel himself under restraiat and practising self-denial.

Other agencies have never had any influence upon him before, but now he feels he must be a decent citizen; he cannot help it. We have had

several striking examples of this.

There is no elevation of mind to the frequenter of ordinary public-houses; they are essentially vulgar in every respect. Everything offends the eye and the ear. All these are removed, swept away with the tawdry advertisements, and something elevating, or ennobling, or instructive replacing them.

Inevitable good to some extent must ensue from such means. It may not be all we would desire, it certainly is not what many would wish, still we claim good does come, and that quite up to our expectations in our initial effort.

So far our experiments have consisted in acquiring three houses, all with bad reputations, all in places where food was never supplied before, badly as it was wanted. We have not, we firmly believe, interfered in the slightest degree with those working on teetotal lines, nor do we believe we have in anywise induced anyone, young or old, to break from such principles. .

We have made careful calculations of our work in our different houses, and we find that nearly fifty per cent, of the customers are now satisfied with non-alcohols-how many of these would have taken alcohol under ordinary circumstances, of course, we cannot say, but they must have been considerable. We have had practically no drunkenness, and certainly no offences against the law. Where formerly existed drunkenness, debauchery, and lawlessness, we have largely brought about decency and self-restraint. We have the unimpeachable word of local clergy, magistrates, and laity bearing this out, with innumerable testimonies from visitors of every creed and class.

Still we are only experimental. Where we have a fair field such as *Templepatrick, with no other licensed house in the village, we can work our principles to their full with inevitable good results. Where we are surrounded by other houses we have not such an opportunity. When we refuse a customer he goes elsewhere, and is supplied. A drunk man totters into the iun, is refused, and totters out again, and is seen, and the finger is pointed at the Temperance inn, "Did we not see so and so coming out of it drunk?" It is always forgotten to be added that he entered in that condition.

The wisest of men inform us, and believe that total prohibition, even if desirable, is most unlikely in this country—for my own part, I do not believe that it will ever come to pass. Therefore, we advocate regulation and not suppression. The latter is hopeless, and the former immediately remedial and beneficial. I cannot say how the large towns are to be dealt with on our lines, but I have no doubt that wiser heads can work it out, and have already in England commenced operations; but I do feel and know that in a country district, or a village, under favourable anspices, the results are surprisingly good.

I wish to give no enconium to alcohol—none whatever; but its legitimate use by those who desire it, no matter how others might by force wish to prevent them. I for one am not prepared to totally prevent. We look forward to the day when all men shall be free from the slavery of every vice, including that of drunkenness, especially as in my experience it is by no means the worst natures in humanity, but often the best, that are its victims. Let us, then, each and all do something to help along a cause which has for its sole aim and object the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-men.

Our lines may not be your lines, but we are, at least, workers, who are practically carrying to an issue the theories of great and good men, such as Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester, single-hearted men, whose sole desire is the good of others.

NEWS LETTER.

The Scotia, with the Scottish Antarctic Expedition, returned from a visit to Buenos Aires on Sunday, 31st January. She had gone there to be docked and examined but she was found to be free from any damage in spite of her being shut up in the ice for so long. This speaks well for the ship and for those who navigate her. All on board speak very warmly of the kind welcome they received at Buenos Aires. There are of course many of their own countrymen settled there, but the people belonging to the place, also showed a keen appreciation of the achievements of Dr. Bruce and his expedition. Dr. Moreno and his daughter visited the ship, and the visitors book contains many other well-known names. The 'Gladiador," a weekly illustrated paper published in Buenos Aires, contained a number of photographs, of the staff and crew. The same paper has pictures of the French Antarctic expedition, and their ship the Nantilus, which left for the South while the Scotia was in the Plate. Three Argentine gentlemen came back with the Scotia. They have gone on south with her. She left on Tuesday the 9th inst. Dr. Bruce's plan is now as follows. To return to his winter quarters and relieve those whom he left behind. Mr. Mossman however will probably remain there for another year, and will be associated with Sr. Szmula, an Argentine meteorologist. They and the other two argentine gentlemen will carry on research and observation, until they are relieved by the cruiser the Argentine government intends

to send for them. The Scotia will not winter south, but will proceed eastward along the edge of the ice, and return home via Capetown in June or July.

Just a short time before the Scotia went to Buenos Aires, there had been great demonstrations in connection with the relief of the Swedish Expedition by an Argentine cruiser. All were saved, but the good ship Autarctic was, unfortunately, lost in the ice. Those who know say it speaks well for the leaders of the expedition, that they were able to save all their men, keep their spirits up, and bring them so expeditiously to the appointed relief station. Capt. Larsen and his officers were well known here, and we were glad when anxiety concerning their fate, was taken away. One 'Kelper' and he may be proud of the name after this-was on the Anturctic, John Aitken. He has been interviewed by many since his return. Hardship seems to be good for the constitution, as he looks stronger and better than when he went away. We condole with Professor Nordenskjold on the loss of much that must have been of more than intrinsic value, while we congratulate him and those associated with him on their achievements and their safe return.

THE WEATHER.

The abnormal heat and general fineness of some of the past month is worth placing on record. The week beginning 25th January was exceptionally fine. On Friday 29th the thermometer registered seventy degrees of heat in the shade in Stanley. On the 1st February 74 degrees was registered at noon though there was a strong westerly breeze, and on Tuesday 2nd Feb. the thermometer stood at 77 degrees at noon. We doubt if greater heat has been known here for many years. The gardens look well now, the rain and subsequent heat having repaired the damage done by the winds at Christmas thme.

THE HALIFAX SEALING SCHOONERS.

These schooners commenced to arrive in Stanley on the 22nd January, coming direct from the sealing grounds. The Edith Balcom was the first to arrive. She and another had been sighted by the P. S. S. Victoria which got in here a day before them. The other schooners came in very soon after the first arrived until there were nine schooners here. Four of them are painted white and they all look very smart. The Captains and men found many friends waiting to welcome them. According to all accounts it has been a fairly good season. The largest number of seals was taken by the Ola M. Balcom which brought 1600 skins, the Edward Rog being second with somewhere about twelve hundred.

We regret to learn that a schooper with no name showing, visited the Jasen Islands about Christmas time and stole a number of seals. Mr.

Stanley Hansen and a man were out there for could be desired, though on Wednesday the the purpose of watching the seals, when they came across the poachers on the island. They are said to have been armed and to have prevented Mr. Hansen or his companion making signals to the mainland or Carcuss Island. When it is remembered that the sealing out there belongs to a lady, who has to depend very largely on the sealing for her income, all will agree in hoping that the seal theires may soon be caught and properly punished.

PILCHARDS.

During the week beginning 25th January some men noticed a few penguins very industriously engaged in Stanley Harbour. B. Ratcliffe surmising there must be fish in the harbour, made one or two casts with the nets off the stone jetty. But he was three days before he had any success. Then he got a good hand off the Dockyard jetty . and later on the same day (Friday 29th) he got as much as his net would hold on the east side of the West jetty. He calculated that he got 15000 that day. At first it was thought they were herrings, but they were afterwards identitied as Australian pilchards and a similar species of fish is said to be found off the coast of Chili. The largest of them was not more than ten inches long, but the most were much smaller than this. They sold after the first haul at 9d. a dozen, but after the second haul were reduced to 4d. a dozen, and then to 2/6 a bucket of about sixteen dozen. The fish remained in immense shoals round the different jetties for several days, where their numbers were lessened, though not visibly, by boys with hooks fastened one above the other. These they did not buit, but let down the contrivance into the midst of the shoal and "snatched" them-a proceeding well known to salmon poachers. The same fish are reported from Darwin Harbor where Mr. Allan had thousands slaughtered by ai charging a tonite cartridge in the water. A dutiful son thinking his mother in Stanley would like a taste of this strange fish, pickled a few and brought them all the way in, and was very disgusted to find every little boy with strings of them. It is said that the fish were at North Arm also, so probably the whole Islands have shared in this welcome visitation.

DARWIN RACES

The shearing, in all three sections of the F. I. Company, was finished at the beginning of February and the annual races which were formerly held at the New Year were held with other sports on the 9th and 10th under the auspices of the Darwin Harbor Jockey Club. Additional interest was given to the meeting this year, by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, whe, with his neice Miss Sewell left Stanley on the 5th. in the "Fortuna." They were the guests for the week of Mr. and Mrs. Allan. The weather for this festive gathering, was all that

wind was more boisterous than it had been for some time.

The influenza colds, which have been so rife in Darwin lately, have nearly disappeared. A cese of Scarletina was notified as having broken out at Hillside. Mr. D. Earle's boy was very unwell but is reported as better. The usual quarantine notice was posted on the Gazette board in Stanley, in reference to this case. We are glad to say that, so far, no further cases of Scarletina have come to light.

A cricket match was also arranged to be played in Darwin on Thursday 11th inst. Details of all the events of this interesting gathering will be given in the next issue of the Magazine. A PICNIC.

A picnic in connection with the Cathedral Choir and Sunday School t achers and other Church helpers was held on Tuesday 9th Febreary, Sappers Hill was chosen for it this year, partly because it is such an undertaking to get across to the other side, or to Sparrow Cove. with such a number of young people, and also, that now the Naval Range has been shifted, it leaves that remantic spot known as "the kitchen" on the south east corner of the hill, available

for pleasure parties.

The early morning did not invite a picnic, but by 10.30 a.m., the time of starting, the clouds had rolled away. The previsions and water were taken up in a cart, and the party met at the rost Office, a few mounted and the rest ready to put their best foot forward. Eating is generally the chief order of the day at such gatherings, and so at 12.30 we commenced. After lunch the children and young people dispersed in all directions to explore the rocks and gather flowers and roots. Our party was re-inforced, as tea time drew near, by those who could not come in the morning. A picnic would not be a picnic without an incident, and so, just when the kettles were boiling, we found that the caterer had forgotten to bring any tea. A visitor came to the rescue and mounting his gallant steed returned with the needful article in the shortest space of time possible. The carter, who calculated he would have less to carry home, made a great mistake. Not only had he all that was le't, to bring back but also the children who had eaten the rest. They made a merry cartful and went home complaining they had been very much shaken up.

THE NAVAL WORKS.

We regret to state that owing to the grants to this work being exhausted, a large number of respectable men have been thrown out of work. The steam launch has ceased to run to save expense, and will only be used when the weather is too rough for an open boat, We understand there is plenty of work to do when the money is forthcoming,

FIRE AT THE ROSE HOTEL.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning 19th January, the bells of the settlement an nounced that a fire had broken out, and the smoke arising from the back premises of the Rose Hotel, showed that it was there. A large runder of men soon collected, and by their aid alone, the fire was very soon put out. We understand that an attempt was made to get the Fire engine, but, before it could be on the spot, the fire was got under. The back kitchen was burnt out, and had not prompt measures been taken, the whole place would in a very little more time have been past saving. Mr. Aldridges family had to leave their bedrooms without having time to dress. Fortunately the alarm of fire is very seldom heard, but it would be well to organise the Fire Brigade service, so that such contingencies might be met more satisfactorily.

S. MARY'S BAZAAR.

This Bazaar in aid of the Roman Catholic mission and schools was held in the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 4th inst. The evening was favorable and there was a large attendance of those willing to part with their money, in exchange for the numerous fancy and useful articles with which the Stalls were well furnished. We understand that £170 was realized by the sale.

CIVIL SERVICE AND STUDENT NOTES.

Cutting from the Dundee Peoples Journal Sept. 5th 1903.

"An interesting Letter from the Falkland Islands."

Curiously enough by this mail I have had two letters from the Falkland Islands. I do not mean to insult the intelligence of our readers by explaining that these islands lie in a remote place off the extreme of South America, and that they are little resorted to. The leading industry is sheep-rearing, and a fair sprinkling of Scotsmen have gone out there in connection with this industry. There are also a few peripatetic schoolmasters. The rule is that the teacher gets a horse and rides about from farm to farm, leaving some elementary books, and giving a lesson in the passing. His life on the whole is really not unlike that of the old-fashioned chapman or packman. The families dwell so far apart that it is practically impossible to collect children to any convenient centre. The appointment of schoolmaster is under the Colonial Office, presided over by that enterprising and innovating politician, Mr. Chamberlain. In a sense, therefore, it is a Government appointment, but, of course, the number of vacancies is small, and it is only those who have a taste for seclusion that would be likely to enjoy the thing.

But the substance of one of the letters is a little peculiar. Without, therefore, giving any clue to the name of my correspondent, I venture to quote briefly the leading points of his com-munication. "Observing" he says, "in the 'People's Journal' week by week your evident good nature and willingness to answer any questions put to you. I here take the liberty of asking you for information on a subject that you may know something about. What is the hest method of going about the formation of a Limited Liability Company? Let me tell you that, practically speaking, I have no money, but I have the chance of the rights of a large island suitable for the farming of stock and sheep, Fur seals abound on it in large numbers, and. would be a sure source of income in their season. It is pretty well out of the way, and that is the sole reason for it not being occupied at the present time. To equip the undertaking and fully put it in working order would require anything from ten to twenty thousand pounds, but once under weigh, there would be no doubt as to its paying qualities. I understand that there are men at home who make a profession of that sort of work, and I should like to be put into communication with them.

I am sadly afraid my correspondent will not have a big rush of applications for the shares of his proposed Company. I am not sure whether it is Mr. Hooley, or Mr. Whitaker Wright, or Mr. Jabez Balfour that he refers to as speculating in this way. There is little doubt that nobody would entertain for a moment the idea of embarking in such an undertaking unless he had some personal acquaintance with the place and was practically convinced that there was here a really good thing. It would be far better, I think, for my friend to try to interest a few local men, and make a beginning in a small way with money they could raise privately. If they keep their books properly and show a rapidly increas ing profit it would be a simple enough matter, by and by to float the thing into a Company. For a man, however, who has no money to dream of inaugurating such a Company is rather suggestive of the case tried the other day in Glasgow, where a few clerks with a capital of about £7 founded an Insurance Company, and managed to secure premiums to cover risks amounting to nearly a million pounds. The extraordinary story of this bogus Insurance Company says much for the gullibility of human nature. I am certain, however, that I am right in advising my correspondent not to dream of attempting to get any one at the present stage to take part in a big scheme.

Kindly communicated by - Cruikshanks.

*Templepatrick referred to in the address on Temperance is a small village in Co. Antrin Ireland, about the size of Stanley. It has only one public house, though it is the centre of a voting district the population of which numbers over 4000.

HOLIDAYS AT DARWIN.

THE second week in February marked, under the most favourable circumstances, a new departure in the management of the F. I. Co's Camps, in the postponement of the annual holiday and races from the New Year to after shearing. The shearing having all been finished by the end of January, the Holiday Week began on Monday the 8th February, on which day there was an influx of visitors into Darwin. Unusual animation and stir was noticeable; arrivals from a distance; groups of men and boys on "the Green" practising for the Sports; troops of horses galloping past now and

again either going or coming,

Tuesday the 9th had been fixed for the Races and before 10 o'clock riders and pedestrians in large numbers were on their way to the Course. about half an hour's walk away. A big Union Jack and a few tents on a rising ground marked a centre round which were gathered in groups quite a large flock of people-men, women and children and troops of horses. The Governor, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allan, was there, also Dean Brandon-for the first time in all the many years he has been in the Islands! Friends from far and near who had not met for months-probably, in many cases, not since last year's Races, greeted one another and settled themselves in knots about, on the warm dry grass, where there was plenty of room for everybody, and a grand view to be had of all that was going on. No one seemed to mind the close proximity of the horses-racers or travellers alike, tho' they too partook of the general excitement, and at the sound of the bell a few were always ready to start off on their own account. Many of them were gav with ribbons. A programme of the Races was posted up in a conspicuous place and each "event" followed the other in orderly fashion, at due intervals, and was watched by the on-lookers with more or less interest and excitement; men and horses being well known personally or by name to each. In the trotting race it was amusing to notice how difficult it was to prevent the trot breaking into a gallop, the penalty being for each horse and rider to turn once round before continuing the race. In another the riders, in full gallop, had to stop, dismount and pick up a clumsy the' not heavy sack and then gallop away again.

In another, the riders had to off saddle in the middle of the race, ride away, return and gear up again, the judges being very careful to note the completeness with which this had been done.

The weather was ideal; it was bright and warm with just enough wind to prevent it being too hot.

The day's festivities wound up with a dance in the cookhouse.

On the next day, Wednesday, which was equally fine as regards weather, only more windy, the Sports began about 10 30 on "the Green" which is well adapted to anything of this kind and can be as well observed, from the houses, as by speculators on the spot. They were kept up until well on in the afternoon and were of the description usual on such occasions. Races for old men, young men, boys and girls and children; obstacle races, long jumps, flying the pole, tug of war, &c. &c.

Details of both Races and Sports will appear

in the next issue of the Magazine.

During the afternoon Mrs. Allan held a Sale, on a small scale, in the Church, for the benefit of the Church House, when the sum of £19 9 0 was realized. We take the opportunity of heartily thanking our Darwin and other friends for their kind liberality in making numerous purchases.

Another feature of the days amusement was the raffling of a harmonium which has been replaced, in the Church, by an American Organ. Over fifty half-crown tickets were taken up. Mr. Stuart Middleton being the winner. This day also ended with a darce in the cookhouse, and on Thursday there was to be a grand cricket match, but as the Fortana, with H. E. the Governor on board, left in the morning and also other eye witnesses of the previous days amusements we have not yet heard the result.

One feature observable throughout which must be noticed is the utmost good humour and order that prevailed. Unlimited quantities of lemonade &c. were consumed and as far as one could see not too much of the other thing!

The Committee of management have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of all their arrangements.

BAND OF HOPE.

Members in Stanley are reminded that the Subscriptions for 1904 are now due, and we would be glad if you can pay them at the next Meeting.

Anyone, who wishes to have their paper changed, must please give notice of any such

desired change at the same meeting.

The following are the papers in circulation:

Baud of Hope British Workman

... Mercy , Workwoman

Cottager & Artisan Animal World

Child's Companion

Prize Infant's Magazine

Little Dots Family Friend

Our Own Gazette Sunshine

THE PRESENTATION TO MR. HAYES.

Stanley.

February 8th, 1904.

To the Editor F. I. Magazine.

Might I ask you to be kind enough to allow me the opportunity of publishing the enclosed letter in the Magazine?

I feel sure that all those who contributed to the testimonial will be glad to hear that Mr. Hayes has duly received and is pleased with the dressing bag, which, by the way, was chosen after consultation with him.

Yours faithfully

W. C. GIRLING.

Hon. Sec. Tower Fund.

35 Cambridge Terrace Hyde Park, London W.

21st Dec. '03.

My dear Girling

Will you be good enough to convey my very sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor and to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Stanley who so kindly sent me an address and presentation. Any work which I did in connection with the Church Tower was always a pleasure, particularly as I knew the interest you took in the project and the difficulties which were to be encountered in its execution.

I shall always look back with pleasure to my stay amongst you in the Falkland Islands and only hope to be able to meet you all again.

Believe me

Yours very truly

G. P. HAYES.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17. Fair Rosamond from Teal Inlet &c.

" 21. Victoria from Liverpool. Passengers:-W. Hart Bennett Esq, Mrs. Clement, nurse & family.

,, ,, Hornet from Darwin. Passengers:-

" 22. Magellan from Valparaiso.

, , Edith R. Balcom from Halifax.

- ,, , Edward Roy from Sealing Ground.
- ,, 23. Ola M. Balcom ,, ,, ,,
- ..., Leslie L. ,, ,, ,,
- ,, 24. St. Clair
- , , . Agnes G. Donohoe from Halifax.
- " 25. E. B. Marvin "
- " 27. Beatrice L. Corkum " Sealing Ground. " 31. Fortuna from San Carlos, &c. Pass:-Miss Williams, Mrs. Manns, & children
- f maid.

 " Fair Rosamond from Fox Bay &c.

 Pass:-Mr. A. E. Felton & Miss Felton.

Jan. " Scotia from Buenos Aires.

Feb. 5. Hornet from North Arm.

" 3. Orita from Valparaiso.

" 11 Annie E. Larder from St. John's.

11 Fortuna from Darwin. Pass:—His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Brandon, Miss Middleton.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16. Hornet for Darwin.

- ,, 19. Fair Rosamond for Port Louis.
- ", ", Richard Williams for Pebble. Pass:-Mr. & Mrs. D. McAskill & family.
- " 21. Victoria for Valparaiso.

" 23. Magellan for London.

- ,, 24. Fair Rosamond for Fox Bay, &c. &c.
- " 26. Willscot for San Francisco.
- " 27. Hornet for North Arm. Passenger:— Mrs. John Fell.
- ,, 29. H. M. S. Dwarf for Monte Video.

Feb. 3. Orita for Liverpool.

- 4. Fortuna for Darwin. Passengers:—
 His Excellency the Governor & Miss
 Sewell.
- ,, 8. Hornet for Port Howard and N. Arm. Pass:—Mrs. G. Kelway, Miss Aldridge.
- 9. Scotia for South Orkneys.
- ,, 11. Fair Rosamond for Roy Cove and North Arm. Pass: --- Mrs. Clement & family & nurse.

A COMPLAINT.

Every one has been complaining of the absence of tussac from Stanley. There are a great many riding horses in, and more carts than usual, and the want of tussac is therefore felt most severely. With the lighter winds that have prevailed lately and with so many cutters lying idle, it seems unaccountable that this source of making money should be neglected. From the want of rain, all the paddocks are bare, and owing to the prohibition against the importation of Alfalfa and this want of tussac, horse owners are debarred from obtaining any fodder.

To the Editor of the F. I. MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly insert the following in your Magazine.? —

MRS. J. H. WILLIAMS wishes to thank all those who so kindly helped her in the Bazaar for the benefit of St. Mary's Chapel and school.

A sailor who went to work in the camp lately, found that riding and sailing a boat were governed by different rules and explained his difficulties with a horse thus. "You see" he said "I'm used to steering by the other end, and can see better in what trim my craft is. When she jumped we slacked away the main sheet, but when I tried this on the horse it didn't answer no how."

JURY LIST FOR THE YEAR 1904.

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	ca Charles l'en icr.	125 K Dell-Allen	184 Alex Martin
1 John Steel. 2 Robert Hunter. J.	AN TO STATE PROPERTY.	124 H.H. Hennali	185 A. Willis
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6 F. Newman.	67 James McGill.	128 Alex. Moir 129 J. Jones	189 W. Armstrong
7 Joseph Aldridge.	68 J. Lee. 69 John Kelway.	130 F. Mannan	190 Alex M. Pitaluga 191 William Goss
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12 D. Morrison.	73 W.H. Luxton.	134 H. Clement	195 James Lewis
13 A. Ratcliffe.	74 C. Hynain.	135 A. Mercer	196 Richard Aitken
14 M. Steel.	75 B. Browning.	136 William Dettleff	197 R. Jones
15 F. Crook.	76 N. Binnie.		198 F. Birling
16 Walter Campbell.	77 John G. Aldridge.	138 T. Robson	199 L. Newing
17 Fritz Lellman.	The state of the s	139 Alex. Smith	200 John Snith
18 J. Cletheroe.	79 R. Hunter.	140 Wm. Elmer	201 W, Thompson
19 John Robson	86 W. McGill.	141 R. Goodwin 142 L. Berntsen	202 J. Peck, Jr
20 C. Lehen.		143 D. McKenzie	203 M. McKenzie
21 J. Slater. 22 J. Short.	82 D. Watson, 83 E. Bounds.	144 John Ratcliffe	204 Joseph Harries 205 D. Mitchell
23 John I.se.	84 W. Anderson.	145 John Mackay	206 Edwin Rutter
24 A. Gilchrist.	85 G. W. Benney.	146 W. B. Dixon	207 James Steel Junr.
25 G. Hynam.	86 W. Biggs, Jr.	147 E. Robson	208 George, J. Smith.
26 F. I. King.	87 G. Wilkins.	148 C. Short	209 H. Parrin
27 W. Peck.	88 F. Cheek.	149 H. E. Bennett	210 John Felton
28 R. Morrison.	89 G. Jennings.	150 Wm. McDaid, Jr.	211 John McAtasney
29 William. Cletheroe	e. 90 J. McPhee.	151 H. Jones	212 Robert Sharpe
30 Harry. Rutter.	91 Fred Biggs.	152 Finlay Morrison	213 Henry Pitaloga
31 John Davis.	22 Leo Yates.	153 G. I. Turner	214 Hausen Dettleff
32 E.J. Gleadall.		154 James Steel	215 Arthur Barnes
33 D. Middleton.	94 A. McCall.	155 D. Hewitt	216 J. Betts
34 W. G. Benney.	95 Joseph Butler.	156 Fred Short	217 Geo. Osborne
35 Arthur V. Biggs.	96 J. Binnie.	157 William Hardy	218 William Etheridge
36 W. G. Girling	97 David Earle.	158 D. McKay.	219 Geo. Johnstone
37 Albert Biggs. 38 Charles Aldridge.	98 P. McCarthy.	159 F.G. Kelway. 160 A.King.	220 A. Boyer
39 Joseph Robson.	99 John Halliday. 100 J. Lehen, Junr.	161 G. Robson,	221 J. R. Carev 222 Alex Bonner
40 W. Simpson.	101 E. Gleadall.	162 G. Perrin.	203 Liber Lauren
41 Wm. Griffin.	The second second second second	163 A.McAskill.	224 H. Roberts
42 R. Cartmell.	103 W. Walsh.	164 David Carev.	225 C. Spencer
43 Octave Fleuret.	104 Alfred Biggs.	165 G. Greensheilds	226 Abner Berntsen
44 W.S. Mannan.	105 S. Hausen.	166 T. Binnie	227 J. McLaren
45 A.Lellman.	106 J. Alazia.	167 P. Atherton	228 F. Browning
46 J.Sharp.	107 Robert Reeves.	168 A. Reeves	229 Arthur Hardy
47 Richard Short.	108 Thomas Jones.	169 Louis Anderson	230 F. Atherton
48 E. Holt.	109 R. N. Bounds.	170 F. Lang	231 Sidney Kirwan
49 Charles Lee.	110 H. Clifron.	171 Thomas Smith	232 J. Watts
50 Capt. H. Thomas.	111 John Bailey	172 John Von Harten	233 J. H. Williams
51. T. Goodwin.	112 G Phillips	173 George Biggs	234 W. Smith
52 T. Lanning 53 John W. Allen.	113 C. Scott	174 F. Durose	235 E. Wilkins
54 John Summers.	114 E. Spencer	175 D. Cusack	236 C. Whalev
55 H. Wilkins.	115 Henry Williams. 116 Wilfred Harrison	176 C. Gleadall	237 Lee J. Whitman
56 M. Parrin.	117 Richard Davis	177 J. Robertson 178 J. J. Wilson	238 G. P. Smith 239 R. Felton
57 A.M. Yates.	118 John Dickson	179 Walter Kendal	240 W. Ewenson
58 John Evans.	119 H, Newing	180 John Dettleff	241 H. Rummell
59 John Walsh.	120 C. A. Gorton	181 Alfonso Fleuret	242 L. V. Oswald
60 John Manuae.	121 J. Blyth	182 Allan Biggs	2.0
61 G. Morrison.	122 F. Ashley	183 Charles Kelway	

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may be purchased at	the Government Offices:-
Power of Attorney in English or Spanish	6d. each.
Conveying Deed	2/6 ,,
	1/- ,,
Customs Bills of Entry	½d. ,,

FOR SALE.

1 Iron bedstead. Black &	brass. 6'6" x 4'6"
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1 double wove wire spring mattress

1 pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains
1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking,

Complete as above ... £7 0 0

1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath ... £6 0 0

1 Ewart's patent Geyser with pipe to connect with cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour £9 0 0

The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xmas Harbour, but no further freights will be paid.

Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Chartres," or to the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, Stanley.

PARCELS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4.

Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

£2 REWARD.

Any person who will give such information as will lead to the identification of the writer of an anonymous letter received by T. LANNING at present employed on Keppel Island, will receive the above reward.

AN HOSPITAL NURSE (trained in England) returning to England by the mail leaving Stanley 31st March, would like to hear of some one requiring her services for the passage home. She would go as maid or companion, or to look after children or an invalid &c. Apply to The Editor.

EVELYN, STATION.

All persons are cautioned against Shooting, hunting or destroying any wild ducks or small birds--or of robbing them of their eggs--or of fishing in any of the rivers or streams on the above estate unless by permission of the manager or proprietor J. J. FELTON.

MRS. ROBERT YATES takes in washing, or if required, goes out washing and charing by the day.

JOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR and

ind Selection of Goods Companies:

Collars

the above address from Locket size upwards

Handkerchiefs.

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A orona.

Beauthi sun shades

tookings, Gloves, Jackets, The Best Glass extant for general purposes, a large field of view, brilliant definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced.

Advertised Price.		free in Strong Leather Sling
Binocular.		at following price.
No. Magnification	Price.	Pipes, Pontass, march
A 10 3 Diameters	£5 15 0	£5 0 0
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Views of Christ Church with Clock and Tower complete can be bounged

Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to. Miss Willis.

PORT STANLEY.

KELPER STORE,

Invites the General Public of Stanley to call and see his grand Selection of Goods Comprising:—

Ladies Silk ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Skirts, Under skirts, Stockings, Gloves, Jackets. Beautiful sun shades.

Splendid range of Ladies' blouses, cheapest in Town.

WE ALSO HOLD A LARGE AND VARIOUS SELECTION OF Pipes, Pouches, Match boxes, Cigar holders, Knives, Razor strops, Scents' Walking sticks, etc. etc.

Also Largest and best variety of Toys in Stanley now on view.

Picture frames and photo frames in great variety.

Views of Christ Church with Clock and Tower complete can be bought at the above address from Locket size upwards.

Pictorial post cards of the Falklands sold here.

Any one wanting a HOT BATH can get one at the above address at shortest possible notice, Towels, soap and plenty of HOT WATER for 1/6,

LOOK SMART and get your hair cut shorter at W. R. HARDY'S any time during the week.

CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

LUBRICATING OIL

Is invaluable to farmers at shearing time for sharpening shears etc. etc.

In barrels containing about 40 Galls. Price 40/- per barrel, or retailed at 1/6 per gall in quantities of not less than 5 gallons.

William's Store.

Just Arrived.

Ladies' Jackets, Hats, Dress skirts, Dress lengths, Velveteen blouses, Vyella blouses—The Best and Cheapest in Town. Black jersey jackets, Umbrellas, Corsets of the best makes such as "Prima Donna," "Madame Jean" etc. Walking out shoes, Dancing shoes with two or three straps.

Wedding Rings. Presents in great variety.

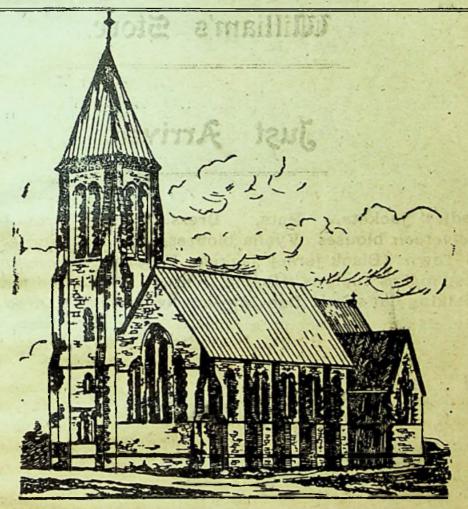
Gentlemen's black diagonal suits, best Scotch tweed suits, best Scotch tweed trousers, White shirts, Collars and neckties. Gold plated studs. Singlets and drawers in great variety. Tweed caps, Hats. Celebrated "Westminster" boots. Dancing shoes with straps over the instep.

William's Store.

sharpening H.T.

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. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Hurst, Honorary Treasurer,
Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. John Evans and Mr J. G. Poppy, Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton,

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR and MONOCULAR GLASSES

The Best Glass extant for general purposes, a large field of view, brilliant definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced.

Advertised Price. Binocular.	an a	Post free Case at fo	in Stron	g Leath price.
No. Magnification	Price.	1		
A 10 3 Diameters	£5 15 0		£5 0	0
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Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

eather Sling

BIRTHS.

Sign SAN OTZEN. Uhlenhorst, Hamburg, Oct. 30th, 1903, the wife of Henry Otzen of a son.

Fox Bay, Feb. 11th, the wife of Dr. Born, of a daughter. BORN.

CANEPA. Stanley, Feb. 13th, the wife of Antoni Canepa of a son.

Stanley, March 8th, the wife of Thomas King of a daughter. KING.

DEAN BRANDON'S ITINERARY.

Jan. 11th, Hillside, 12th, Mount Pleasant and 19th, Camilla Creek, Cantera, Port Sussex, San Carlos, S.E. and San Carlos, South. 21st, Camilla Creek and Darwin. 27th, Walker Creek, 28th, Walker Creek, Upper and Island Creek, 29th, Seal Cove, Walker Creek, Upper and Island Creek. 30th, Low Bay and Myles Creek, 31st, Walker Creek, Feb. 1st, Myles Creek and Arrow Harbour, 2nd The Trap, Burnfoot, Mappa and Walker Creek, 3rd Cattle Point and Hawk Hill, 4th Horn Hill, North Arm and Centre Camp. 5th North West Arm, Lion Creek, Danson Harbour and Moffat Harbour, 6th Findley Harbour, Wharton Harbour, Cygnet Harbour, Mariquita, Hope Cottage and Car Tranquilidad, 7th Darwin, 11th High Hill, Hill

Head and Mount Pleasant, 12th Fitzroy Sout " Bluff Cove and Stanley.

Work done :- Services 8. Baptisms 3, Church-High Hill, 18th, Lagoona Isla and Darwin, ings 3, Communion 1, Bible Readings 31.

Funerals 2. Children catechised and examined 3).
Feb. 19th, sailed in "Fortuna" for West Falk,... land Islands. 20th Great Island, 21st Fox Bay. 22nd The Chartres, 23rd Teal River, Crooked Inlet and Roy Cove, 24th Crooked Inlet, The Chartres Goring House and Fox Bay. 25th Leicester Creek and Fox. Bay, March 3rd Stanley .-

Work done :-- Services 4, Baptisms 4. Churchings 2, Bible Readings 6.

REV. C. K. BLOUNT,

Feb. 22nd Rincon Grande and Salvador. Feb. 26th Stanley.

March 7th Left Stanley for Darwin and San-Carlos, North and South: / 19 10 - 5 of the state of the

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thrust gods to godstill . 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. 250 4/- per half page; 8/- ter a whole page; £11Cs. Fer half page per annum; £3 whole page per amoum; Charge for inclosing Circulars: -5/-

per month; for staple-fastening Circulars,: 7/6. The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outstard mail so that comes can always be abtained at that time.

CHURCH SERVICES

SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at 10 45 a.m.

"Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

Week-days:—Morning Prayer (daily) at [8. 45.

Evening Prayer (Wednesday)
[at 7.p.m.

The Doly Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the mouth at 12 noon: and on the 2nd, 4th and 5th (if any)

Sundays of the month at 8. a.m.

The Sagrament of Raphism, and Churchings

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

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

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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. T. Binnie Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

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

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.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

"Undaunted of the Falklands" Lodge

Meetings held in the

SPEEDWELL COFFEE ROOM,

Every Thursday at 7.30... P.M.

All who desire to become members are cordially invited to attend at that hour.

Sec. Bro. Willis.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, FEBRUARY, 1904.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	Morning 1191
	Evening 147
NUMBER OF COINS	Morning 33
Number at S. School	Morning 684
"1 15 40 mg 100 mg	Afternoon 053
Animber of coins in the	Offertories
0 sovereign, 0 half-sovere four shilling piece, 6 half-c	ign, I crowns. 0
AN BUILDINGS. /Y SIX Denicos	O5 theres.
pieces, 209 pence. 16 half-p	ence, 0 farthings,

1 other coin. Total 799

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. FEBRUARY 1904.

RECEIPTS. 1. By Balance 7. ,, Offertory 1 1 11 2 14. ,, ,,	PEDRUARI 1307.			
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G. HURST, HON. TREAS:

BAPTISMS.

Anson. The Chartres, Feb. 23rd. Philip [Archibald Noel Primrose Anson.

CLEMENT. Roy Cove, Feb. 24th, Howard [Wickham Anthony D'Engelboern Clement.

CLEMENT. Roy Cove, Feb. 24th, Gwendolen [Stella Clement.

MERCER. Stanley, Feb. 28th, John Mercer.

RUTTER. Stanley, March 13th, Emily Winifred [Rutter.

THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands from Monte Video, under date, Feb. 29, 1904, that His Lordship expected to sail on that date in the "Oruba" for Sandy Point; to spend Easter in Valparaiso, cross the mountains before the passes close to Buenos Aires, visit Paraguay—if the revolution does not hinder; coming to the Falkland Islands in early spring.

DEAN AND MRS. BRANDON expect to sail for home on March 30th, returning to the Colony next October. Their home address will be 13 Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland.



TEMPTATION.

"It is the absence of the power of resistance rather than the strength of the force of temptation which is the frequent cause of the full."
WALSHAM How,

Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness-10 be tempited of the decil. goest, sestant's isor Stedilinthew IV. 1.

in his great hack fon Self Helpun is in] And so the special pravers and portions appointed for the Holy Season of Leut are menut to tell us fewer toppurthilities we'de let slip the more me how great is our need of that prayer—to show shall be ready when our trial comes. We know

What a series of solemn thoughts are presented to us in the words of our Text. Then was Jesus led up-of the Spirit-into the wild-rness to be tempted of the devil. Here we six great thoughts (1) it was at a definite time (2) He was led-He did not seek it Gas Hestley Spirit deals limit now expect howering degirls which have just left (4) it was away frame all that might lesson thom school to face diffe with all its pitfalls, unaided Temptation (5) it was for the express purpose sixed then wonder when they turn out badly or of being tempted ;(6) the Temptation was by starcless or with no dark hone to their religion.

on Him, after that woice from heaven at This is; sufficiently to he able to think seriously of life, my beloved Son, in whom Lam well pleased." Thirty years of His Life had passed by. Those thirty years had been that of the perfectly lifeal! I-raclife -believing, unquestioning submission in preparation for that which in His thirtiethold let us think in these serious matters of Him year, "He had learned as its business of The Who for thirty years, learned the will of God, Baptism of Christ was the last act of His privater of house not be and emerging from its waters in prayer,

Jesusa was del felle did not seek Temptation.

Jesusa was del felle did not seek Temptation. He learned: when His business was to commence, and how it would be done. The first act of His public life was His Temptation. When we consider this long preparation does it not make us think how different is our preparation for life. None of us I'm sure found, for instance, that we were too well litted for the battle of life, for our

business, or profession or work. We all I'm quite certain like wished main times if only we had learned more, or done something we left un-I'm sure, wish we had been more thorough in our triuling for whatever our life work now is. It would make such difference to ourselves and others. Mr. Carnegic is reported to have said. though fakafaly believe into man would be kook a vain, that the owed his wanderful unercountle perfect knowledge of man "yan's Symbout forces to the fact that he never lost an copple-2: T tunited q Welkitowit ihust have beenisdavithutie or the prayer Lend us not just Temptation 2222 Christ, the Ydent man. - bur who colve ? a line us & the nearer we approximate conflishinchesquirle shall-be ready when our trial comes. We know us how we contected when templed and servidia. And thinking the tot these there yourses passed at home, does it hot teach parent, to devote all the care they cann to their children's training as Christians and not not be in such a hurry to thrust themidilito the world yn Then" was after three wears; with Christ, but patents: Uh the devil. When was that? At was ofter Hissand girl marinages that are so common? Very What necessity is there, for instance for the boy Holy Baptism, after the Holy Spiritthud rested ? often before either day or girl has developed a second the responsibility that requires all our discipline and allethe prudence we can obtain is entered into, and the result is too often fatal to the men "material, the moral, the spiritual life, of both,

> It is He, who knew what at was to have to face unsought, great spiritual trial, who teaches us to pray "lead us not into Temptation." He knew what an ordeal it was. Have you ever seen, my brethren, one who was pure and innocent who had to speak or deal with another who was not? Have you heard it said that so and

so was a bad man. No reason given but the instinct very often tells, when good is in the presence of evil. Such was the ordeal Christ knew He would have to face. He was led of the Spirit. He, spotlessly pure in His manhood compelled to spend forty days with, if we may say so, evil incarnate. There are men, not only in novels, who have a wonderful fascination over others, who delight in evil, who take pleasure in knowing that others once good are made as bad as themselves. God help those who come within reach of their influence. But all that is nothing compared with what Christ knew He would have to face. Why then we may ask was He thus led? Why was Christ as man led to endure that conflict in which we as men are being continually defeated? He was led, He did not go of His own free will, to teach us not to trifle with Temptation. It is playing with fire. You think there is no harm, you think you wort fall-vou'll just go so far and then withdraw. You light match after match and presently one burns your fingers and you drop it and before you know where you are, the house is on fire. Even Jesus was led. He didn't seek it, it was part of the experience of life He suffered for us. He was led of the Spirit in order that He might feel what humen nature has to undergo. "He was in all points tempted like as we are" How far short however of the reality that is. He endured as great temptation as any man, but He endured more to an untold degree. And then we must never think of Him as though He could not give way under temptation, as though this and other trials we are told of that He endured were just a make believe. His human nature was just what ours is. We are told so often. He was hungry, He was thirsty. He was weary, He wept, He felt pain. All the weakness we know He knew-He felt it! Tempted and vet without sin-tried and yet not found wanting. His earlier life was a preparation for His Temptation. Many parents, I am afraid think that when they send their children to Sunday School, they have done all that is required for their religion-for the spiritual life of the children. No one can promote that like parents, we (clergy and S. S. teachers) may teach them lessons which, by the grace of God, will help them in after years, but parents should think more of the awful responsibility resting on them, that no Sunday School, no Church, can take from them, even if it would. Think of the human life that has one day to face the world, and train it with all your might seeking the help of God, seeking the experience of Christ how to stand.

He was ted into the wilderness. Temptation affects us most in either of these two ways I think. First in the swish of gaiety and enjoyment of life. There is no time a man wants moral courage so much as when he finds himself in new surroundings. College life for

instance has caused disaster again and again. Or take colonial life as we experience it. Don't we find that many let themselves go in the colonies who were very particular at home? One feels one has broken with old associations, parted with friends and companions who expected a certain standard from us and we are tempted to ask 'need I be so particular out here, may I not be more free and easy in many ways?' It is a thought for self examination 'am I even as good a Christian or Churchman as I was when I came here—am I deteriorating?'

Secondly temptation presses heavily on us when we feel that we are alone—that nobody knows and nobody cares what we do. So our blessed Saviour is led into the wilderness where there are no ballowed associations, no pleasures of sight, no beauties of nature, nothing to help one to keep God in their mind. There, alone, 10 disciples, no John the Baptist, no one but the "insulting Tempter." My friends, would we endure it? Do we not often fancy that we too are in the wilderness-alone when we are not alone. Do we not give way to fits of depression, to finding fault with our work, to being dissatisfied with the results of our labours? Let us think of Him and recall God's mission to and for us and rest in the Lord.

And finally it was to be tempted of the devil. What an awful loathing the Saviour must have had for His adversary! What meanness and subtility He was confronted with. Still He came from the wiblerness a victor. And when temptation presses on us, when we feel inclined to do what is not right or not straight or not pure, we would be helped in our power of resistance if we but thought who it is that tempts us. It is not just giving way to the wrong—it is giving way to him whom Christ has conquered for us. It is the power of evil suggesting to us, what is dishonouring to Christ and to God.

To the Editor of the Falkland Islands Magazine.

Sir.

Under the rules of the Darwin Harbour Jockey Club, the Annual races in Darwin were held on Tuesday, 9th February, instead of on the 1st of January.

A good many persons predicted that they would be a failure, persons both in the Co's Camp and outside of it, but the President of the Jockey Club. A. L. Allan Esq., being determined that everything should go off well, gave every assistance possible, and with an energetic Committee elected from the 3 sections, the races and sports were a decided success, the substantial balance of £10.15.8 being left in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer to make a start for another year.

The races were held on Tuesday, 9th February, in most beautiful weather on the usual race

course, the sports on Darwin green on Wednesday, and the Cricket match on Thursday, Married v. Single.

A. L. Allan Esq., Cump Manager of the Falkland Islands Co. Ltd., kindly gave a holiday of one week to every one in their camps, which was very much appreciated by all. Some of the people, who were very much against the change of date of the races, now say, it is a great improvement on the old style, and enjoyed their holiday thoroughly.

As no doubt all the different events will be in your next issue, I shall confine myself to a few

other facts.

His Excellency the Governor, was present at both the races and sports, and enjoyed himself very much, he received a hearty welcome in Darwin, and some rousing British cheers on his arrival on the race course were given.

There were very few strangers present, amongst them being, Miss Sewell. Government House, Stanley, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, Mrs. Brandon, and Miss Middleton. (The Dean was very popular on the race course, every one being glad to see him there for the first time). Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, San Carlos, Mr. F. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Bonner and Mr. S. Bonner. Speedwell Island.

The race horses were a splendid lot of animals,

and in the pink of condition, and some very exciting finishes took place.

There were only two of last years First Prize winners (both mares) who kept their old form, and were not beaten, some of the favourites getting a licking in some races.

The Stewards (9) 3 from each section, had a great amount of work to do, both during the races and sports, and also afterwards, clearing the tents, etc., off the race course with the able assistance of Mr. P. McCarthy and his cart.

The Judges (3), I from each section, had sometimes rather a difficulty in placing the winning animals, but on the whole I think their decisions

were correct.

The Victoria Cross race given by His Excellency the Governor, was a very amusing event, causing great laughter seeing some of the jockeys hadding on to their dummy figure.

Take the races and sports all through, it was the most enjoyable holiday ever held in Darwin, and as several people said, it was the best ever

they had anywhere.

As too much work was necessarily left until the last minutes, the Secretaries had rather a heavy job on hand, a good deal of which at future race meetings might be done beforehand.

A MEMBER OF THE D. H.J. C.

DARWIN HARBOUR RACES. 9th FEBRUARY 1904.

All races to be run under the rules of the Durwin Harbour Jockey Club. Annual Subscription 2/6 Horses of Non-members are not eligible for Entry by members of the Club.

TIMBOO OF THE				
(1)	CHALLENGE RACE FOR £5.0.0.		"600	yds."
1st C. Glendell.	P. P. mare W. C.	Mike McCarthy		
2nd Jas. McGill,	P. P. Horse D. II.	A. Middleton		
	ownell true to	The state of the s		

(2) THE MAIDEN PLATE. "9 Starting." Given by the Jockey Club. Open to any animal in the Permanent charge or the Property of any member of the Jockey Club, that never run in the Darwin races before.

560 vds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys not under 10st.

1st D. Morrison, N. A. P. P.

2nd J. Findlay, D. H. Cos.

3rd C. Hynam, N. A. Cos.

560 vds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys not under 10st.

A. Middleton
J. Muise
J. Muise
1. 0. 0
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(3) TROTTING RACE. "10 starting," From W. A. Harding Esq., Honorary President. Open to any animal in the Permanent charge or the Property of any member of the Jockey Club. Any animal breaking the trot must turn round immediately each time they do so, or be disqualified. All First Prize winners of this race in former years to start at Scratch, Second Prize winners to receive 10 yds, and all others 20 yds from Scratch.

2 miles. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys not under 10 st.

 1st A. McCall N. A. "Queenie" scratch
 Owner.
 £3. 0. 0

 2nd J. Findlay D. H. "Bayo" 20 yds.
 2. 0. 0

 3rd A. McCall N. A. "Mossrose." 20 yds.
 F. Gleadell
 1. 0. 0

(4) From Mr. Armstrong and the Jockey Club. For Newy Jockeys. "8 starting." Open to any animal, belonging to any member of the Jockey Club that never won a prize in the Darwin races before, or in any former year. 600 yds. 2/- Entry. Jockeys not under 10st.

1st Geo. Watson N. A. "Eyesore" X. Aitken £1. 10, 0

 1st Geo. Watson N. A. "Eyesore"
 N. Aitken
 £1, 10, 0

 2nd M. McCarthy N. A. Cos,
 W. Redmond
 1, 0, 0

 3rd M. McCarthy N. A. P. P.
 A. Smith
 10, 0

5 From Messrs.	Moir and McKenzie.	8 starting.
Open to any animal Cos., each jockey to rid	le an animal from his own troop of horses	s. according to
Jockey Club rules. 500 yds. 2/6 Entry.	Jockeys not under 10st.	,
1st A. Middleton W. C.		£1, 10, 0
2nd D. Finlayson W. C.	and the state of t	1. 0.0
ard Peter McKay W. C.	max in the city of the particular	10. 0
	ca memoly and desired morningly, miner	
	RIA CROSS RACE.	10 starting.
	to all members of the Jockey Club. Jo	
	amy figure, place it in front of them on t	he horse, then
back home. Entry 1/-		
1st J. Findlay D. H. Cos.	Peter McKay	£2. 0, 0
2nd F. Jennings N. A. P. P.	M. McCarthy	1. 0.0
3rd W. Johnstone N. A. Cos.	Alex. Bonner	10. 0
7 From Walke	er Creek Section.	
210111111111		3 starting.
Open to all members of the Jockey Club.	700 yas. 2/0 Entry. Jockeys not unde	
1st A. L. Allan D. H. "Tanis"	N. Aitken	£1. 16.0
2nd A. Middleton W. C. P. P.	Alex. Bonner	1. 7. 0
3rd C. McCarthy D. H. P. P.	Mike McCarthy	1. 2.0
8 From Messrs. N	IcCall and Hynam.	9 starting.
Open to any animal belonging to any memb		
former year. 500 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jock		pride in any
1st E. Suarez N. A. P. P.	Owner	£1, 10, 0
2nd C. Hynam N. A. Cos.	M. McCarthy	
3rd P. McKay W. C. Cos.	Owner	1. 0. 0
		10. 0
	MILE RACE.	6 starting.
From A. L. Allan Esq., President of Jocke		o any member
of the Jockey Club. 2/6 Entry. Jockey	s not under 10st.	
1st A. L. Allan Baijo, "Patagonia"	N. Aitken	£3. 0.0
2nd W. Cargill N. A. Dr.	F. Gleadell	2. 0.0
Srd D. McKenzie N. A. P. P.	Owner	1. 0.0
the second contract of	DANK AND TIMES DANK DANK	
251111111111111111111111111111111111111	addle and Unsaddle Race.	5 starting.
Jockeys to ride with full set of Falkland Isl	ands gear. Saddle up and ride 200 yas,	unsaddle and
ride bareback 200 yds out, and 200 yds ba	ack to gear, then saddle up and back to	winning post.
The gear must be properly fixed fit for a jo	urney, which will be examined by the Juc	iges on arrival
at the winning post. 2/6 Entry.		
1st C. McCarthy D. H.	Cart Horse	£1. 15. 0
2nd J. Findlay D. H.	Hugh Campbell	1. 0, 0
3rd W. Watson N. A.	C. Gleadell	10, 0
11 FROM NORTH ARM SECTION 3 etc.	arting. Open to any Private Property bel-	onging to any
member of the Jockey Club. 500 vds. 2		ouging to any
	At McComber	C1 15 0
1st C. Hynam N. A.	M. McCarthy	£1. 15. 0
2nd J. Muise D. H.	Owner	1. 0.0
3rd R. Finlayson W. C.	Owner	12. 0
12 From Dr. Jameson. 4 starting. O	pen to any animal, not over 14 hands hi	gh, belonging
to any member of the Jockey Club. 700 ye	is. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys not under 10st.	0, 00
1st J. Campbell D. H. Cos.	N. Aitken	£1. 0.0
2nd A. Middleton W. C. Cos.	Owner	12. 6
3rd W. Watson N. A. "Moro"	M. McCarthy	7. 6
	•	
13 From Messrs. Finlayson and Simpson		
Falkland Islands Cos. or to the Cos. serva	nts. 500 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys no	
1st W. Cargill N. A. Dr.	F. Gleadell	£1. 0.0
2nd D. McKenzie N. A. P. P.		15. 0
	M. McCarthy	20.0
3rd W. Watson N. A. Cos.	M. McCarthy A. Smith	10. 0
	A. Smith	10. 0
14 Consolation Race. 7 starting.	A. Smith Given by the Jockey Club. Open to an	10. 0 y animal that
14 Consolation Race. 7 starting. Cran in any of the races and did not win a p	A. Smith Given by the Jockey Club. Open to an rize. 600 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys no	10.0 y animal that t under 10st.
14 Consolation Race. 7 starting. Cran in any of the races and did not win a plat W. Finlayson W. C. P. P.	A. Smith Given by the Jockey Club. Open to an orize. 600 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys no C. Gleadell	y animal that under 10st. £1. 10.0
14 Consolation Race. 7 starting. Cran in any of the races and did not win a plat W. Finlayson W. C. P. P. 2nd J. Campbell D. H. Cos.	A. Smith Given by the Jockey Club. Open to an orize. 600 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys no C. Gleadell H. Campbell	10. 0 y animal that t under 10st. £1. 10. 0 1. 30. 0
14 Consolation Race. 7 starting. Cran in any of the races and did not win a plat W. Finlayson W. C. P. P.	A. Smith Given by the Jockey Club. Open to an orize. 600 yds. 2/6 Entry. Jockeys no C. Gleadell	y animal that under 10st. £1. 10.0

15 Subscription Race. 10 starting. Open to any animal that has won either a First or Second Prize in any of the Races that day. 600 yds. Jockeys not under 10st.

1st J. Muise D. H. P. P. Owner £2. 10. 0
2nd A. L. Allan D. H. "Tanis" N. Aitken 1. 15. 0
3rd J. Campbell D. H. Cos. M. McCarthy 17. 2
Abbreviations. Cos., Falkland Islands Company. P. P. Private Property. D. H. Darwin Harbour. N. A. North Arm. W. C. Walker Creek. Signed A. MOIR and A. McCALL.

Joint Secies. and Treasurers, Darwin Harbour Jocket Club.

DARWIN HARBOUR SPORTS.

HELD FEBRUARY 10, 1904. LIST OF WINNERS OF EVENTS.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

1 A. Simpson 33 ft.
2 C. Gleadell 31 ,,
5 E. Gleadell 30 ,, 11"

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

1 E. Gleadell 4 ft. 22

E. Gleadell
 C. Gleadell
 G. Hardy

BLINDFOLD WHEELBARROW RACE.

J. Findlay
 C. Gleadell
 J. Dougall

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

A. Phillips
 E. Gleadell
 G. Hardy

HALF MILE.

J. Middleton
 A. Bell

3 M. McCarthy

100 YDS. GIRLS OVER 16

Jessie Jennings
 Mary Ann Smith
 Mubel Jennings

100 YDS. BOYS UNDER 10

Henry Jennings
 W. Armstrong

3 J. Steel

100 yds. Boys under 14

1 Gil Phillips
2 Henry Jennings
3 J. Armstrong

GIRLS RACE OVER 14. 100 YDS.

Mabel Jennings
 Mary Ann Smith
 Milly Armstrong
 Dolly Finlayson

100 YDS. FOR MEN.

1 M McCarthy 2 A. Bell

3 R. McCarthy
Girls under 10 years 160 yds.

1 Evelyn Allan, Time 14 sec.

2 Sarah Steel

3 Dolly Armstrong

GIRLS UNDER 14 100 YDS.

1 Nellie McPherson

2 Alice Steel

3 Sarah Steel

No entry money was charged for the events, and handsome gifts were given as prizes.

OBSTACLE RACE.

A very amusing event, about 1 mile.

1 M. McCarthy 2 J. Johnsen 3 C. McCarthy

RUNNING LONG JUMP.

3 Legged RACE.
1 Bailey and Bell 200 yds.

2 C. Gleadell and A. Bonner 3 R. Finlayson and P. McKay

Sherherds dog race.

1 M. Finlayson 2 S. Middleton

3 P. McPherson

THROWNG HAMMER. 22LBS.

1 J. Dougall 52 ft. 3 in.

2 Whity Williams 45,, 6,

3 David Short 45,, 1,

Tug of war.

Darwin Harbour beat North Arm.
", Walker Creek.
PLITTING 16LB. SHOT.

J. Dougall
 A. Simpson
 W. Wilson

Tossing Caber.

1 A. Phillips 2 J. Dougall 3 W. Wilson

100 rbs. Men over 50 years.

1 G. Jennings 2 R. Cartmell 3 J. Campbell

CRICKET MATCH.

MARRIED V. SINGLE.

This match came off on Thursday, February 11th, and turned out a great success. Anyway, the single men are of that opinion. For the single W. Redmond batted well for 30. C. McCarthy got 12 and on glancing at the score it will be observed that byes did not take a back place.

For the married Mr. Allan and W. Biggs

R. McCarthy

batted extremely well. Mr. Biggs deserves special praise for the effort he made to save the game.

MARRIED.

	2.226.84		
A. L. Allan		b. Redmond	12
L. A. Jameson		b. C.McCarthy	2
A. Moir		b. ,,	0
J. Johnsen		b. Redmond	.2
A. Harris		b. C.McCarthy	1
H. Sarney		b. "	3
W. Biggs		b. ,,	12
M. McCarthy		b. Redmond	0
J. Steel		b. C.McCarthy	4
W. Watson	c. Muse	b. Redmond	0
W. Watkins	CRETALLE	not out	0
,alian a to	Byes etc		17
	2700 000	Atta State of the	
		S. J. Johnson	53
		J. C. McCarrie	"
	SINGLE.		
W. Redmond	c. Allan	b. Jameson	30
W. Wilson		b. ,,	6
F. Gleadell		b. "	5
J. Muise		b. ,,	1
C. McCarthy	c. Harris	b. ,,	12
F. Jennings	st. Harris	b. Allan	6
A. Bell		b. "	8
N. Aitken	st. Harris	b. ,,	1
J. Findlay		not out	5
R. Finlayson		b. Allan	Õ
			,,

Total 104

28

b.

Byes etc.

THE LAST OF THE "ANTARCTIC."

The following extract is from a very interesting article in the Times Weekly of Jan. 1st 1904 by Baron Nordenskjold. We reprint it here as the ship was for a long time in the harbour and round the Islands and the officers and men well known to many on East and West Falklands

"It was now late in the summer (December 1902) and though the ice conditions were clearly hopeless, there was nothing else to be done except press on. Struggling hard, they passed round Joinville Island, during the first days of the new year, and through a narrow opening in the ice they could advance several miles to the south. But here they were again caught by the ice, and drifted north until, on January 10. a strong gale from the south commenced filling the bay end setting the ice rapidly against the northern shore. The steamer was at that time fast in the ice about 20 miles south from Dundee Island. The storm keeping on, the ice began to press very heavily, lifting the ship about 4ft. The situation was most perilous, and the disaster came with a big ice-floe, with strong pressure-ridges, rising high out of the

water. From this ice emerged a large ice-foot which, catching the steamer from underneath, broke the rudder and the keel, bent the axle of the screw, and tore up the bottom of the ship, fixing the vessel at the same time solidly in its embrace.

Only after three weeks' hard work was it possible to release the steamer from the grasp of this ice-foot. The pumps were working all the time, and when the ship got free the leak proved too great to be managed with the resources on board. For another week the vessel drifted in the ice without finding a way out. Had it only been possible to bring the ship to the beach while still affoat the stores and provisions, as well as all our valuable collections, could have been saved. But even this proved impossible, and the same head gales in the beginning of February that raised our hopes in the station were disastrous for the ship. On February 12 the Antarctic was abandoned, and an hour later she was buried in the sea.

The question now was to bring the men and as many as possible of the most important things over the drifting pack-ice to the land selected for winter quarters, the small, volcanic island of Paulet, known to be rich in seals and penguins. This, under the admirable direction of Captain Larsen, was executed during the following 16 days. Three boats were carried, used as sledges and pulled by the party, to take the outfit. The advance was very difficult, and many times in the morning the whole party found themselves carried away by the strong currents much further from their goal than before the whole work of the fore-going day. Gradually more and more of the things were lost, and at last, when they arrived at the open land at the foot of the island and had to put out the beats, only a small part could be saved. The travellers were barely on the shore when a storm broke out, carrying off the ice and making it impossible to think of returning to bring on shore the part of the outfit left on the ice.

Here also a stone but was built, and in this the 20 men passed the winter, using for food the meat of seals and penguins that could be obtained, and also catching a number of fish, which proved a very welcome change. What was most scarce was fuel, as the seals were by no means numerous during the winter. It was a hard life, but happily all were in good health, except the young Norwegian seaman Wenersgaard, who died of heart affection in the middle of the darkness and the gales of the winter on June 7. It had long been arranged that a small party should start for the winter station to bring us news of the fate of the Antarctic as soon as the ice would allow. On October 31 they started, and passing the site of the winter hut at Mount Bransfield, where they learnt the news of how that party had spent the winter, they arrived at our station just at the last moment when we were going to

leave definitely the place and the region.

And now came the last great event in thestory of the expedition. After having embarked on the Uruguay, the 10th, we passed very early the next morning Paulet Island, awakening its involuntary inhabitants with the steam whistle of our ship. The effect was instantaneous-in a second the beach was alive with men, still unable to understand their luck. The change was too great, after all their privations, with the dark prospect of the future, to be suddenly awakened out of their sleep, placed in the midst of civilization, and at the same time know that all their companions from the two other winter stations were well, and all this to happen so early in the year, when no relief could have been ext-ected.

It was undoubtedly a great proof of the awakened interest of the Argentine nation and of the capacity of its navy to send this expedition, and to us the stay on board has only bright remembrances, for we were received as, I believe, has rarely been the lot of a shipwrecked expedition. Passing the winter station of Mount Bransfield to pick up the collection left there, we arrived at the port of Santa Cruz on November 22, and during the following hours the telegraph announced to the world the news of our return.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

By the mail of 17th February, the news was received that war had broken out between Russia and Japan. The latter was reported to have destroyed one of Russia's first class battle ships and to have disabled others. There was no further news from Sandy Point on March 1st.

We herewith give the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty:-

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN, SIGNED AT LONDON. JANUARY 30, 1902.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial intregrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

nations, hereby agree as follows:—

Article 1. —The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Corea, the High Contracting Parties recog-

nise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining

in hostilities against its ally.

Article III.—1f in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

BAND OF HOPE.

A meeting of the above was held on the 3rd instant.

After the usual transaction of business, viz. giving out of papers, enrolling fresh members and receiving of subscriptions for the present year the meeting opened with the singing of the hymn "Jesus leads us" and prayer, and a short address by Mr. Blount on the Temperance question. Then followed a recitation kindly given by Mr. Lett of the "Lurlei." Nellie, Lena and Gertie Aldridge also recited short pieces after which was shewn a series of 30 magic lantern slides illustrating a story which was read by Mr. Blount called "The Two Golden Lilies." Miss Durose kindly sang two songs with choruses connected with the story, which was attentively listened to and enjoyed throughout. The proceedings ended with prayer and the Benediction.

The audience was a large one £3.5.11. being taken at the door (admission for members is 3d, for all others 6d.) £4.6.6. were taken in

subscriptions.

The next meeting will D. V. be held on April 29th, when the programme of entertainment will be specially a children's performance.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. April 29th, June 30th, August 25th, October 27th, Dec. 29.

"THE APPOINTMENT is gazetted of Mr. John D. Lawrence, of the Falkland Islands, as Second Assistant Inspector of Schools in this Colony.

We are sure the teaching body will accord to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence a hearty welcome on their arrival here."

"THE GUIDE."
British Guiana, Nov. 1903.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 11. Fortuna-from Did win Presengers.
His Excellency the Covernor, Mrs. Brandon, Miss Middleton.

" 13. Inca from Liverpool.

, 18. Orissa from Liverpool syou sale to h " 21. Hornet from North Arm. Passengers :-Mr. & Mrs. G. Kelway & 2 children. , 23. Schooner Enterprise from Sandy Point.

Mrch. I. Panama from Valparaiso.

, 3. Fair Rosamond from Fox Bay & North Arm. Pass :- Mrs., & Miss Francis Simpson, Misses Alice Puice & Grace Goodwin, Messrs. Dean Brandon, G. Mellin, James Perry & George Goodwin.

4. Fortuna from San Carlos. Pass. T. Scott. " 10. H. M. S. Beagle from Monte Video

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12. Chance for Carcass &c. Pass. Mr. Kirwan

, (18. Prisen for Valparaiso. Pass :- Messrs. H. Reaker & W. McCall.

19. Fortuna for Fox Bay. Pass :- Rev. Dean Brandon & Mrs. Porter. 1880

" St. Clair

Beatrice In Corkum Edward Roy

E. Marvia

Agnes G. Donohoe

Mch. 2: Panama for Liverpool. J. Kelway & child,

7. Fair Rosamond for Lively.

8. Lurlei for Iquique.

9 Fortuna for Douglas Station. Pass:

10. Shanrock for Douglas Station Pass: Mrs. Albert Biggs and blild.

To the Editor of the Magazine. Dear Sir,-In the belief that the following lines may be of some utility to the public I ask as a favour that you will kindly publish them in the forthcoming issue of the Magazine.

ORIGIN OF DECAY-IN TEETUE MEANS OF Bushadelayayayabet then

The Decay of Teetle originates from different weak constitution but can be combated by the use of Tonics, especially Phosphate of Lime which strengthens the bones and teeth.

The principal cause of decay is to be found in the neclect of cleaning the teeth. This when sufficiently inderstand can be easily remedied. Food always leaves a certain residue in the month

properly, and this residue ferments and produces strong acids which destroy the enamel, thats permitting microbes to enter wholl complete the destruction of the teeth. Hence it can be easily understood how a complete cleaning of the teeth will prevent decay. Unfortunately this is not attended to by the generality of people and its infringement-leads on to much hiffening and finconvenience. The mouth ought to receive proper care for it is the principal factor of our heating and life. Through it we are honershed and we breathe. It is the disor of the soul for giving expression to our thoughts, and a component part of human beauty. It is impossible to have good health and a sweet breath if the teeth are decayed Esince each decayed tooth is a focus of infection and microbes which daily enter our organism by means of food and respiration. How many diseases are thus occasioned! Medical discoveries

, 18. Inca for Valparaisoid seal dis possible mouth then ought to be attended to. The teeth should be washed after every meal if possible, or at least when going to bed and rising, using for this purpose a moderately hard brush and tooth-powder which counteracts the effects , 23. Enterprise for Senting Grounds . A Told of the acids . Our on musticle taken anot to stend one Feb. 24. Hornet for Darwin.

anything between the teeth and this is o t ined by Feb. 24. Edith R. Balcon for Sealing Grounds. pussing a sitk thread between them. Some is also good for cleansing the teeflis The tise of soft Assatz of foodonly, is also sweet and fat bring on decay A

The mission of Dentists and Dogtors is to re-" Tolas lieve suffering humanity and although it may look like self-interest. I must say that a timely visit to a Dentist saves suffering and money. " the Hornet for North Arm. Pass Mrs, & Unfortunitely valy highly letter the Suffering compels them, when teeth that Could have been . . saved, have to be extracted. When teeth are attended to in time there is less work for the Dentist, less suffering and what, I am sure, will appeal to all, less expense for it is well-known that all dread the Dentist's fees but forget the benefit that is received and the sacrifices and money that it costs to be a Dentist and especially for one to come and live food time in the Balkande

Thanking you Sir, in anticipation, ANA MIDDLETON.

Stanley 12th March 1904.

THE WARS JAMES OF

H. M. S. "Beagle" arrived early on the 10th instant. Reports Japan mistress of the sea; 78 sources ("One is heredicary and springs from a Thas taken many Russian ships; is trying to take? Port Arthur and has damaged it much; little loss on the side of Japan; latter has landed troops in Corea in ho land battle so far. Corea

annexed: 130,000 troops landed there.

The Paraguay war still goes on; "Rebels" still holding own; looks as if they are winning.

The "Beagle" sails for Monte Video on the

and especially between the teeth when not cleaned. Ifth instant, was every 10 1892 and the

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may be purchased at the Gove	rnmen	t Offices:-	-
Power of Attorney in English or Spanish		6d. each.	
Conveying Deed		2/6 ,,	
Forms of Will		1/,	
Customs Bills of Entry		⅓d. "	

FOR SALE.

			1355
1 Iron bedstead. Black & brass. 6'6" x 4'6"			
1 double wove wire spring mattress			
1 pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains		331	
1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking,			200
Complete as above	£7	0	0
1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath	£6	0	0
1 Ewart's patent Geyser with pipe to connect with	S. A.	3345	= 11
cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour	£9	0	0
The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xma			
The above goods will be delivered on board any schooler at 12ml	S ALC	LOU	1,
but no further freights will be noid			

Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Chartres,"

or to the VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, Stanley.

A PERAMBULATOR with rubber tyres, practically new. Apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS.

PARCEIS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4.

Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

AN HOSPITAL NURSE (trained in England) returning to England by the mail leaving Stanley 25th May, would like to hear of some one requiring her services for the passage home. She would go as maid or companion, or to look after children or an invalid &c.

Apply to The Editor.

EVELYN STATION.

All persons are cautioned against Shooting, hunting or destroying any wild ducks or small birds—or of robbing them of their eggs—or of fishing in any of the rivers or streams on the above estate unless by permission of the manager or proprietor J. J. FELTON.

ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Price list of Refreshments at Assembly Billiard Room.

Mason's Wine Coffee Tea Tarts Cakes -/1 per glass.
-/2 ,, cup.
-/2 ,, ,,
-/1 each.
from -/1 - -/2 ,,

BILLIARDS 1/6 per hour. **
BAGATELLE TABLE -/9 per hour.

No smoking while actually playing billiards

As Man to Man is so unjust

I cannot tell what man to trust,

I have trusted so many to my sorrow,

Pay to day and trust to-morrow.

FOR SALE.

FOR BENEFIT OF CHURCH TOWER FUND.

BROOM AND GORSE PLANTS—AT THE PARSONAGE. Price -/3 each plant. Open weather in May is the best time to transplant them. Secure the roots well from frost.

Apply to MR. JAMES BINNIE, Stanley, S. E.

A HOUSE, land and furniture Apply WILLIAM F. WALSH, BARRACK ROAD

A HARRISON'S KNITTING MACHINE in good condition, almost new. 8 needles to an inch. 2 books of instruction and a quantity of wool.

A PIANO in good condition, Apply M. WILLIS, PRINTING Office, STANLEY.
WANTED. SIDE SADDLE in perfect order. Apply, stating price, to THE EDITOR.



Ua. 1R, Bardy,

KELPER STORE,

ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL

Men's Suits, Pants, Socks, Braces, Ties, Collars, Hard hats, Trilby hats, Caps, Shirts of all kinds, Shoes, Boots, etc.

Ladies' Hats, Skirts, Blouses, Under skirts.

Muslin and Holland Aprons,

Ladies' and Maids dancing shoes, Collarettes, Ties,

Eyening Gloves, etc.

DOANS BACKACHE AND KIDNEY PILLS.
DOANS DINNER PILLS.
DOANS OINTMENT.

Kelper Store,

No. 13. VOL XV.

VOIRCI

APRIL 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT, M. A.



CLERGY .- Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.
Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.
Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen.
Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

Christ Church Offertory Account

FOR THE YEAR ENDED EASTER 1904.

Cr.		Dr.		
By Offertory April 1903	£6 1 10	To Wages Sexton & Washing £3	6 16	0
" " May	12 2 31		6 0	0
June	8 0 7	" " Extra "	7	7
, July	$6 9 6\frac{1}{4}$		6 0	0
, August	9 17 11		2 13	0
" September	$5 17 9\frac{3}{4}$	" Part Insurance premium 1902 & 3 1	3 7	6
" - " October	7 2 43	,, ,, 1904 & 5 1	_	6
" " November	9 11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	" Special Offertories S. School	1 1	31
" " December	10 14 5 2	" Repairs Lamps, Doors &c.	1 6	6
" " January	$9 8 10\frac{3}{4}$	" F. I. Co. and C. Williams		
n n February	6 6 4	Oil, Lamp glasses &c.	8 11	5
,, March	$7 7 3\frac{1}{2}$	"Dean Brandon Hymn Books	7	6
n n To Easter	3 5 0 1	" Miss Willis printing	1 2	0
" Donation J.E. Rowen Esq.	$17 \ 2\frac{1}{4}$	" Mr. Summers, repairing Fence		-3
" Sale of Carpenters Bench	1 0 0		2 10	4 .
" Deficit on year's Transaction	1 2 01	" Mr. Girling balance for	1400	
			3 18	0.
		" Decorating Church Xmas. 03	10	6
Total	£105 4 11	Total £10	5 4	11/2
April 4. 1904. Audited and found	core sol	G. HURST	10160	-1
The state of the s	GIRLING.	H	on. T	reas.

CHOIR FUND.

The following subscriptions are	acknow	ledg	ged	Expenses during the year have been	as fol	lows	3:-
with many thanks:				Organist's Salary	£12		0
Sarah, Louisa and Willie Steel		6	0	Deposited in Savings Bank on			
Mr. Hart Bennett	-1	0	0		6	19	4
Mr. A. E. Felton	4 2	0	. 0	Music for use of the Choir	1	12	3:
Half of Baptismal Offering	12.35	10	0				_
Choir box (March 25)		2	8		£20	11	7
Already acknowledged	17	3	1	Balance in hand		10	2
	- 1885		-				- 5
	£21	1	9		£21	I	9
	15 1 1						1
Total receipts for the year ending	Easter	190	04.	J. BRA	NDO	٧, .	
					Hon.	Tre	as.

BIRTHS.

GLEADELL. North West Arm, 19th February, the wife of F. Gleadell of a son.

McCall. North Arm, 15th March, the wife of A. McCall of twins (one still born).

PEARSON. Spring Point, March 12th, the wife of W. Pearson of a son.

WAINWRIGHT. Leeds, Yorkshire, January 31st, the wife of W. Wainwright of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOODWIN-PAICE.

JENNINGS-UWINS.

Darwin, March 10th, Frederick Jennings and Emma Uwins.

Perry-Goodwin.

Stanley, March 16th, James Julian Perry and Grace Goodwin.

DEATHS.

Anderson. April 2nd, Stanley, James Anderson, aged 78 years.

FINLAYSON. March 13th, Walker Creek. Lily Finlayson.

JOHNSEN. 15th, Darwin, Jane Johnsen,

WITHERS. Feb. 28th, Curityba, Brazil, Mrs. W. L. Withers, (formerly Miss Emily Helen Runniel) aged 38 years.

MR. AND MRS. J. C. BETTS AND FAMILY, Pebble Island, beg to think all friends for kind expressions of sympathy received in their recent sore bereavement.

CHURCH HOUSE FUND.

This fund, like a healthy child, grows and expands in a satisfactory manner. Slow and sure is the safest method of progress, and those who watch the condition of the fund will not be disappointed at the following statement:-£296 11 Already acknowledged Offertory at Darwin Xmas day 2 0 W. Hart Bennett Esq. 0 19 9 Bazaar at Darwin. 0 D. McKav. 5 1 J. Butler Junr. ō 0 Annie. Butler. 2 6 F. D. Hardy. 5 0 Maggie. Jaffray. 10 Mrs. McCall. 1 0 J. McPherson. 0 ō Mrs Steel. 0 ð M. A. Middleton, 4 Thomas. Goodwin 15 Mr. & Mrs.F. Jennings 0 ō Mrs. Jennings. Offertory, San Carlos S. Offertory, The Chartres. 7 8 1 0 15 3 Thank Offering. 0 0 Baptismal Offering. 6 10 Share of Shilling lists.

Capt H. Balcom 0 Capt Collier 0 2 0 Capt Robbins () 10 Capt Wilms 1 0 "Enthusiast." 0 W. Hart Bennett Esq. 2 Per Rev. Canon Stevenson (B. Aires.) All Saints Ch. Quilmes £5 E. E. Cordner Esq. £3 Canon Stevenson £ŏ Subscribers to Anglican lā 0

year the fund has increased by £280; and are we too sanguine in looking for the odd £161

5.0 before next Easter? The following is the

£788

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present position of effairs:-

Already published Capt. R. Balcom.

Capt. J. Anderson

Capt. Gilbert

Capt Rvan

Subscribers to Anglican
per Rev. W. E. Hodginson £2
Side of Bazaar goods
Offertory, Fox Bay West
Share of Shilling lists.
Box in Porch

£816 11 9

2010 11

W. C. GIRLING,
How. Treas.

£328 8 3

TOWER FUND.

Since the last account was published this fund has grown by over twenty five pounds and now that it is known exactly how much remains to be collected it is surely not too much to hope that all friends will unite in an effort to wipe off the balance. During the past

Total cost of work
Amount received

£977 16 9
816 11 9
£161 5 0

W. C. GIRLING.
Hon. Treas.

CHURCH SERVICES

11 a.m. SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at Evening Prayer at Week-dars:—Morning Prayer (daily) at [8. 45. Evening Prayer (Wednesday) [at 7.p.m. The boly 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., CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m. SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. CATEUMISING :- 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. T.

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

Binnie Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. " Undaunted of the Falklands " Lodge Meetings held in the SPEEDWELL COFFEE ROOM, Every Thursday at 7.30., P.M. All who desire to become members are cordially invited to attend at that hour. Sec. BRO. WILLIS.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERACES MARCH 1004

ATBINACIO, MAI	CII, 1304.	
NUMBER OF CONGREGATION'.	Morning	. 140
27	Evening	. 148
NUMBER OF COINS	Morning .	501
27 27		
Number at S. School	. Morning	. 72
27 29 21 -9 *** ***		
Number of coins in the	e Offertories	
0 sovereign, 0 half-sover	eign. 1 crow	ms O
four shilling piece, 6 half-	crowns 8 f	loring
26 shillings, 100 sixpences	69 three	henny
pieces, 207 pence, 21 half-	names O fund	hingo
& 0 other coin. Total 438.	bence, o mi	mings,
TO COME COME AUGU 100.		

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. Manor 1004

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G. HURST,

HON. TREAS.

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BAPTISMS.

March 18th, North West Arm, GLEADELL. Edward John Gleadell. GLEADELL. March 27th, Stanley, Ernest Charles Stanbury Gleadell. Frbruary 24th, Goring House, The HASTINGS. Chartres, Mildred Emilie Hastings. February 24th, San Salvador, Denis LEHEN. North Arm, Susan March 18th, MCCALL Jane McCall.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will D. V. be held on April 29th, when the programme of entertainment will be specially a children's performance.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. June 30th, August 25th, October 27th, Dec. 29.

THE BAZAAR.

Friends will please take notice that the next Bazaar in aid of the Tower Fund will be held (D.V.) in January 1905.



Vor. XV. No. 13, and some V . engineers ...

APRIL 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

no EAS/TER matrice is

"Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into His glory."

St. Luke XXIV 26.

THESE great thoughts are brought before us at Easter time. It is the season when we celebrate the Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And His Resurrection was the part of the work of our redemption. We are to think then of what preceded. His rising again front the dead. "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us, there fore let us keep the feast." We are to think of His appearance in heaven hearing the wounds He received in the house of His friends and vet with a Body that is very glorious. "I am He that liveth and was dead, and belold I am alive for evermore." We are to think of the empty tomb and its lessons.

We come together at this holy season to praise God-not simply for bringing His Son to life again--not only for the great miracle, but to praise Him because we see in the Resurrection of Christ the proof of our redemption and the hope of immortality. How disappointed were many on that first Easter Day! There was the loving Mary Magdalene. She went to the tould early while it was yet dark. She overcame the fears of a timid woman, and was ready there to do her last service for Him she loved so well. She came, not with the expectation of saluting her Risen Lord, but to anoint and embalm His dead Body. And strange as it may seem to us, when she found the sepulchre empty, she was disappointed. She seems to have forgotten His Teaching that He would rise again. And then there were those two, to whom the words of our text were spoken. They were going to Emmaus. They were talking of all that had happened. And Jesus drew near to

them, but they did not know Him. Why was that? How was it that He, with whom they had been so intimate could not be recognised? Surely it was something, in them as well as a change in Him, "Their eyes were holden" we are told. He was not what they expected. They had a certyin idea of how He should rise and what He should be like. And secondly--He had changed-His mortal body was now immortal--it was a glorious Body and their eyes could not pierce the glory. And my friends don't you think with me, that Christ purposely delayed His appearance, and the revelation of Himself even to His best loved disciples, in order that He might keep then from being too material in their ideas. He did not want them just to think of the marvel of His bursting the tomb. He wanted them to think of what His Coming and Sufferings and Resurrection meant. "Ought not Christ" He says to them "to have suffered these things and to enter into His glory." He gives them a little time as it were, to take in what was meant by all that had happened lately. And so with us. Easter tide will be disappointing if we think only of the miracle of the Resurrection. Let us think rather of what it means. It is the surety of our redemption. "Reckon ye yourselves" says S. Paul "to be dead indeed unto sin but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." Why? It is not for anything we have done that we are "dead unto sin." It is not because we have been so moved by the Holy Spirit, that our life is changed. Our conversion is not the primary cause of our being "dead unto sin." But it is because of the Resurrection of Christ. Because of His Resurrection from the grave, the Christian has to live a new life.

On again thinking only of the miracle of the Resurrection, we may miss the relation in which Christ now stands to us. The women and the disciples look for Him to be present in some one place where they may wor-

ship Him, where they may bask in the sunlight of His Presence. But they don't realise that when He is exalted to the right hand of God, that He will be still more accesible. Christ tells them in the words of our text, that it behoved Him to suffer and to enter into His glory. And so, if these great Christian festivals are to be a help to us in our spiritual life, if they are to help us to draw nearer to a realisation of God and the spiritual world, they must be kept thinking not only of the event of the day, but what that event signifies. I am afraid that some drift into unbelief and indifference because, in a sense, they dont think widely enough. Jesus Christ rose from the dead that we too may rise-that is the message of today. But what a lot is included in that. Man has to be prepared for immortality before he can possess it. He had to be redeemed, to be reconciled to God, to be raised to the position he had lost by transgression. The butterfly that is a glory to behold, with a power of motion that gives it great scope for seeking what it wants and change of scene, is the outcome not of the grub but of the chrysalis. High up on the peak of the Corcovada above Rio, one sees them clothed in glorious hues that make them more like a gleam of light than anything else. Quickly and easily they pass from point to point until they are lost to sight and yet they were once earth bound. So my friends in the Resurrection of Christ is included the thought that not only has our blessed Lord procured eternal life for us but He has obtained that without which we could not have eternal life, that is to say Redemption. We are "washed through His blood," we are sanctified through His Death. We are a further point on the journey towards God since Christ died for us.

"Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into His glory?" says our Saviour. It was the fulfilment of the Scriptures-of God's plan of salvation. It was pointed to long before He came and appeared. It may seem mysterious to us-it was not understood by those to whom our Lord told it before His Betraval, but still it was God's way. The Divine mind of God decreed it. It was necessary for us that Christ should first suffer and then enter into His glory. God's ways in many things are still past finding out. Knowledge has no doubt increased but there are still some things God does not reveal. We must accept His limitations. We must accept in faith what God through our Saviour does say to us. As Christ rose so too shall we, but as He passed through suffering as He "learned obedience by the things which He suffered" so also must we. There is the cross to be borne before the crown is given.

THE EASTER VESTRY.

IIE annual Meeting of the Registered Vestry was held in the Cathedral Vestry on Tuesday in Easter week 5th April at eight o'clock. There was a very small attendance. This is usually the outery and it is a great pity that more do not take an interest in the work of their Church. Those who have served on the Vestry for so many years are not only willing to retire but also anxious to do so, feeling that new blood might suggest new methods and renew the vigour of our Church life. Hymn 215, having been sung, the meeting opened with prayer, and the minutes I the last Easter Vestry were read and confirmed. The various accounts were duly passed. Mr. Girling announced that he still required £165 to complete the Tower Fund. Thanks to his untiving energy, the two Funds that he fathers, the Tower Fund and Church House Fund are in a very healthy state.

It was proposed and duly carried that there should be special Thanksgiving Services for the blessings of the harvest our farmers receive (by which the Colony is supported) in or about the month of June, the offertories and collections in connection with which to be reserved for the

widows and orphans and poor.

It was unanimously agreed that a "greeting" should be sent to the Dean and Mrs. Brandon from the Vestry, expressing the hope that they were enjoying and would enjoy their well earned holiday. The Rev. C. K. Blount in the absence of the Dean was in the chair. The meeting closed with prayer.

FAREWELLS.

HE Dean and Mrs. Brandon have started for England. The mail steamer "Ornba" by which they left, arrived in Stanley at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning 29th March. She was somewhat before the time she was ex-The mails were put on board at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Dean and Mrs. Brandon went on board at the same time. They were accompanied by a goodly number of friends, including His Excellency the Governor and Miss Sewell, and Mr. Hart Bennett. The weather was a degree worse than usual. The wind had been blowing hard from the north west all day and just as we embarked on the Plym-the launch belonging to the Company, which has displaced the Sissie (superanuated) there were literally sheets of driven rain, and the seas also deluged any unfortunate passengers who would not seek the shelter of the cabins. The steamer left about six o'clock. We trust that the Dean and his good wife will have a thoroughly happy holiday. Mrs. C. Williams has also gone for a visit to England, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Goodwin and Mr. T. Scott left at the same time, for Canada.

THE CHILDREN'S TREAT.

HE annual children's Treat was held on Friday 19th February, Mr. V. A. H. Biggs acting as usual, as secretary and manager with the assistance of a good committee. The day was not propitions in the morning but it improved after dinner time. The sports for boys and girls were held in the Paddock and a keen interest was taken in all the events, especially by the elder children. An adjournment was then made to the Assembly Room where there was gorgeous spread of tea and cake, bread and butter and sandwiches, which was ably dispersed by a host of helpers. There were 251 children sat down to tea, and when they had finished the elders, to the number of 87 had tea. Dancing was commenced later on. Many of the little children stayed to a late hour and, their mothers say, were rather cranky the next day.

WEDDINGS.

Mr. F. Jennings and Mrs. Uwins, (who came to the Colony three and a half years ago) were married in the Church Darwin on Tuesday 10th March. A welding breakfast to which a great many were invited and came, was held in a commodious tent erected just outside the camp manager's house. The usual healths were proprosed and honoured and altogether it was a very happy gathering. On account of severe illness at Darwin and Walker Creek there was no dance given as usual. The bride and bridegroom left on horselack for their home at Mariquita the same afternoon.

On Wednesday 23rd March Mr. G. Goodwin, son of Mr. John Goodwin Danbar, and Miss A. Paice were married in the Church in Stanley. The bride who was dressed in white looked very handsome and was accompanied by her sisters as bridesmaids, who wore dresses of pule blue. Mr. John Miller was best man. The brides mother invited a large number of friends to her house in the afternoon. The happy pair left the Faklands for Canada in the "Ocuba" and we hope they may be prosperous in their new home.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The annual Distribution of prizes took place in the Senior School on Monday 3rd April. It was to have taken place on Thursday afternoon 31st March but the weather was so very bal, it had to be postponed. His Excellency the Governor kindly distributed the vacious prizes, speaking, to the children before hand in his usual happy manner on the importance of making the most of the opportunities that were within their reach during the years they were at school. There were also present Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Girling, Miss Sewell, Miss Felton, Miss A. Felton Mr. and Mrs. Durose, Miss Kirwan, Mrs. Shires, Mrs. Watt, Rev. C. K. and Mrs. Blount, Miss Lellman &c. After the distribution the children sang God save the King and other songs.

HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON, W. C.

JANUARY 12TH, 1904.

Dear Sir-I have received an amount of £1.13.6 from Mr. A. G. Harker A. B. of 12th Mess. H. M. S. "Nymphe," and at his request am posting formal receipt to you for publication in the Monthly Magazine. As doubtless you will know, this amount was collected for the children amongst the men, during a walking contest, and will be acknowledged in PEARSON'S WEEKLY as soon as possible.

> Yours faithfully, E. KESSELL,

HON. SEC. FRESH AIR FUND. The Very Rev. Dean Brandon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

March 10, H. M. S. Beagle from Monte Video. 11. Fair Rosamond from Lively Island.

- 12. R.M.S. California from Valparaiso. 13 Richard Williams from Pebble Island.
- ٠, 14. Fair Rosamond from Johnson's Harbr.
- 14. Hornet from Port Louis. 15. Fortuna from Salvador.
 - 17. R. M. S. Oronesa from Liverpool.
- 19. Chilian Schooner Consort from Punta 25. Fortuna from San Carlos. [Aremas.
- " Fair Rosamond from Fox Bay. Pass:-Mr. F. Simpson, 29. R. M. S. Oraba from Valparaiso.
- April 5. Richard Williams from Pebble Island.
- 5. Chance from West Falklands. Pass :--Mr. and Mrs. T. Lanning and family. DEPARTURES.

March 13. Fair Rosamond for Johnson's Harbr.

- 13. Hornet for Port Louis.
- 15. R.M.S. California for London.
- 15. H.M.S. Beagle for Monte Video.
- 13. R.M.S, Oropesa for Vaiparaiso.
- 18. Fortuna for San Carlos. 23
- 18. Fair Rosamond for Fox Bay.
- 21. Hornet for Port Howard.
- 23. Consort for Fox Bay &c.
- 29. R.M.S. Oraba for Liverpool. Pass:--Dean & Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. C. Williams Mr. & Mrs. G. Goodwin, Messrs. T. Scott. J. Cameron, W. Browning & -- Harvey.

April 2. Fortuna for Salvador.

NARROW ESCAPE.

"My little loy, two years old, was very near death; he fell face down into a little water which was lying in a tub to keep it from falling to pieces during the dry weather. My son Willie brought him in, he seemed quite dead, we had to rub and bath him for five hours before there was any sign of life. But, thank God, he was spared to us and is walking again quite himself." O. H CANADIAN, ETC., EXPERIENCES
BY A SOMETIME RESIDENT IN THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Alberta, Dec. 10th, 1903.

"I was in Montana (United States); left here last May and returned 19th Nov.; on the whole I had a good time, and still more, made far hetter wages than I should have done here. My object in going was to get into a travelling shearing crew, which I was lucky enough to do, although shearing had started when I got there. I made a poor show at starting, as all the sheep are merinos and the wrinkles bothered me quite a lot until I got used to them. Forty two were all I turned out the first day, but I gradually came up to 110, tving my own fleeces as well, but never troubling to skirt at all. The first flock we had averaged 7lbs, which I believe is pretty good for merinos; there were 7,000 in the flock and many were very very hard cases; to me all the sheep appeared like a lot of old scrags and weak at that. They have all to be herded and often by men who know nothing at all about sheep, consequently they get dogged around and have no chance at all. Still the sheep ranches appear to be doing well, wool averages 17% cents (81d.) and they make quite a thing out of their surplus stock. The ranche is sadly overstocked and I do not see how the cattle manage to live there during the winter. I was with the crew 45 days and I cleared 192 dollars, of course several days we were moving and we lost a week owing to rain. The first move we made was 50 miles down the Missouri river, we travelled all night as it was cooler for the horses; we left the first ranch at 6 p.m. and made the next at 4 a.m. that was the longest move we made, the rest were from 10 to 20 miles. We were 10 of a crew and ran two wagons, some of them rode on horse back, we were a jolly lot and got on fine together, most of the men were ranchers' sons; they called me "Missouri Bill" because I used my left hand occasionally, which none of them could do. They all had their shears "fixed up," like used to have his with wrist straps and bumpers. Two sheared in the same pen, my partner weighed 250lbs., and we did not match in weight, but were just even in shearing.

Before I was through shearing I hired out for baying at 40 dollars a month, so I lost no time. After I had finished having for the man I hired to, he wanted to cut down wages to 35 dollars, so I quitted him and struck another job for one and a half dollars a day, this was on a larger ranch, running 2000 head of cattle, I stayed there until it started snowing and then pulled back to Canada to see . . . For the time I was away I averaged 50 dollars a month clear of expenses, which is equal to £10 per month. . . He must have been diggling in the summer, as

he has everything nice and hardy, and the place considerably improved. The crops have turned out better than we expected, we had our little lot thrashed last week and got out 100 sacks; it does not seem much, but it takes time when only one man is working to get the land broken up; next year we expect to have a thousand bushels; we had 210 bushels of potatoes from one and a half acres.

After Christmas I am going West into the heart of the Rockies, there is an outfit working there, which is paying $2\frac{1}{5}$ dollars a day and board. I fell in with them on my way up from Montana, the boss wanted me to go along with them then, but I was coming on here first.

Half the folks around here are up to their necks in debt, they had not enough capital to start with. . . . Sheep pay well enough, but they have to be herded all the time on account of coyotes and getting into other folks' crops: mutton is worth 9 cents a lb. dressed in town. By Christmas we shall be able to get all the coal we want at 2 dollars a ton, a good vein of coal has been found about 20 miles south west of us, men are already working at it and they report that they will have all kinds of coal by Christmas; West of us there is enough coal to supply all Canada for years. There is some talk of running a railway out west and quire possibly it may run through pretty close to us.

Since I have been away they have built a school and it looked quite like at home to see the kids going to school, some pass through our land where two years ago there was not even a trail. There is also a Post Office within a mile, where we get our mail and papers every Friday. Church Services are held every Sunday, on the north east of . . . homestead, we gave them an acre of land to build a Church on and for a graveyard. . . . is Secretary to the School Board. A short time ago complaints were made against the school mistress, the Chairman came to . . . saving he did not know what to do about it, . . . said, "Come along and see for ourselves," and away they went and found no cause for complaint.

One sees quite a bit of high life in Montana, the boys down there are still pretty wild, but I thought the cow boys a crazy lot, they come into town whooping, yelling, pulling off their guns and making an awful noise. The newspapers were always full of shooting scraps, holding ups, saloons open day and night, Sundays included. I found it pretty hard at times to keep clear of the spenders at the saloons, many of the boys I knew had been working hard all summer had not a cent to their name when I left; one shearer I knew had cleared 250 dollars, but wound up 30 dollars in debt to the hotel. I shall return there next spring, I have two jobs on hand there as soon as the frost gets out of the ground. I have always found it the least of my trouble to find

đ.

work when I want it. Horses are cheaper there than in Canada, next year I shall probably buy up a couple and ride back, it would be about 200 miles. I tried to get a young fellow to ride up this year, but as I found out later, he had another scheme on hand, which was to ride off with the old man's daughter we were working for, and he managed it all right about a week before I left. The old man is a big cattle rancher running about 2,500 head, the poor old chap was sadty cut up about it, but I guess he will cool off after a bit.

I am in the hopes of making a trip home in a year or so; can make the return trip in the winter for 50 dollars from St. Pauls', it is in the States and I can get there for nothing by going down with cattle in the fall of the year. Beef is very low in the States, only 4 cents a lb., live weight, and the ranchers are feeling a bit green down there. In one day there were 36,000 head of cattle shipped into Chicago. The hay crop in Montana was scarcely half a crop, but we have all kinds of hay up here. This last Spring we had a nasty snow storm on the 18th of May, did not amount to much here, but in northern Montana it lasted over a week, killing hundreds of cattle and sheep ranchers lost nearly all their lambs. As far as the sheep ranchers' loss is concerned, it was mostly their own fault, as they were too lazy to put up shelters for the lambing season. This will make it had for the shearers next year, as the hoggets are the best shearing. because as a rule they are only half wooled, owing to being badly fed during the winter. They pay 7 cents a head and board for shearing, 14 cents a head for half bred rams and 21 cents for full blooded rams (1 cent is equal to a halfpenny), 7 dollars a hundred is equal to 29s. 2d.

Night before last it was 20 degrees below zero and the week before that we were running round in our shirt sleeves; it looks very much like a Chinock (a warm wind which comes from the south west) wind coming up, which will put a set on this cold snap. It never lasts really cold here for any length of time as it does east in Manitoba and Toronto. It is back east where Canada gets its bad name for being such a cold country; the snow never gets off the ground all

winter back there."

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM ON CRIME.

REPLY TO THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The following correspondence has just passed between the Croydon Licensed Victuallers' and Beersellers' Protection Society and Mr. Justice Grantham. It is the outcome of certain remarks made by the Judge recently when trying a case whilst on circuit:—

"Croydon Licensed Victuallers' and Beersellers'
Protection Society.

"At a meeting of the above Society, held on

December 17, 1903, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the members of this Society much regret that Mr. Justice Grantham should have again cast vile aspersions upon persons engaged in a lawful and respectable trade. Especially do they consider it bad taste on his part having regard to the fact that it was through the action of the licensed victuallers of Croydon at the election in 1885 that Mr. Grantham was returned to Parliament, thereby leading the way to his election to the judicial Bench."

Mr. Justice Grantham's reply was as follows:—
"I am extremely sorry to have received such an insulting resolution from a body of men, most of whom, at any rate, at one time were carrying on their business in a respectable manner; many of whom I was glad to know as friends, and many of whom assisted, with the aid of numerous other bodies and indivuals, in returning me to Purliament.

Parliament. Now, apparently, all this is changed. "I have lately been brought face to face for weeks with the conduct of publicans in the carrying on of their business, which has resulted in the most heartbreaking crimes that it is possible to imagine-husbands murdering their wives, wives their husbands, fathers their sons, friends their own best friends, all through the maddening influence of excessive drinking. Twelve murders, 18 attempts at murder, and woundings without number that were just as likely to have ended in murder, as far as the conduct of the criminal was concerned, have been mine and my brother Judge's daily fare for the last four weeks, on one circuit, and in almost every case, as appeared in evidence, drink was the cause-drink served by publicans and not at clubs, and drink proved to have been served in the public-house where the man was openly drunk. These are the men whose conduct I complained of, and these are the men who, the Croydon publicans consider, are carrying on a lawful and respectable trade, and on whose behalf they speak of my strictures as being 'vile aspersions.

"Among sensible people, those who assist a trade to eliminate its worst characters are looked upon as its best friends and not its worst enemies. If the trade will not help those who are endeavouring to stop this fearful crime, caused by public-house drunkenness, its members must not be surprised if measures are introduced which will of necessity affect the good and bad alike. I ought probably to have treated this resolution with silent contempt, but the respect I once had for so many of the licensed victuallers of Croydon, for the way they then conducted their business, makes it incumbent on me now to express my great regret at their apparently altered "STANDARD" Dec. 29, 03. character.'

(Communicated.)

VITAL STATISTICS, 1903.

BIRTHS.	DEATI	HS.	N	IARRI	AGES	
M. F. Stanley 20 20 Darwin 10 5 West Falklands 6 7		9 26 0 3	al. Stanley Darwin W.Falklds	9	3 0	O. Total. 3 15 0 2 0 2
Total Births, 1903	68 Total Deaths,	1903 31	Total M	larriage	es, 190a	3 19
	- SUMMM	ARY.	the same species.			
Estimated population, 31st Arrivals, 1903, (excluding Births		oloyes on Nav		M. 1220 89 36	F. 858 53 32	2078 142 68
Deduct Departures, 1903, Naval Works)	(excluding 86 temporary	y foreign em	Totals uployes	1345 156	943 57	2288 213
Deduct Deaths, 1903			Remain	1189 22	886	2075 31
Estimated population, 31s	st December, 1903			1167	877	2044
	Birth rate per 1,000 Death ,, ,, ,,		32·28 14·93	lanet III		an star
M. Males. F. Females.	A. Anglican. R. C. R	oman Catholi	cs. O. Otl	ier mar	ried by	Registrar.
Stanley, F. I.			G. HUR	ST,		
12th January, 1904.			Ac	ting R	egistrai	r-General.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

MR. HART BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, etc., resumed the duties of his office on 25th January, 1904, on return from leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Boards of Health for 1904:—

EAST FALKLANDS.
Mr. J. Aldridge. Mr. W. Biggs.
Mr. G. Hurst, J. P. Mr. T. Watson, J.P.
Mr. L. Williams, J. P.
West Falklands.

Mr. E. J. Matthews, J.P. Mr. S. Miller, J. P. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Henry H. Hennah, Esq. a Justice of the Peace.

IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE is published a Proclamation by His Excellency continuing the restrictions against the importation of cattle, sheep and alfalfa from South America.

THE SHEEP TICK.

BY MR. F. W. COOPER, of Cooper's Sheep Dip.

At a meeting of the Hamstreet (Kent) Agricultural Society an important paper on The Sheep Tick," or "Grass Tick," was read by Mr. W. F. Cooper, B. A., F. C. S., F. Z. S., containing the results of his scientific work

upon the subject. He commenced by saving that in all the recent work no one had made a thorough study of the anatomy of the animal, and this he considered the very first essential to a proper understanding of its life history, and of the diseases with which it was associated. It was he admitted a very difficult task to dissect these ticks, but he had now succeeded in doing so, and of one animal alone he had cut 5,000 sections, completely revealing the internal and external structure of the animal down to its minutest details. He had examined and dissected several hundreds of Ticks in his work, secured from Germany, Africa, and Australia. All Ticks passed through four stages. Each female was capable of laving thousands of eggs, the genital organs being situated underneath the head. As the eggs were laid a gummy substance was exuded from one of the glands, and in this way the eggs become attached to the body. The larvæ from these eggs had three pairs of legs and no genital or breathing organs. Subsequently these moulted (so to speak) and became "Nymphs," still in the same condition as regards the legs and genital organs but having breathing apparatus. Finally the Tick emerged complete with its four pairs of legs. It is only the female of these which sucks the blood of animals; the male simply performs its functions and then dies. The whole process occupies about four months, but this period varies very greatly according to the weather

being much longer in the winter than in the summer, so that Ticks batching in the Spring would become mature and lay fresh eggs for the Autumn.

The head of the pest was an exquisite structure, containing six appendages, the two outer protecting and overlapping the inner ones. The two upper uppendages end in three perfect teeth or saws with which they cut their way through the skin. The other two inner appendages were clothed with a sort of coat of mail, having servated edges like fish-hooks which pointed backwards, and when once the sheath got into the sheep you could with difficulty pull it out. The legs had hooks beautifully adapted for moving about the wool, and he had found an organ, erroneously stated to be a hearing organ, with an attachment which fell against two hairs according to the position and therefore the direction in which the animal was travelling, thus guiding it to where it wanted to go. It had a beautiful breathing organ, consisting of a plate with a slit in it fixed on a network like wire netting. The enimal has no blood and the air goes straight to all parts of the body without the complicated arrangement possessed by men and other animals. There is a wonderful bellows prrangement to pump the air. He had found on dissecting the head a complex set of organs which had been claimed by other writers to be organs of sight, but which he was satisfied were organs of smell. These animals had an intensely sensitive sense of smell,

Various kinds of Ticks attacked various parts of the body, one the head, another the belly, and so on. It was these organs of smell which guided them to the part they wanted. He also found some delicate glands by which the animal secreted fluid for protecting the blood from coagulating, and to assist in digestion.

There was also a beautiful organ acting exactly like a pump, which was used to draw the blood from the slicep. Like the worm, the gut passes through the the brain on its way to tho stomach. There are seven lobes in the brain, the two first ones give off nerves to the head, the next four nerves the legs, and the last one nerves to the gut, etc. The Tick is the medium through which many diseases are communicated, such as Red Water, Texas Fever, Louping Ill, Canine Malaria, Heart Water, Mexican, Fever, Rocky Mountain Fever, etc.

As to these he was now conducting experiments, the results of which he would report later.

These diseases were produced by microorganisms which were sucked up by the animal with the blood. These lived in the body of the Tick, and were communicated to the next animal it attacked. No investigator had hitherto noted the glands through the medium of which these microbes could live in the body of th Tick, but he had found a very delicate and beautiful set of glands communicating with the mouth exactly in a position favourable for this purpose, and upon these he was experimenting.

There was a sharp line of demarkation as a rule as to parts of the country where no Ticks existed and of those parts where they abounded, probably associated with the geological conditions, as Tick passes a certain portion of its life in or on the pasture. Cattle affected, say, with Texas Fever, on which every Tick has been destroyed could not communicate the disease to unaffected cattle, but a single Tick from an infected animal placed on another animal developed the disease. This had been proved over and over again by claborate experiments in the United States. If they only could exterminate the Ticks all these diseases which they propagated would cease. How was this to be done? There were certain portions of its life spent on the pasture. If therefore, the pasture could be treated with something fatal to the Ticks a great percentage of the pests must disappear. The ingredients which could be applied by sheep dipping were practically well known.

Sulphur was perhaps the best insectide of the world. It decomposed and gave off poisonous gases fatal to insect life. These gases were absorbed and passed through all the organs of the body. If a person took sulphur internally, for instance, it would permeate the body and pass out through the sweat glands. A silver coin suspended round the neck would be blackened. Arsenic had likewise this property, but acted in a different way, while the subtle compounds of arsenic and sulphur found in the best dips retain in this way a protective power for weeks and even months. Carbolic acid and tobacco to a lesser extent would produce the same fatal results.

The whole matter of extermination could only be satisfactorily demonstrated by a set of experiments, a scheme for which he had formulated. Each of them would require separate fields, surrounded, if possible, by water, and in each of these a separate set of experiments would take place alike on the pasture and on the sheep. Mr. Cooper said he would gladly assist in the carrying out of these experiments if the Society cared to undertake them. They could choose their own remedies, so long as they contained the essential killing ingredients, from where and whom they liked, and he would be happy to contribute £50 towards the cost. He only wished there were other scientists investigating this interesting subject, which was really of the greatest interest to farmers.

The lecture was illustrated by the limelight, with a series of beautiful drawings of sections of the Tick and its internal structure, by means of which the lecturer was able to explain the various discoveries he had made during his investigations, and was listened to with the utmost interest.

WIFE BEATERS.

"man." He is but a brute, more degraded than the inferior animals, for they protect the females. Men and boys who attack their fellows even who are weaker than themselves are called "cowards" among our race, and yet it is a thing altogether too common to hear of poor weak women beaten until they are black and blue by their husbands and this by those claiming to be gentlemen and members of good society. We might expect to hear of some such acts among savages and those who have never lived outside of hovels and among the lower and rougher walks of life, but the day has gone by? when such acts should be tolerated in decent communities. (Communicated.)

弘 lomplete as a chove_

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

Dear Sir, 2nd March 1904

the Journal.

if it is South Georgia, how is he to protect his seals from being poached, when they manage to poach some in the West-Fulklands, and the severe winters would kill out sheep.

smold in value I am, &o, SCOTIA.

Seven or eight weeks ago I published a letter from a correspondent in the Falkland Islands who was auxious to get up a Company to start, sheep rearing in that very remote corner of the British dominions, to be found far away to the south-east of the southern-most point of Cape Horn. I have another interesting letter from my correspondent in reply to mine. He still believes there would be a very good thing for any one who would take over the island in question, which he can get from the Government on most favourable terms. Probably some of our farmer readers with a little enterprise and some capital would take the thing up My friend says fur seals abound in large numbers on the same island,"

Dundee People's Journal, Dec. 29th, 1903.

CHURCH FUNDS.

William .

Singular success has attended the somewhat novel methods adopted for raising funds for the restoration of the venerable spire of Princes Risborough Parish Church, Bucks, a work in which the Rector (the Rev. J. Mander) is actively engaged. In addition to holding Bazaars, the young ladies of the Parish have lately devoted themselves to manufacture of pork-pies and mar maiade, which have been sold at the rectory to

parishioners, the proceeds being given to the spire fund. Equal success has attended the spire fund. Equal success has attended the —He who lays his hand upon a woman save in Tingking and Isale not bead what is a griffit of the way of kindness is not worthy the name 10 £16 having deen realized. The ladies have now begun the ouring of hams, with the same object in view. The spire find has now reached over. £1,075.

The Times Weekly Elition, Jan. 24th, 1902.

Referring to our August number, the Rev G. F. Burr, writing from Highfields Park, Hales-Owen, gives some interesting practical information, which I trust others will adopt: --

"Another church besides Lyminster has a Churchyard Shillings Fund, and that is Meriden, near Coventry, where I useda to live' and was church-warden there for some years. While there, I instituted this shilling fund for keeping the churchyard in order, and obtained a shilling from every grave owner once a year, resulting in a total of some £16 a year, which I found was ample to cover every expense in the weeding the paths, cutting the grass, cleaning the tombstones, painting the iron railings to tombs, pointing or repairing churchyard walls and gates, providing new grave appliances, planks, ropes, tools, wheelbarrow, etc., graveling the paths, and in fact everything outside the church expenses. The fund is still in existence, and is collected by sending ont a printed circular about Easter time to every donor, together with copy of the account of the fund and its expenditure. I think such a simple method of raising the comparatively small amount needed for this object might with advantage be imitated in every parish—several clerical friends of mine have already adopted it, and copied my circularwhich I would be pleased to give to any clergyman wishing one.

The Church Monthly.

resent lying TO PARENTS.

"SUNDAY SCHOOL teachers can do very little unless their influence is supported by the parents at home. The child is in close contact with the parents every day and all day long;" and if he sees impatience, irreligion, meanness, selfishness, self-indulgence, in a word an un-Christlike life in those to whom every natural instinct bids Tiim look up, how can you expect a Sunday School which has the child under training for one hour in the week, to teach him the exact opposite to what he sees at home? 'Father.' said a child once, when shall I be old enough to leave off saying my prayers?, What a terrible question! The father leaves God out of his life; can you be surprised if the child thinks he will one day be old enough to do the same?" -The Rev. G. L. King, M. A.

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may	be p	urchased at	the Gov	ernme	nt Offices:	-
Power of Attorney in E	_				6d. each.	
Conveying Deed Forms of Will					2/6 ,,	
	•••		•••		1/- "	
Customs Bills of Entry	•••		•••	•••	½d. "	3

FOR SALE.

1 Iron bedstead. Black & brass. 6'6" x 4'6" 1 double wove wire spring mattress		
1 pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains		
1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking,		
Complete as above £7	0	0
1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath £6	0	0
The same of the sa		
1 Ewart's patent Geyser with pipe to connect with cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour £9	0	0
The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xmas Ha	rbou	ır,
but no further freights will be paid		
Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Cha	rtre	5,"
or to the VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, Stanley.		19 14

Parcels of Periodicals—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4,.

Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

A CUTTER at present lying at Pebble Island. Length 27 feet, Beam 7 ft. 3 inches, copper fastened, coppered, new sails and rigging from England and fully ballasted with cement and pig iron. Cost over £100. Subject to offer. For further particulars apply to JOHN KIRWAN STANLEY or JOHN LYSE, PEBBLE ISLAND.

A NEW BAGATELLE TABLE at cost price £4. Apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS.

AN HOSPITAL NURSE (trained in England) returning to England by the mail leaving Stanley 25th May, would like to hear of some one requiring her services for the passage home. She would go as maid or companion, or to look after children or an invalid &c.

Apply to The Editor,

FOR SALE.

FOR BENEFIT OF CHURCH TOWER FUND.

BROOM AND GORSE PLANTS—AT THE PARSONAGE. Price -/3 each plant. Open weather in May is the best time to transplant them. Secure the roots well from frost.

Apply to MR. JAMES BINNIE, Stanley, S. E.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers, two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining is a LARGE PIECE OF LAND unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

A PERAMBULATOR with rubber tyres, practically new. Apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS.

A HOUSE, land and furniture. Apply WILLIAM F. WALSH, BARRACK ROAD.

A PIANO in good condition, Apply M. WILLIS, PRINTING Office, STANLEY.

SIDE-SADDLE, in perfect condition, almost as fresh as new. Price £5
Apply to M. WILLIS.

MRS. GASTON FLEURET, Stanley, has room for two or three steady Lodgers. She also takes in washing,

NOTICE.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB. The Anniversary Bull will be held on the 23rd and 24th of May 1904. V.A.H. BIGGS, Secretary.

Subscribers to the Magazine who have not paid their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Church House and pay Miss Lewis, any week day between 9.30 a.m. and noon.

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GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR and MONOCULAR GLASSES.

The Best Glass extant for general purposes, a large field of view, brilliant definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced.

Advertised Price. Binocular.		Post free in Strong Leather Sling Case at following price.
No. Magnification	Price.	
A 10 3 Diameters	£5 15 0	£5 0 0
B 20 6 ,,	6 10 0	5 15 0
C 30 9 "	7 5 0	6 5 0
D 40 12 ,,	9 10 0	8 10 0

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Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

UA. 1R, Bardy,

KELPER STORE,

ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL

Men's Suits, Pants, Socks, Braces, Ties, Collars, Hard hats, Trilby hats, Caps, Shirts of all kinds, Shoes, Boots, etc.

Ladies' Hats, Skirts, Blouses, Under skirts,

Muslin and Holland Aprons,

Ladies' and Maids dancing shoes, Collarettes, Ties,

Eyening Gloves, etc.

D

DOAN'S BACKACHE AND KIDNEY PILLS.
DOAN'S DINNER PILLS.
DOAN'S OINTMENT.

Kelper Store,

No. 1. VOL. XVI.

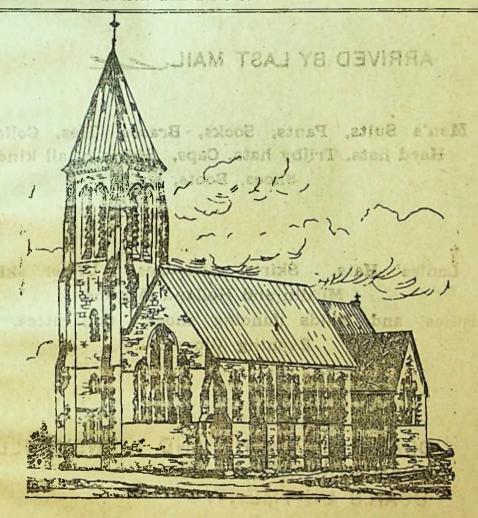
MAY 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Select Vestry.—Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Statement showing total Receipts and Expenditure during Quarter ended 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

	Total	Total Balance brought down, Overdrawn on 30th Sept.	Deposits received Remitainers received Overphyments recovered Stock Ordinance	Investments realised Advances repaid	Total exclusive of Land Sales Land Sales	Saving Street	Niscellaneous Interest on Investments	Customs Port, Harbour and Tonnage Dues Internal Revenue Fees Post Office	Balance on 1st July, 1903.	Receipts.
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Treasury, Stanley. An error of £19 15 9, in March Quarter, and one of £2 in June Quarter adjusted in tal, statement, (sd.) W. A. THOMPSON

BIRTHS.

Walsh. Stanley, April 13th, the wife of John Walsh of a son. Davis. Stanley, April 21st, the wife of John Davis of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIGIE HALKETT-ROBSON. On the 20th of April at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Stanley. Montague Cecil Craigie-Halkett eldest son of the late Captain Frederick Craigie-Halkett and grandson of the late Major-General John Craigie-Halkett C.B. of Ravenshill Park, Fife, Scotland, to Anne Elizabeth Robson only daughter of the late Timothy Robson Esq. J.P. and Mrs. T. Robson, Port Louis, East Falkland, Turner-Watson. April 28th, The Cathedral Stanley, George Turner to Elizabeth Watson.

MR. AND MRS. PERRY desire to thank all friends for their kindness to them since the wreck of the Fair Rosamond,

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CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday :- Morning Prayer at	11 a.m.
" Evening Prayer at	7 p.m.
Week-days: Morning Prayer	(daily) at [8, 45.
	[0

Evening Prayer (Wednesday)

The foly 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.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SCHOOL IN CHRIST Church from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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. J. Poppy, 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.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

"Undaunted of the Falklands" Lodge

Meetings held in the

Speedwell Coffee Room,

Every Thursday at 7.30... p.m.

All who desire to become members are cordial.

All who desire to become members are cordially invited to attend at that hour.

Sec. Bro. Willis.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, APRIL, 1904.

AVERAGES, APRIL, 1904.
NUMBER OF CONGREGATION Morning 115
Evening 118
Number of Coins Morning 393
Number at S. School Morning 65
, , , , Afternoon 87
Number of coins in the Offertories :-
1 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 2 crowns. 0
four shilling piece, 3 half-crowns, 12 florins,
19 shillings, 90 sixpences, 92 threepenny-
pieces, 134 pence, 13 half-pence, 0 farthings,

& 0 other coin. Total 466.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. APRIL 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance			
10. " Offertory	2	0	9
17. " "	1		
24. ,, ,,	1	9	85
Donations 2 Friends	1	2	01
	_		_
	£5	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	_		
Expenditure.			
To Wages:—			
" Sexton		1	0
" Blower and Bell Ringer	1	0	0
" E. Binnie keeping order		3	()
" Easter Deficit Brought forward	1	2	0 1
" Balance in hand		11	2
	-		
	£5	17	21/2

THOMAS BINNIE, HON. TREAS.

BAPTISM.

HARDY. Feb. 21st. Stanley, William Stafford Bartle Hardy.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will D. V. be held on June 30th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. August 25th, October 27th, Dec. 29th.

THE PAZAAR.

Friends will please take notice that the next Bazaar in aid of the Tower Fund will be held (D.V.) in January 1905.





Vot. XVI. No. 1.

2

MAY 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE,

THE LESSONS OF WAR.

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

"For nation shall rise up against nation and kingdom against kingdom. St. Matthew XXIV. 7,

HERE is a strange contrast suggested by these statements taken out of the Old and New Testaments. On the one hand we have a statement from the prophet Isaiah, that not only shall there be no war in the future, but that even the very knowledge of war shall cease from off the face of the earth, that people shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. On the other hand we have a declaration from the lips of the meek and gentle Jesus, the Son of God who came to bring peace on earth, good will to all man-kind, who is proclaimed by the same prophet to be the Prince of Peace, that up to the very end of this dispensation war shall continue, that it shall penetrate even into family and social life. "Suppose ye" He says, "that I am come to bring peace on the earth? I tell von may; but rather a division: (S. Luke xit 5, S. Matthew x. 34. &c) What a contrast there is in these two lines of thought; one leading us to think of peace and joy and absence of strife, and unity and holy fellowship-the other, the teaching of Christ, intimating that even the most sacred family ties shall be disturbed and broken in the progress of the Gospel throughout the world.

I take the present opportunity to say something on the subject of war. We are able to do so dispassionately, just now. We are lookers-on only, thank God. We have waited for our papers to come, and I suppose the first thought in many minds when their mail arrived was, "I wonder how the war is getting on". Many I know were in a manner disappointed that there was so very little war news. Yet do we not think some

what rashly when we allow ourselves to think that? Dies not every engagement that is fought bring sorrow to many? Dies not "War news" mean broken hearts, want, suspense, increased cost of living to lots who have nothing to spare? And then again the majority of as have been hoping to hear that Japan has met with further successes. To many it is like a school fight, where a big bully has worried a small boy until at last the little chap can stand it no longer and turns on his adversary, and our sympathics are with the youngster, and so my friends I think we require a little calm deliberation. To think what war means to the combatants, to the vanquished, to the victors even, to the world at large, and realizing a little of what it means we should earnestly ask the Father of us all, to send to all nations, where now the clash of arms is heard, the blessings of "unity peace and concord."

Isaiah's words remind us of the horrors of war, especially in the past, They were written in an age, when diplomatic relations were unknown. Might was then right. The appeal to force was the only appeal listened to. And when once the sword was unsheathed there was no stopping until the conqueror had literally wiped out his opponent. Israel, you remember, had the task of, not merely subduing but of exterminating the seven nations of Canaan. Saul, the Bible tells us, was alloted the destruction of the Amdekites. And so the prophet looks on past the age of Christ, past the time of the world's wars, to a time of rest and peace, when the energy of all will be devoted to to making God's world what it should be, the abole of prosperity and industry. "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning books, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

The words of our Lord Jesus Christ, on the other hand, which are just the opposite to those spoken by the prophet, make us think that war must have its proper use. In other words war is not "an unmixed evil., Like many other evil things it has some good in it, even though there is about it such that is awful and to be dreaded.

Let us look at some one or two of its lessons.

(1). War is not wholly an evil, on account of what it does, in the formation of character in those engaged in it. The discipline the soldier has to sudmit to makes him a better man, more useful to himself more useful as a member of society, and if he chooses, a better Christian. Summed up briefly it means this. Instant obedience to the word of command. We are naturally disinclined to discipline, we don't like it, we prefer, as we say, to follow our own bent, but we cannot deny the fact that it is good for us. Which is going to be the most useful member of society, the child (boy or girl) that grows up with no wish thwarted, or that which has submitted to the control of father and mother who know what is best? The one will require by-and-by a policeman to be constantly at his or her heels to see that the law is not broken, the other will be lawabiding and peaceful. The one will be an expence to the State ever and always, the other will be a profitable person in many ways. The soldier then experiences this benefit, he learns discipline and he gets the power of discipline. It would be well of course if this could be brought home to us in some other way, but even the New Testament holds up to Christians the picture of the soldier engaged in active warfare to show us how we must be prepared for the contest we have to take part in a person who has no respect for others, a person who knows not how to obey others and who recognises no authority but his own, will find he has no authority over himself. Surely then, when our blessed Saviour savs "I am come not to do my own will but the will of Him that sent me" He not only reveals the nature of the Christ-like character, but also tells us what is best for us. To teach the value of discipline and to help men to look for a Higher Power than their own.

(2). War teaches the value of sacrifice and self-sacrifice. It forbids in no uncertain language to any to live in idleness or merely seeking amusement and to be amused. When we are face to face with the thought of war, it seems awful that any should live aimlessly and in luxury whilst our kinsmen are enduring hardship and shedding their blood in order that we may possess our liberty and our homes. The thought is one that during the late war in South Africa made many a one wake up from his listlessness and see that there was a mission in life for him too. And then it makes us

carry our thoughts a little further. It raises this question. Have we done all that is necessary when we have earned our daily bread, whether we have done so by the sweat of our brow or inother ways? Have we not duties outside our own families? Have we not duties to our neighbour, to our country, to our God? War looked at from this point of view opens up for us the possibilities of life.

(3). War teaches us (especially modern war) that certain principles must be defended even at the cost of much bloodshed and money. Japan, with a population that is not equal to that of the United Kingdom, would never enter on a war with a great power like Russia if she had not some vital interests to protect. And so my friends Christ teaches us by these words of His on which we have been dwelling, that His interests are vital. His Church is an army. Christians are His soldiers. People ask "why so much fuss about religion? Does it matter, will it not come to the same in the long run?" It does matter, He says. "From henceforth five in one house shall be divided, three against two. two against three." We find too much giving way at the present day. Too little value attached to what should be realities to us. Too lenient a view taken of sin and sinners. As individuals, as members of the Church, the good fight of the faith must be fought, against sin and falsehood, against whatever comes short of the truth, until the world becomes indeed, "the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ."

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, is the outcome of a resolution which has been already refered to as being passed at the Easter Vestry Meeting. Thanksgiving is oftentimes overlooked. In response to this letter Sunday June 5th will be devoted to the purpose, and, as already announced, the offertories at the services will be applied to help the poor. Any donations received from those who cannot be present will be gratefully acknowledged and added to the collection.

Stanley, April 20th, 1904.

Sir

It will be within your recollection that at the Easter meeting of the Registered Vestry the question of a Harvest Festival was discussed and that it was the general opinion that such an annual Festival would prove attractive and acceptable to the congregation.

With a view to familiarizing the popular mind with the reasons for this project it was decided that we, as Churchwardens, should definitely state why we ventured to bring this matter for-

ward.

May we, therefore, set forth shortly the reasons which weighed with the members of the

Registered Vestry, viz: -

(1) That even in the Falkland Islands there is a Harvest, differing, no doubt, from the British idea of such, but not more so than in many other parts of the world. A crop of wool is as much a matter for thanksgiving as any other produce, and as we have "all our eggs in one basket," as it were, a failure of this crop would mean more than the failure of a portion of, Harvests in Britain or elsewhere. Peat, again, is a great consideration to the community, and it is surely something to be thankful for if a plentification.

(2) It should, we think, be recognized that each member of the congregation has had much to be thankful for during the past twelve months, much health and happiness, and many dangers and sorrows averted. A day once a year, of public thanksgiving is therefore surely not out of place.

(3) Many peop'e would like, in recognition of all they have received, to help in a direct manner, those who have not been given so many of the good things of life, and it was accordingly proposed that the offertories at this Harvest Festival should be given entirely to the poor of the Colony.

As Churchwardens, therefore, we ask you to appoint a day as soon as convenient for the carrying out of this project, and would suggest a Sunday in June as being suitable.

Your obedient servants.

W. C. GIRLING, THOMAS WATSON,

Churchwardens.

Rev. C. K Blount, M.A. Stanley.

B

Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 29th, 1904.

My dear Dean Brandon,

At the request of a few intimate friends on the East and West Falklands I have very great pleasure in landing you the enclosed draft on the Crown Agents for £63-15-0.

I am, however, to point out that this money is handed to you in trust, the condition being that no part of it is to be expended, directly or indirectly, in any other way than for the purpose of relaxation and enjoyment: and that it is to be used by your wife and yourself during your well earned holiday.

May I be allowed to associate myself with the wishes that I am asked to express from all your friends that you and Mrs. Brandon will have a very good time.

Believe me,

My dear Dean,
Yours very sincerely,
W. C. Girling-

R. M. S. Oruba, Near Monte Video, April 1st 01 My dear Mr. Girling,

Please convey our most grateful thanks to the friends, who so kindly and liberally contributed the large sum of £63 15 0. "in trust" to be expended by Mrs. Brandon and me "for the purposes of relaxation and enjoyment." It was wholly unexpected and came upon us quite by surprise. We shall certainly do our best to carry out to the full the kindly expressed wishes of our friends.

It will also, I trust, be an encouragement and stimulus to us both to continue with greater diligence the work in which we have been enguged for so many years.

Again, through you, thanking the donors,

I remain,
Dear Mr. Girling
Very truly yours
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

W.C.GIRLING, Esq.

BAND OF HOPE.

A meeting of the members of the above was held in the Assembly Room on Friday evening 29th April. There was a good attendance, big and little numbering 180, in spite of the evening being rather uninviting. Now that the meetings are fixed to be held every eight weeks we hope that many will take note of the dates and book them. The meeting opened in the usual way, the papers being distributed whilst the audience was assembling. The Rev. C. K. Blount gave an address on "Preventive Legislation" and pointed out how great a change had come over the conscience of the nation. Every important colony and state has imposed varying terms of imprisonment with or without hard labour, on those who cannot keen from excessive drinking and who in other words, are the drunkards. After the address a pleasing programme of recitations and songs was given by the children, who had prepared their pieces under the supervision of Miss Campbell. A Lantern exhibition followed, slides illustrating the work of the Lifeboat and various comical subjects being shown.

The following were the details of the programme:—Piano and Violin Duct, Miss Olive and Norman Watt; Recitation, Miss Winnie Durose: Recitation "England, Ireland, and Scotland," Robert Hurst, Chas. Newing and D. Watson; Song Miss Dolly Clethero: Recitation "Sulky Sarah" Lena Aldridge and Marion Durose: Piano Solo, Miss Alive Bender; Recitation "Johnny Deyne" Miss May Hardy; Song and Chorus "The Flag we love": Recitation "Childrens Names," Miss Nellie Aldridge; Piano and Violin Duct. Miss Olive and Norman Watt; Recitation "Work before play," Miss Flossic Hardy; Recitation "Dirty Jack," Chas. Newing; Recitation "My poor Dolly," Miss Gertie Aidridge; Song "Lullaby." The next meeting will (D V) be held on Jack, Jack, 1986.

will (D.V.) be held on June 30th.

A LETTER FROM DURBAN.

February 6th, '01.

I am being pestered to death (almost) with the plaguery flies. We have them in clouds not odd ones like you have in Stanley. Often we have it over 100 deg, in the shade, think of that when you are shivering in the office over the fire next June, and imagine us revelling in really delightful weather for then Durban is at its best during June, July and August. Snow? we never see it unless it is up country on the high tablelands up Johannesburg and Pretoria way.

Fancy we came across Messrs. J. . . and C. . . in Cape Town or rather Simon's Town very fortunately. We were going along the Dock Rd. on the Sunday morning, had got in at daybreak, when I saw 2 of the E.R.A's. from the Cambrian that I knew. Was greatly surprised as I had no idea they were in this part of the world at all but in Buenos Aires or Monte Video. Of course, enquired after our friends and then would not rest until I had seen them, so after dinner, took the train to S. T. about 30 mls, from C. T. along the most wonderful railway I ever saw. Talk about a serpent well imagine a railway running from the lighthouse to Stanley and following the sea coast, crossing the sards in some places and leaning over the sea in others, with the waves dashing against the rocks immediately below you, crossing lakes, through fields and forests, the ground covered with wild geraniums and arum lilies, beautiful birds flying about and everything fresh and green. If you can picture this in your mind von will have an idea of the Simon's Town branch line. S. T. is a very small place at the head of the bay and is fortified. Most of the men of war on the South African station lie there instead of C. T. Whilst we were in C. T. and along with J. and C. we visited the residence of the late Cecil J. Rhodes, called Groote Schneer. It is an old place, not much to look at, but has a bronze casting over the principal entrance representing the first landing of the white man in South Africa. At this place, is, as doubtless, you know, a fine menagerie but we did not think of it at the time.

We, also, visited the Houses of Assembly and saw the places where there has been, and will be some stirring scenes, for as you will know, it is on the carpet, a scheme for a S. A. Federation, similiar to the Commonwealth of Australia. Durban is a very fair place, very much warmer than Stanley, often over 100 deg, in the shade, and further has no winter the months of April to October being really delightful so the people here say, we have not experienced those delights, but shall ere long, we hope.

There are many things here that would strike you as being peculiar, for to all appearances an English Town, yet more than half the inhabitants

are either Kaffirs, Coolies, or Arabs. The Koffirs are employed on the docks railway, corporation and elsewhere as laborers also a many coolies and no white laborers are required at all here. Kair day laborers are called Togt boys then there are the ricksha boys, who ply for hire with their two wheeled carriages. They wear horns and feathery grass on their heads and carry a brush over the arm, which is for dusting the seat before you sit down. These boys run at a good pace from place to place and for anywhere away from the electric tram route are very useful. Their charges are laid down by the Corporation, from whom the boys must procure a licence, and are very reasonable about 11 miles for 6d each person or if hired by the hour 3/- for one and 2/each for two. There are very few cabs indeed and a few open carriages that can be closed if required. The Kafir women go about, I was going to say, dressed, but it is almost an undress, in a thin covering desorated largely with colored beads and reaches only to the knees, below is bare. Their hair is done up in a kind of cone or cylinder with oil and horsehair and then plastered over with a red clay. These are the native women from the Kraals but the women about town in service and such like, dress as we do, the ladies of course, but in very gav colours and only a bright kerchief twisted round the head or nothing at all, and in the majority of cases bare legs and feet.

Young Kafir boys are employed as nurse girls or to help with the housework and are called "umfaaas," which really means boy. They are very useful and can be taught to do a lot of work in the house even to cooking and their pay is food and shelter, called a "Karia" pronounced "Kia," and 2/6 a week. They are very partial to sugar and will drink huge draughts of water and sugar. Principal food is the mealie ground into a flour and made up like porridge and called "mealie pap." They, the Kafirs, are a very happy go lucky race, and are most contented, and really better off on his 2/6 per day as togt boy than an Englishman on 15/- per day

The Coolies are an Indian race mostly Madras or Bombay wallahs who were brought over here as indentured laborers, just the same as they propose to do with the Chinese, during the time of the Zulu War of 1879-80 and instead of being sent back home at the termination of their indenture were allowed to remain or else went home returning with their families and settled here and now many of them are amongst the wealthiest people of Natal. They own stores, large buildings, houses and land, are of many different trades and compete successfully with the white man as they work so much cheaper. Others again are gardeners, hawkers carrying their baskets of fruit, vegetables etc on their heads, their women as well carrying the baskets and hawk, or laborers as well as tradesmen or mechanics. They are a class of people that Natal could very well dispense with, but they have so worked their way in, that it would cost a lot of money to clear them out. It will be the same with the Chinese in the Transvaal if very strict measures are not passed and above all enforced and instead of a blessing will prove a curse to the country. There are thousands of Kafir laborers here who are nearly starving that could be employed on the mines but the managers will not employ them, or will not pay the old rate of wages viz 23 per month with food and quarters in a compound.

The Coolie women are very fond of bright colours for their dresses, but are bare footed. They wear bracelets about 4 or 5 inches wide, armiets, anklelets, rings on fingers and toes, earrings and also things, I cannot call them ornaments, suspended from the nostrils, with like a carpet nail put into each side of the nose at the bottom. Sometimes these "ornaments" are of silver, sometimes brass, depending on the wealth of the person. The girls are married at even

6 and 8 years of age.

V

Trade here is very bad, so should not advise anyone to come.

WRECK OF THE "FAIR ROSAMOND."

LL our readers will be sorry to learn that the Company's Schooner Fair Rosamond has been totally lost on Prong Point, Lively Island. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the extent of the pecuniary loss must be very considerable seeing that she was fully loaded with stores for the West Islands. The passengers consisted of Mr. A. E. Felton and daughter, Mrs. Perry, Master P. Williams and Miss L. Henricksen. The schooner left Stanley about 11 a.m. on Thursday April 14th with an easterly breeze, and stood away to the S.S.W. The wind appears to have fallen lighter and lighter and as evening came on a thick fog obscured everything, and the last sight of land was obtained when off Port Harriet about 6 p.m. With the wind getting less and less and the fog thickening Capt. Osborne had decided to put the vessel's head more to the South as he guessed he must be nearing Lively Island, and he intended to keep well clear of the Shag Rocks, when the look-outman reported breakers ahead. Immediately the vessel was put about, but by this time it was about an absolute calm and she would not stay. A boat was then got out and an endeavour made to tow her head round, but the swell was too great and in a few minutes she was on the reef of Prong Point. From the violence of the bumps, and the fact that after the second she listed over badly it was decided to get passengers and crew into the boat at once and get clear. It was then about 2.50 a.m. and the

passengers (some only partially dressed) were got into the boat, nothing being taken by them. The only provisions were a loaf of bread, bottle of lemon squash and part of a bottle of port. Owing to the darkness and fog it was impossible to tell where they were, and the Capt. decided to make no move until daylight. He therefore made the painter of the boat fast to the thick kelp and waited, with what patience he could, for some four hours or more. Even with daylight there was no cessation of the fog and it was anxious work pulling from the scene of the wreck up the East coast of what they thought must be Lively Island. At about 11.30 they landed on one of the outlying islands, afterwards crossing to Lively Island and eventually reached the settlement at 4 p.m. that is to say after 14 more or less anxious and trying hours. Here they were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. G. Cobb, and everything was done to cheer and comfort them. Eleven people in an ordinary schooner boat under such conditions is enough to try the stoutest nerves, and it is pleasant to hear Capt. Osborne speak in the highest terms of the conduct of all the passengers-one young lady being specially helpful by her cheeriness and courage.

News of the disaster was promptly despatched to Stanley, via Darwin, and on Monday morning the Samson went out to bring in the passengers and crew, Mr. Harding also going. were made to the scene of the wreck but it was at once seen that nothing could be done as regards salvage, and as the weather had grown stormy with a strong S. W. wind it was no surprise to anyone to know that the schooner quickly broke into two parts at the main hatch, and that nothing now remains. The beach was strewn with wreckage, but owing to the tremendous serf almost everything was hopelessly broken up. Wood broken into a dozen pieces, garments with all the buttons torn off was about all that could be got, and much concern is felt for the sufferers. We understand that Mr. Arthur Felton lost £15 and Mrs. Perry £35 all in government Notes, and of course not having taken the numbers thereof are losers of the full amount. Mr. Felton also had 12 Rams on board, and these were all drowned.

An Enquiry has been held by the Receiver of Wrecks and the Verdict was that the master was exonerated from all blame the course steered proper and sufficient and that the disaster was

due to the strong inset of the tide.

It only remains to add that the passengers are unanimous in their praise and commendation of Capt. Osborne. They say he behaved splendidly and did everything that was possible under the circumstances.

RICHARDS, Rev. D., M. A., R. N.; formerly of H. M. S. Flora has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the Andromeda.

THE SEALING SCHOONERS,

HREE of the Nova Scotian schooners returned from the sealing ground for a short visit here before the homeward bound mail (April 27th). They were the Ola M. Balcom, the Munsie and the Leslie L. With the exception of the Munsie, which was not here when the others came in February, they had but a small number of skins, and it is reported that the seals where they have been catching them have become very wild. The three schooners left on Friday 29th April for Halifax, and their departure had a more than usual interest, as some residents of Stanley have gone in the Balcom. William Walsh, who, we believe belongs to Newfoundland, has taken the opportunity to leave the Colony and take his family home, while Mrs. Eddy daughter of-Thompson, and whose husband belongs to the Edward Roy, has gone with them. The Fortuna with the passengers who were on the ill-fated Fair Rosamond left at the same time for the West Falklands.

INSURANCE.

HE loss of four vessels in three years, in which a number of people lost nearly all they possessed, affords food for reflection. In olden days when one had to run such risks as these, without any hope of redress in case of loss, one had to grin and bear it, but nowadays, when it is possible to cover almost every risk by insurance, whilst one has to bear these losses, one cannot grin, as there is the afterthought "why did I not insure?" Insurance of goods in the local schooners means a very few shillings extra and it leaves a person with an easy mind. A box of goods may be washed or knocked overboard, or may fall into the sea in being put on or taken off the schooner. Insurance covers all that. Note it ye that are

But we take the opportunity to bring the subject of Insurance before our readers in the larger and, to us, more importance sense of the term viz Life Insurance. In this Colony there is no work house (for which we are thankful), and no Friendly Society to help those who are left destitute or unprovided for. They are left to the generosity of those who are charitably inclined and whilst it is wonderful what people are able to do for each other, we cannot forget that charity has its limits that we are not a rich community and the claims upon our purses are steadily increasing. The Stanley Benefit Club is the one means in the Colony by which the working man may provide against a rainy day. It only helps in case of sickers and accident, and assists in paying the expenses consequent on the death of a member. It has been a wonderful help to many, and may it long thourish and, if possible, extend its good

work. There is however; a duty which every married man at least, owes his wife and family, and that is, to insure his life. It costs marvellously little. For £10 a year any healthy man between the ages of 21 and 36 can insure his life for £500. For £5 a year which is equal to 8/4 per month, 1/11 per week or 31d per day (less than what some spend on eigarettes) he can insure for £250. The earlier you insure the better terms you will get. A young man can secure a policy that will receive greater profits for the same premium, that five years later would entitle him to hardly any profits on his policy. We cannot deny that wages in the Colony are fair, even while we admit that living costs more than it does in Great Britain. Any man in constant employment has the means to insure his life for some amount if only £ 100, and we guarantee that he will find he has invested his money in the very best way. You can insure so that the premiums will cease after a certain number of years, you can insure for your family's benefit or coutless other ways. Only by this mail do we learn that some of the go-ahead Insurance Companies now issue policies that are absolutely nonforfeitable, that is to say, should the premiums cease to be paid after a certain time, the policy still runs on and when it fall due by death or otherwise, it will be paid less the premiums still outstanding with interest on the same. We shall recur to this subject.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE CLUB COMPETITION.

The annual meeting of the Rifle Club for the purpose of competing for the various prizes subscribed for, and given by friends and members was held on Saturday 26th March, at the old naval range which has now been handed over to the Volunteers. The weather was not the best for shooting. The early morning was very wet but it cleared up about eight and blew hard for the rest of the day, the wind being very high in afternoon when the firing was going on at the long ranges. As can be seen by examining the score, the shooting of the chief competitors was fairly close until it came to the long range when was a great falling off. The shooting of J. Summers was splendid throughout, and his total score was extremely good. Appended is the score of the various competitors.

The Volunteers.—On Saturday afternoon April 23rd there was some practice with the field gun. The firing point was a little below the 1000 yards range, and the target a floating barrel about 2500 yards to the west of Mr. Pack's. The ammunition was common shell and shrapnel. Sullivan found the range with the first shot, and dropped a common shell very close to the target. His last shot was even a better attempt. The light was bad for finding the target which was

immedediately in line with the sun.

Prize. Name.	Points at 200	Points at 500	Points at COO	Total.
1 Summers J. F.	30	27	26	83
2 Watson D.	28	27	12	67
3 Coleman J.	25	26	15	66
4 Fleuret A.	24	23	18	65
5 Turner G.	24	23	12	59
6 Bennett E.	23	19	16	58
7 Watt I.	21	14	19	54
8 Binnie E.	21	16	17	54
9 Hardy F. J.	16	20	13	49
10 Newing H.	21	19	9	49
11 Durose F.	20	15	11	46
12 Atkins W. Senr		20	11	43
13 Blyth W.	20	13	10	43
14 Suilivan D.J.	22	15	4	41
15 Newing G.	23	11	6	40
16 Linney A.	21	16	2	39
17 Mannan W.	16	12	9	37
18 Atkins W. Juni	r. 19	10	7	36
19 Dick D.	20	7	8	35
20 Hardy A.	16	18	_	34
RAN	IGE P	RIZES.		
1st at 200 yds. R.	Bradbin	·v	22	points
2nd ,, ,, Cpl.	R. Ait	ken	20	"
Ist at 500 yds. L.	Newing		20	77
2nd ., ., T.P	, Walke	31.	18	
1st at 600 yds. W	. Mei)a	id	15	**
2nd ,, ,, G.	Burnell		10	17
		_		

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS.

April 5. Hornet from Port Howard, Great Is. &c. 7. Fortuna from Teal Inlet and Salvador.

" 13. R.M.S. Orita from Liverpool.

V

" 14. Florence M. Munsie from Sealing Cruise. e 14. Hornet from Darwin and Fitzroy. " 20. Ola M. Balcom from Sealing Grounds.

" 21. Samson from Lively Isd. Passengers :-Messrs. W. A. Harding & A. E. Felton, Mrs. Perry, The Misses Cobb, A. Felton, Lizzie Henricksen & Master P. Williams.

" 22. Leslie L. from Sealing Grounds.

" 23. Fortuna from Fox Bay.

" 23. Richard Williams from Pebble Island.

" 27. Oravia from Valparaiso. Passengers :-Messrs. S. Browne, A. Hardy, J. Gleadell. DEPARTURES.

April 7. Hornet for Goose Green and Darwin.

3. Orita for Valparaiso.

Mr. Arthur Hardy.

,, 14. Fair Rosamond for West Point and The Chartres. Passengers :- Mr. A.E. Felton & Miss Felton, Mrs. Perry, Lizzie Henricksen, Master P. Williams.

" 14. Fortuna for Fox Bay.

" 18. Samson for Lively Island. Passenger :-W. A. Harding Esq.

" 24. Hornet for Darwin and Bleaker. " 26. Florence M. Munsie for Halifax.

, 27. Oravia for Liverpool. Passengers:-Mr. & Mrs. R. Buckworth & family &

Miss Leese, Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner & son Mr. & Mrs Persich & family, C. Gleadell. " 29. Richard Williams for Pebble Island.

" 29. Fortuna for Keppel, Saunders and Hill Cove. Pass: Messrs. A. E. Felton & W. C. Girling, The Misses Cobb. & Felton, Mrs. Perry & Lizzie Henrieksen.
,, Ola M. Balcom for Halifax. Pass:-

Mr. & Mrs. W. Walsh & family, Mrs. Eddy.

,, Leslie L. for Halifax.

WEDDING.

A pretty wedding took place in the Cathedral Stanley on Thursday 28th April when Miss Elizabeth Watson was married to Mr. George Turner jun. The bride, who wore a handsome white dress with veil and orange blossom, and carried a lovely bouquet, was given away by her father. She was accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. A. Fleuret and Miss. Bella Watson. The usual wedding hymns were sung during the service and the wedding march was played afterwards whilst the party was in the vestry and as the happy couple left the Church. Outside they were met hy their friends and greeted with a plentiful shower of rice. Mr. and Mrs. Watson invited a great number to their house in the afternoon. The presents were numerous and handsome. The day was extremely fine throughout.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has received intimation by telegram that he has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. We sincereely congratulate His Excellency on his promotion, and he will carry away from the Falklands the good wishes of those who have had the privilege of knowing him, during his stay amongst us. He expects to leaves the Colony by the next homeward mail, or at the latest by that which sails on or about the 22nd of June.

Telegrams arrived by the mail from Punta Arenas stating that another of the Russian manof-war had been blown up, with Admiral Marakoff (the newly appointed Admiral in command) and seven hundred men. It was not stated to what cause the catastrophe was due.

A "STRONG MAN" with his assistant came from Punta Arenas, and has been giving a variety entertainment. They have a Kinetoscope which has thus, for the first time, been exhibited in Stanley. Four nights were advertised, and the programme attracted large audiences. It included the funeral procession of our late Queen Victoria' which was most interesting. The strong man did some wonderful feats of lifting heavy dumb bells.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

LAND.

Intimation has been received that the King will not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance with regard to Ordinance No. 9 of 1903, an "An Ordinance relating to Land."

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A., Assistant Chaplain, to act as Colonial Chaplain during the absence on leave from 1st April, 1904, of the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.

Dr. S. Hamilton to act as Colonial Surgeon from 14th March, 1904, until further orders.

The Rev. C. K. Blount to act as Auditor of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Currency during the absence, from 1st April, 1904, of the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.

STOCK INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith my Report for the year 1903.

- 2. The decrease of the number of sheep returned in May, 1903 is due entirely to the bad winter previously, the numbers being 681,209 and 713,934 respectively.
- 3. The lambing in the year was satisfactory, giving a high percentage—about 75 per cent
- 4. I suggest that it should be made compulsory in Section 30 of the Live Stock Ordinance, that all Farmers should use *Pliers* instead of the Knife for ear-marking.
- 5. The wool clip for the year was not so good owing to the previous winter; it was tender and had a break in it, but fortunately the price of wool rose.
- 6. Most of the Farmers are doing their utmost to improve their flocks by selecting and importing new blood into them. I notice a vast improvement in a great many of the flocks.
- 7. The sheep imported during the year are as follows:-

From New Zealand, 297 Ronney Marsh Rams.

27	- 22	19 polder Peicester	72
	CONTRACTOR OF THE	60 Lincoln	
37	27		"
22	23	54 Merino	**
,,		TO 15 37 1 TO	

, 59 Ronney Marsh Ewes.

Total ... 515

- 8. Unfortunately a few of both consignments were found to be suffering from foot-rot which had been contracted on the voyage; with due precaution on arrival they were shipped to their destination all right.
- 9. Other stock imported were 64 horses from Patagonia.
- 10. Lice were very prevalent last year; the farmers have been most successful in exter-

minating them: only a few cases have been seen this year.

11. In my last year's report I mentioned that the grass seed experiment proved most successful. The experiment was made at Durwin, Lively Island, Fitzgov, Stanley and Quarantine paddock; the seed used, viz:—cocksfoot, rye, and clover, in all parts has taken well. I would recommend the Spring for sowing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant, JAMES ROBERTSON.

Chief Inspector of Stock.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Inter-Colonial Correspondence.

The following letter speaks for itself. We understand that some of those who wrote letters have already received answers, and are very pleased with the interesting accounts of English school life and so forth they have been given.

Victoria Embankment, W.C.

1st March, 1904.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the reccipt of a batch of "first letters" written by children in the Schools of the Falkland Islands in connection with the Scheme of the School Board for London for promoting correspondence between London and Colonial children.

I have to state that these letters will be distributed at the earliest possible date among scholars in schools of the Board with a view to answers being written.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. ISITT.

Clerk of the Bour l.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, PORT STANLEY, F. I.

The "Drink Bill." of the nation for the year 1903, according to Dr Dawson Burns's computation, amounted to £174.445,271. That is an appalling figure, and the only consolation is that it shows a reduction of more than £5,000,000 as compared with the year 1902. A few years back the amount reachel £185,000,000; then a slight reaction set it, and the reaction now seems to be more marked. We are moving slowly, and there is a long distance to be traversed before we can indulge in much self-congratulation; but we are moving, although it may be that the welcome diminution is partly to be explained by depression of trade and reduction of earnings.

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may be purchased at the Government Offices:—

Power of Attorney in English or Spanish ... 6d. each.

Conveying Deed ... 2/6 ,.

Forms of Will ... 1/- ,.

Customs Bills of Entry ... ½d. ,,

FOR SALE.

1 Iron bedstead. Black & brass. 6'6" x 4'6"

1 double wove wire spring mattress

1 pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains 1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking,

Complete as above ... £7 0 0

1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath ... £6 0 0

1 Ewart's patent Geyser with pipe to connect with cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour £9 0 0

The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xmas Harbour, but no further freights will be paid.

Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Chartres,"

or to the VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, Stanley.

Parcels of Periodicals—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4.

Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

A most eligible piece of land in the centre of Stanley and well fenced, known as the School Green, at the back of Christ Church Cathedral at present owned by Mr. E. Wilkins, for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ED. WILKINS.

MRS. GASTON FLEURET, Stanley, has room for two or three steady Lodgers She also takes in washing,

AN HOSPITAL NURSE (trained in England) returning to England by the mail leaving Stanley 25th May, would like to hear of some one requiring her services for the passage home. She would go as maid or companion, or to look after children or an invalid &c. Apply to THE EDITOR.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR and MONOCULAR GLASSES.

The Best Glass extant for general purposes, a large field of view, brilliant definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced.

	dvertised Price. Binocular.			Post free in Strong Leather Sling Case at following price.
		77.1		Oase at following price.
No.	Magnification	Price.		
A 10	3 Diameters	£5 15		£5 0 0
B 20	6 ,,	6 10		5 15 0
€ 30		7 5	_	6 5 0
D 40	12 "	9 10	0	8_10 0

MONOCULAR.						
E 10 3 Diameters.	£2	5	0	£1	18	0
F 20 6 ,,	2	15	0		5	
G 30 9 "	3	0	0	The state of the s	12	_
H 40 12 ,,	4	0	0	[a]3	6	0

Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

FOR SALE.

FOR BENEFIT OF CHURCH TOWER FUND.

BROOM AND GORSE PLANTS—AT THE PARSONAGE. Price -/3 each plant. Open weather in May is the best time to transplant them. Secure the roots well from frost.

Apply to MR. JAMES BINNIE, Stanley, S. E.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers, two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining is a LARGE PIECE OF LAND unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

A PERAMBULATOR with rubber tyres, practically new. Apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS.

A PIANO in good condition, Apply M. WILLIS, PRINTING Office, STANLEY.

Williams

Millinery Store.

Ladies Black silk Blouses. Black dress material, such as Cashmere,
Figured Alpacas etc. Black merveilleux silk.

A choice assortment of dress skirts. Brown and black Thibets.

Muff and Boa sets. Childrens Fur Necklets. White kid evening shoes.

Ball dress material. Laces (a splendid assortment).

Ladies corsets large sizes, quality guaranteed.

A large and varied assortment of Jewellry, Rings Bracelets, Long chains all classes, Charms, Gold and silver brooches.

Boots and shoes, Golf capes, Goloshes, Snow shoes Childrens Balmoral boots, Ladies costumes, Black silk shawls, &c, &c. &c. &c.

A first class assortment of

Wedding and other presents, toys etc. expected by the July mail.

Williams Store.

Ladies saddle @ £7 15 0 each. Shaped horse rugs 10/6 & 12/6 each.

Mason's silver horse bits, 10/6 & 12/6 each

Linoleums 6 feet wide 6/- per yd, extra wide 7 ft. 6 in. 8/- per yd.

Stair carpet 3/6 per yd. Passage oilcloth, Hearth rugs etc.

Cabin Trunks 30 in. long, Cooking stoves, Piping & elbows etc.

Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc white. Stone Colour.

Turpentine. Raw and boiled oil. Galvanized roofing iron. Galvanized screws.

A quantity of salved nails from wreck J. R. Kelly

A quantity of small force pumps suitable for sheep farms etc.

Large bottles of Ink salved from J. R. Kelly offered at the extremely low price of 1/- per quart bottle.

Table and hanging lamps. Bedroom or reading lamps with 1" burner. Globes, glasses and wick.

Wool Baling 54" wide. Baling Twine etc.

Eleys loaded Cartridges, Gun caps, wads. Eleys shells 16 and 12 bore.

Saloon rifles and ammunition.

Enamelled ware, cups and saucers, plates etc.

China and other classes of ware. Dinner sets, etc. etc. Wringers etc.

Photographic material, Ilfords P. O. P. 4 & 2 plates.

Velox paper, matt surface \(\frac{1}{4} \& \frac{1}{2} \) size. Hintokinine developer. Fallowfields toning and fixing bath.

Medicines etc. Doan's kidney and after dinner pills

Warners safe cure. Beechams and Cockles pills. Enos fruit salt and pills.

Carters liver pills. Browns chlorodyne. Perry Davis's Pain killer.

M'Kills Asthma cure. Seigels syrup. Codliver oil (Mortons)

Codliver oil, Davey, Yates, and Routledge. Clarkes Famous blood mixture Cuticura remedies. Keatings cough lozenges. Brain salt.

Elimans Embrocation. Edwards Harlene. Scrubbs Ammonia.

Calverts Carbolic for disinfecting purposes.

Frame Food. Mellins Food. Sayoy and Moores Food.

Groceries every class.

Sugar 3d. per lb. Sugar in 4ib. tins 4d. per lb. Milk 6/6 doz.

Tea 1/- & 2/- per lb. Rice 2½d. in quantities of 2lbs and more.

Currants 4d. per lb. Pickles 7d per bottle. Jams asst. 6/- doz. single tin 7d.

Flour 15/6 bag of 100 lbs. quality guaranteed.

The above Quotations are Nett and payable Monthly.

No. 2. VOL XVI.

JUNE 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY .- Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Select Vestry.—Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen. Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR and MONOCULAR GLASSES

The Best Glass extant for general purposes, a large field of view, brilliant definition, ease of manipulation and extreme portability being a few of the good points embraced.

Advertised Price. Binocular.	i ale		Post free in Strong Leather Sling Case at following price.
No. Magnification	Price.		0 1
A 10 3 Diameters	£5 15	0	£5 0 0
B 20 6 ,,	6 10	0	5 15 0.
C 30 9 "	7 5	0	6 5 0
D 40 12 "	9 10	0	8_10 0

Monocular.				
E 10 3 Diameters.	£2 5 0	1 12	£1 18	0
F 20 6	2 15 0		2 5	6
G 30 9 "	3 0 0		2 12	0
H 40 12 ,,	4 0 0	Marria	3 6	0

Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

BIRTHS.

HERRICKSEN. Stanley, May 11th, the wife of H. Henricksen, of a son.

HARRIS. Goose Green, May 23rd, the wife Alfred Harris, of a son.

LANNING. Stanley, May 1st, the wife of Thomas Lanning, of a daughter.

ONEIL. Cattle Point, North Arm, June 2nd, the wife of Win. Oneil, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Biggs-Goodwin. Stanley, 2nd. June, William James Biggs, son of the late E. Biggs, to Mary Ann Goodwin.

DEATHS.

BROWNE. May 7th at Stanley, Stewart Browne of Conception, Chile, aged 46. Dettleff. , 20th at Stanley, Frances Dettleff, aged 30 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN LOVING MEMORY of Gaston Nicholas dearly toved husband of Mary Ellen Fleuret, who was accidentally drowned in Stanley, June 16th 1903. Sadly missed.

All tears are vain we cannot now recall thee, Gone is thy loving voice thy kindly face, Gone from the home where we so dearly loved thee, Where none again can ever fill thy place.

MRS. SEDGWICK wishes to thank the Volunteers and other friends who kindly assisted at the Concert held a month or two ago for her benefit.

Subscribers to the Magazine who have not paid their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Churc's House and pay Miss Lawis, any week day between 9.30 am. and noon.

The new volume of the Magazine commences in May. This is the best time for new subscribers to begin taking it or sending it to friends.

The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that copies can always be obtained at that time.

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-tastening Circulars 7/6.

Mrs. Gaston Fleurer, Stanley, has room for two or three steady Lolgers. She also takes in washing,

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 (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.

Choin Practices:—On Wednesday, after Evening Service, at 7.45 p.m.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 .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. J.
Poppy, 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, MAY, 1904.

Number of Congregation ... Morning ... 100

" Evening ... 118

Number of Coins Morning ... 30

" " Evening ... 43

Number at S. School ... Morning ... 41

" " " Afternoon ... 79

Number of coins in the Offertories:—
0 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 1 crown, 0 four shilling piece, 4 half-crowns, 5 florins, 14 shillings, 85 sixpences, 106 threepenny-pieces, 155 pence, 12 half-pence, 1 farthings, & 0 other coin. Total 363.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on June 30th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. August 25th October 27th, December 29th.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISL ANDS. MAY 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance		11	2
1. , Offertory	1	5	2
8. ,, ,,		18	3
12. " Ascension Day		1	6
15. " Offertory	1	1	84
99	1	2	4
NO.	1	7	51
Thank Offerings		5	0
Tuank One mgs		J	0
	£6	1.2	63
	~ 0	14	4
Expenditure.			
To Wages :-			
" Sexton	3	2	0
"Organ Blower		10	0
" Ditto extra		2	8
"חון חי	-	10	ō
Cundon Cabaal		5	0
72		10	6
" Frinting			',

Deficit, Balance a/c due the F. I. Co. £i 14 9.
THOMAS BINNIE,
HON, TREAS.

6 9

3.

63

5 7

£6 12

" F. I. Co.

" Balance

" on a/c

BAPTISM.

ROWLANDS. May 14th, Stanley, Rebecca Mand [Rowlands.]

DAVIS. June 2nd, "Leslie Leonard [Davis.]

King. June 6th, "Gwendolen Isabella [King.]

ITINERARY.

Rev. C, K. Blount's (Omitted at proper time.)

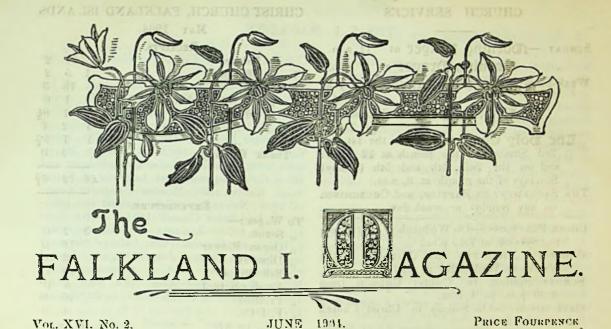
7th March left Stanley and reached Mount Pleasant: 8th Darwin; 11th Camilla Creek, Port Sussex and San Carlos S.; 12th Campo Verde; 13th San Carlos N.; 14th Cantera and Darwin; 17th Adventure Sound and North Arm; 18th N. W. Arm and Adventure Sound via North Arm; 19th Darwin; 21st Mount Pleasant and Hillside; 23rd Stanley.

Summary
1 Marriage Holy Communion 1 celebration

2 Burials Other Services 4 2 Baptisms Bible Readings 6

THE BAZAAR.

Friends will please take notice that the next Bazaar in aid of the Tower Fund will be held (i).V.) in January 1905.



FINANCIAL.

A T the meeting of the Easter Vestry, the subject of collecting the various Church funds, by means of what is known as the "envelope system", was brought forward and discussed. It had been considered at the meetings of the Select Vestry. It has been now decided to adopt the method, so it is necessary to explain what the "envelope system" is, and the benefits we hope to obtain from its use.

There are certain funds in every parish that are distinct from the ordinary Sunday collections. Originally, of course, the Offertory was meant to include the offerings for all Church purposes. By an examination of the "offertory sentences" it will be seen that they bring before our notice three objects, viz (i) Alasgiving i.e. giving in general; (ii) the support of the Church and more e pecially of the ministry; (iii) the relief of the poor. But very few people, to say the most, look into these things as they should, and consequently some of our funds would be starved if we did not take special means to collect them. In passing, we would say that if everyone would only give a little thought to this subject, and remember that the expenses of the services have to be met out of the ordinary Sunday collections, and that these expenses are incurred whether they are present in Charch or not, and would put by a very little every week to give the next time they are present, we would never have to appeal for more funds to pay for coal, insurance or such-like things.

Other funds we collect at present by trusting to the goodwill of our friends or by having special collections on certain Sundays. Very otten we are disappointed with the results, sometimes because our friends, though they have the best intentions have not got the best memories, and forget when the time comes round, and very often a special collection Sunday turns out to be a horribly wet or stormy day. Then again there are Churchpeople living in the camp, who, we know, would be glad at the thought that their offerings are added to others and given in church on the almsdish. The "envelope system" therefore meets these difficulties, and does for those who are absent what they cannot do for themselves, i.e. presents their offerings in Church. It is not meant to interfere with the collections for ordinary purposes.

The method is as follows. Envelopes are sent to everyone connected with the Church, or whom we have reason to believe would wish to help one or more of the parochial funds. Inside the envelopes are placed printed slips explaining for what p rposes the money is required, and asking that the slips may be filled in, stating the amount of money given, for what fund, and the name of donor. The subscriber is also asked to, it possible, give the envelope in Church before a certain Sanday, or if unable to be present to send it to the Parachial Treasurer or the clergy who will do what is required. On the outside of envelope is printed the names of the funds that are being collected, and the name of the person to whom it is sent is finled in on a line left for that purp se.

We would add that this method has been found most successful in Australia and in Ireland. In both these places the Church has to depend on the offerings of its members for its support, and it has been found that this means of collecting is welcomed, as, by it, the mite of the poorest and the greater offerings of the wealthy meet

with equal recognition. We hope, therefore, that our people will give it a fair trial.

If any do not wish their names to be published they have only to say so when sending in their envelope, and they will be witheld when the parochial accounts are published in the Magazine.

While on the subject of finance we would draw attention to the circular address that has been sent to all the chaplaincies and mission stations in the south and west of S. America. It is by the Rev. J. B. Hunt of Valparaiso on the subject of the West Coast Bishopric Scheme. It has long been felt that the work in South America is too much for one Bishop, the area alone being enormous, so that he never has time to remain long enough in one place to find out how to deal with its difficulties. The appointment of a second Bishop is merely a question of money, and a sum of £5000 is required. The scheme has the support of Bishop Every and he has a special Diocesan Fund to which the subscriptions for this purpose are credited.

THE WAR.

(By telegram via Montevideo, received 13th May.) The Russians lost the following ships when admiral Makaroff was lost, Petropaulovski. Pobieda, Bayan and Novick. May 1st news arrived that the Japanese had defeated and driven the Russians out of Antung, thus making themselves masters of the estuary of the Yalu and first line of communcations. A landing of Japanese Troops was expected at Niauchang, when it is thought China will join Japan. Another big battle between Antung and next Post to the north was hourly expected. The Russian Battleship "Orel" 15,000 tons is ashore at the brouth of the Neva. The Russians lost 800 killed and wounded at the Yalu, 300 were taken prisoners. They lost heavily in officers, I general captured I general seriously wounded 1 colonel and 2 lieut-colonels and 20 captains among the killed. Japanese lost 700 in the last week.

Admiral Togo on the 4th successfully blocked Port Arthur with 9 merchantmen. This was carried out in broad daylight by request of officers who had taken part in the previous attempts.

General Ma, the Chinese commander-in-chief in Manchuria, has asked permission to attack the Russians, but from Pekin absolute neutrality is still promised.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

THE GOVERNOR received by the Victoria the following telegram:—
May 15th "His Majesty has been pleased to

May 15th "His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Lamond Allardyce C. M. G.

Colonial Secretary Fiji to be Governor of the Falkhand Islands."

Mr Allardyce has passed the whole of his Colonial Service in Fiji. The tollowing sketch of his career is taken from the Colonial Office list. C. M. G. 1902. Born 1861; Clerk and Interpreter Provincial Department 1879; transferred to Rotumah, 1882; Stipendiary Magistrate, 1882; Assistant Native Commissioner and stipendiary Magistrate and Inspector of Native taxes, Kadava 1890; Member Executive Conncil 1893; Native Lands Commissioner and member of Legislative Council 1894; Native Commissioner 1895; Assistant Colonial Secretary and Receiver General 1898; Colonial Secretary and Receiver General July 1902; administered Government July 1901 to September 1902; Editor of native newspaper "Na Mata" 1890-1899; author of a Digest of Native Regulations 1877-1900.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

In view of our Governor's appointment to the above named Colony, we herewith give an abstract from a general descriptive report on the Bahama Islands, in which is included the annual report for 1902, which has been published as a Blue-book [Cd.1985]. The Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, writing to Mr. Lyttelton on November 26, 1903, says that, having now spent five years in the administration of the affrirs of the colony, he desires to place on record some of his observations generally relating to the archipelago of islands forming the Bahamas Government.

After an excursus on the geographical position and formation of the Bahamas, their soil and its products, their early history and Constitution, Sir G. Carter reviews in detail the condition of each of the islands. The total revenue for the financial year 1902-3 amounted to £72,442, 7. 7. and that for the previous year to £77,780. 1. 9., showing a difference of £5,337. 14. 2. in favour 1901-2. The main falling off came under the head of "Customs" and was due to ordinary vicissitudes of trade, and not to any special conditions affecting the particular year under review. The total expenditure for the year 1902-3 amounted to £74,613, 12, 10., and that for the previous year to £81,135, 8, 11., showing an excess of £6,521, 15, 1, in favour of 1901-2, The population in 1901 was 53,735, the most part being of descendants of liberated africans.

In his concluding summary Sir G. Carter

says:

It will be gathered from this Report that these islands have been severely handicapped in their development (a) from the scant soil and absence of natural water supply, which is more or less a feature of the whole group; (b) from the want

of an adequate and sufficiently enterprising population; and (c) from the absence of harbours capable of accommodating anything but small craft. The local administration, too, has always been unable to maintain any regular steam communication with the out-islands, thus seriously militating against proper supervision from headquarters. It is clear that there can be no future for this colony except that which can be evolved out of certain advantages which it does possess, the most prominent being its delightful winter climate, and, to those who do not object to weather which is hot, though seldom oppressively so, its summer climate also. Nassau will probably always be a favourite winter resort for dwellers on the adjacent continent. There are few people who pay it a visit who do not want to return, and the climate is undoubtedly superior to any of the Florida resorts, which, however, have the advantage of approach by land instead of by sea, and it is unfortunate that the voyage from Miami to Nassau, though only a comparatively short one (16 hours), is sometimes a very unpleasant one, and owing to necessities of draught at both ports the vessels employed have to be restricted in size. It occurred to me, during a visit I recently paid to some of the Exuma Cavs, that these islands would be admirably suited to form sanitoria for consumptive patients. They are all narrow, with deep ocean on the east, and extensive shallow bank on the west, upon which excellent beating and bathing could be secured. As I have remarked elsewhere, the islamis and cays are extremely picturesque, and with proper arrangements and accommodation might be made very attractive to residents. It is practically impossible that malaria could exist on these islands, and the rainfall is much more limited than on the larger ones, falling more frequently in winter than in summer. Their elevation is in no case higher than 100ft, above sea level, but none of them are absolutely flat. The only other alternative to the encouragement of visitors and the sponge industry is agriculture, which, as will be gathered from previous remarks, is practically a neglected art. There is no reason why any able-bodied man should starve in these islands, though every year the Government is called upon to assist people who are stated to be in this condition. Soil culture is not easy, but where it is systematically attempted well repays effort. There is undoubtedly, a more cheering look-out for the Sisal industry, and those plantations which are worked on proper lines are yielding good results. This cultivation is extending and bids fair to be a permanent and promising one for these islands.

A bibliography of the Bahamas is attached to the report. The illustrations to which Sir G. Carter refers form an unusual and attractive feature in an official document.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

The members of this deserving and popular institution held their Annual Anniversary Social gatherings in the Assembly Rooms, on Monday and Tuesday 23rd and 24th of May. The Ball was held on Monday evening, the arrangements for it being carried out by the energetic Secretary Mr. V. A. Biggs and the Committee. The room was tastefully decorated with flags. The Ball was very well patronised, all the lead-leading people of the place showing their appreciation by their presence at this popular gathering, though the evening was very cold and rather encouraged staying at home. Dancing when once started was kept going until nearly four o'clock the next morning.

The children's party was held on Tuesday afternoon. The weather, we fancy, tempted a number of the young people to stay away from the hall, as it was a lovely afternoon for sleighing. We need scarcely add that a very ample tea was provided for all present and heartily enjoyed by those who were there. During was resumed early in the evening and kept going until the small hours.

THE "CHANCE."

Intelligence has been received from Lafonia, that the Chance is ashore at Wharton Harbour. No particulars have been so far received as to how the stranding occurred, but it is believed that she dragged her anchors, during the night of May 19th.

DEATH OF MR. S. BROWNE.

We regret to have to record the death of this gentleman, which occurred at the "Rose Hot-1" on Saturday, May 7th after only a few days illness. He arrived here in the Oraria on Wednesday April 27th from Conception, Chili, the object of his visit being to await the arrival of a lady by the following mail from England, to whom he was to be married and then return to Chili with his bride. For a week after his arrival he seemed quite well and rode out to Rincon Grande, staying there for a couple of days. On the Tuesday before his death, he complained of feeling unwell, but, though he consulted the doctor on Wednesday afternoon, he did not actually take to his bed until that night, From then till his death Dr. Hunilton, the Colonial Surgeon was in constant attendance. But his complaint, seemingly connected with stomachie troubles of some years standing, yielded to no treatment, and though he seemed slightly better on Saturday morning, he rapidly sank and passed away about 8, 45, that evening,

Mr. Stewart Browne was well known in Chili, and his death (the news of which was cabled to Conception from Punta Arenas) was a great shock to all his friends. In a letter of introduction

he brought here the writer speaks of him as "One of my oldest and best friends. . . He is one of the most popular Englishmen in the South of

Chili where he is widely known."

The tragic occurrence excited the deepest sympathy. The young lady he expected to meet arrived as arranged and after the sad news was told her, she went on to Chili, staying for the night on shore as the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Browne's funeral was held on the Monday following his death. His remains were followed to the grave, by those who had met him whilst here and some others who felt the extreme sadness of his unexpected decease. Once more how true "In the midst of life we are in death."

MARRIAGE IN STANLEY.

very pretty wedding was celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday, 28th April, the Rev. C. K. Blount performing the marriage ceremony. Mr. G. I. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, well-known residents of Stanley, was married to Miss E. Watson, daughter of Mr. T. Watson Merchant, Stanley. The day being fine and full of sunshine gave everything a very gay and pretty appearance.

The bride wore a dress of cream Oriental satin trimmed with pearls and lace. She also wore a handsome veil with wreath of orange blossom and carried a beautiful shower bouquet, the gift of Miss Felton. She was attended by her two sisters as bridesmaids, who wore becoming dresses of pale blue silk trimmed with cream insertion and bebe velvet, who also wore dark hats to match. The groomsman was Mr. Duncan R. Watson, brother of the bride. She was given away by her father.

A full choral service being given made it very interesting, and the wedding march was being played as the Bridal party left the Church.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a number of very pretty and valuable presents given by a few of their friends in Stanley.

(Communicated).

HOME.

OMAN'S power is for rule, not for battle; and her intellect is not for invention or creation, but for sweet ordering, arrangement, and decision. She sees the qualities of things, their claims, and their places. Her great function is praise; she enters into no contest, but infallibly judges the crown of contest. By her office, and place, she is protected from all danger and temptation. The man, in his rough work, in open world, must encounter all peril and trial: to him, therefore, must be the failure, the offence, the inevitable error; often he must be wounded, or subdued; often misled, and always hardened. But he

guards the woman from all this; within his house, as ruled by her, unless she herself has brought it, need enter no danger, no temptation. no cause of error or offence. This is the true nature of home-it is the place of Peace; the shelter, not only from injury, but from all terror, doubt, and division. In so far as it is not this, it is not home: so far as the auxieties of the outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistentlyminded, unknown, unloved, or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer world which you have roofed over, and lighted in. But so far as it is a sacred place, a vestal temple of the hearth, watched over by household gods, before whose faces none may come but those whom they can receive with love-so far as it is this, and roof and fire are types only of a nobler shade and light-shade as of the rock in a weary land, and light as of the Pharos in the stormy sea-so far it vindicates the name, and fulfils the praise, of Home. And wherever a true wife comes, this home is always round her. The stars only may be over her head; the glowworm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her foot; but home yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far round her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless. RUSKIN.

A SAD WILL.

A drinker who died in Oswego left the following significant document as his "last will and testament." What stronger indictment of intoxicant's could be written? It reads;

"I leave to society a ruined character, a most wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents as much sorrow as they can, in their feeble state, bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much shame and mortification as I can bring on them. I leave to my wife a broken heart and a life of shame. I leave to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and a remembrance that their father filled a drunkard's grave."

We think it a fair criticism of the Church of England, to say that she is unduly backward in claiming the position due to her in the world's religious activities. Although she is much the larg est body of English speaking Christians, few there are who know it; but few ontside her own Communion realize that she is the greatest missionary agency in the Anglo-Saxon world. The Anglican Communion as a whole would rise greatly in the estimation of the people of this and other countries did she boast more of her history, her conquests and her present day achievements
St. Andrew's Cross.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 7. Hornet from Bleaker Isd, Darwin, &c. Passengers: - Miss Kiddle, Mr. D. Fell. , 12. R.M.S. Panama from Liverpool. Pass:--

Mrs. Cullen. Mr. McConomy.

,, 13. Fortuna from Roy Cove, &c. Pass :--Misses Harris & Goodwin. Mr. W. Biggs. jr. W. C. Girling.

" 14. Cutter Flora from Goose Green.

., 21. Agues G. Donohoe from Scaling Grounds.

., 21. Samson from Johnson's Harbour, Pass :-Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Smith Messrs. R. & J.

,. 21. Richard Williams from Pebble Island. Pass :- Mr. & Mrs. J. Luxton.

.. 25. R. M. S. Victoria from Valparaiso. Pass :- Mr. T. Smith.

" 25. Antisana from Valparaiso.

,, 26. Edith R. Bulcom from Sealing Grounds

DEPARTURES.

May 12. R. M. S. Victoria for Valparaiso. Pass:-Miss Middleton, Louis Williams, Esq. Messrs. C. Short, -Mackay.

, 14. Hornet for The Chartres, San Carlos

and Fox Bay.

" 21. Samson for Johnson's Harbour.

., 25. R. M. S. Victoria for Liverpool. Pass:-Mrs. D. Smith, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. & Miss Natt, Mrs. Cullen, Misses Harris & Lehen, Messrs. D., G.P., R. & J., Smith, J. Lehen, S. Cullen, G. Ratcliffe, Red-mond, C. McCarthy, T. & R. Hunter, Jr. Eucenson & family (7).

, 27. Antisana for London.

.. 28. Richard Williams for San Carlos and Pebble Island. Pass: - Mrs. Perring., 28. Fortuna for Roy Cove. Carcass Isd.,

Spring Pt. & Dunnose Head.

, 29. Cutter Flora for Darwin.

NOTES.

There has lately been produced in Stanley an excellent series of views of the town and other objects and places of interest in the Colony. It is the first work of the kind that has been entirely carried out here. The photographs from which the plates were prepared are extremely good and several of them are now seen for the first time. The series is collected into book form and has a daintily decorated cover. The work reflects great credit on all concerned and we hope the enterprise may meet with the success it deterves. The book is called J. Luxton's Illustrated Views, and the cover also reminds us that it is the only illustrated book printed and published in the Colony. When we state that the printing of it was done by Mr. F. L Gilbert the high class work put into it will be realized by all who know him. We regret to say that Mr. Gilbert is leaving the Colony

in a short time, his period of service of three years being completed in August. His successor Mr. McConomy arrived by the last mail from

The green five shilling notes that have been in circulation for the past three years are about to be withdrawn and to be replaced by others of the same value but of a different colour. The green notes in lamp light resemble very closely the £1 notes.

Messrs. Stamford and Co. of Charing Cross, London, have a strange omission in the new edition of their "London Atlas." In a former edition they had an excellent map of the Falklands on the scale of 61 English miles to I inch. This has been omitted in the present issue. We wonder why? The Spectator also draws attention to this change.

A movement is on foot to hold dances once a month or so in the Assembly Room, as was done some years ago. We hope it may come to successful issue and may be the means of drawing people together. We would like to see Clubs on a popular basis for both boys and girls. There is a Badminton set for sale and it only wants a few to start a club, to find that many enjoyable evenings could be spent over the game. It would also supply the exercise that many complain they can't get,

The homeward mail Victoria took away from us, some old settlers who will be very much missed. Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith of Great Island have gone home and though they have not quite determined not to return, it is doubtful if they will do so. Mrs. Natt and her daughter have also left the Colony. They will be missed by many friends and their little store where they resided for so many years, will not seem like itself. We wish them prosperity and happiness. Mrs. Mercer is carrying on the store.

DR, BORN. Medical Officer for the West Falklands, and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, has been appointed Colonial Surgeon. (Per Telegram).

From the first of this month a Post Office Order may be obtained for any sum up to £40, the commissions now charged for sums below £10 remains unaltered and above that sum the commisson will be 1/- for every £5 or part thereof.

This increase of the limit will be a great boon to Colonists and although at present it applies only to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, it will doubtless be shortly extended

to other parts of the world.

THE STATUE OF CHRIST ON THE ANDES.

Our Valparaiso contemporary the "Record" contains the following account of the statue of the Saviour which has recently been erected on the Andes. The same number has several interesting articles and one or two reproductions of pictures by famous artists, notably that of the Resurrection by the Norwegian artist that caused such a sensation some years ago. The following article is also suitably illustrated. The Record we note is distributed freely being supported by advertisements and donations. It reflects great credit on its promoters.

J HEN King Edward VII, the sole arbitrator in the long-standing boundary dispute between Chili and Argentina, had given his decision, the two republics resolved to commemorate worthily their auspicious attainment of peace. The proposal was made to set on the Cumbre, or summit of the Andes, at the fixed dividing line of the countries, a huge statue of Christ the Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Effect has been given most successfully to this idea, and now travellers passing from one to the other of the republics may see, rising on a massive granite block at the top of the pass, a great figure of the Saviour, with one hand clasping the cross by which He achieved the reconciliation of man with God and man with man, and holding out the other in the act of gracious benediction. Surely henceforth, under that uplifted hand, these nations will endeavour to suppress animosities and maintain between them the relations of true brotherhood. Thus may these mountains, may the Christ statue on them "bring peace to the people"!

The inauguration of this glorious monument took place on Sunday, the 13th March. That day, commissioners from both the republics met in the lofty solitudes of the Cordillera and unveiled the statue. Among those who were present was Mr. Gerard Lowther, H. B. M. Minister in Chile, who had done much to promote the negotiations which have eventuated so happily. The Chilian party proceeded to Rio Blanco and thence by carriages or on mules to Juncal, where they passed the Saturday night. At four o'clock on the Sunday morning they continued their journey and they reached the Cumbre about eight o'clock. The Chilians and Argentines who met on the statue site numbered about two thousand. At nine o'clock an Argentine battery saluted the arrival of the Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Silva Cruz, and a few minutes later a Chilian battery saluted the arrival of the Argentine Minister, Dr. Jose A. Terry. These ministers advanced and welcomed each other before the monument, while the flags of the two nations were entwined with much cannonading, and then, at 10.25 a.m., they approached it and

together pulled cords which unveiled it. The unveiling of the statue was the signal for the bands, which were present, to play a hymn and the batteries to thunder a salute. Mass was then celebrated by the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, with the assistance of Chilian and Argentine Bishops and then the Rev. Pablo Cabrera, as representing Argentina, and the Bishop of Ancud, as representing Chile, delivered appropriate orations. It was indeed a great and most memorable occasion. As was said in the Chilian Times, "Argentine and Chilian soldiers faced one another for the first time in history, and when the flags of both nations were entwined and the batteries had fired the salutes, an unparalelled burst of heartfelt cheering rose from the many thousands assembled, each and all of whom felt that they were participating in one of the most momentous events which history will record in connection with the progress of the great South American Republics. What a contrast! Whitst this magnificent tribute was being paid to Him Who taught peace and good will to all, the number of the dead and wounded in battle was mounting up by hundreds in the Far East, where two nations are at each others' throats with the dogs of war let loose." We cannot be too thank ful that

"Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths;

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments; Our stern alarums chang'd to merry meetings; Our dreadful marches to delightful measures."

Long last our "piping time of peace"!

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

THE authorities have determined to strengthen I this Squadron sending out one 1st Class and two 2nd Class Cruisers in place of the small sloops that up till now have been the most numerous. The Cambrian has been relieved by H M. S. St. George instead of the Minerva as was at first intended. The St. George is a far larger ship, but as she draws 26 to feet of water she will not be able to get far up the Harbour. For the same reason she will not be able to go to Buenos Aires and will have to anchor a long way off the shore at Monte Video. The Brilliant, 2nd Class Cruiser, was to arrive at Monte Video about May 1st; the Scylla, 2nd class cruiser, takes the place of the Beagle, arriving in October; the Tartar, 3rd class cruiser, is expected about 1st June, and the Merlin, twin screw sloop. built in 1901 comes over from the East Indies in October. Unless the unforeseen happens we may therefore prepare to welcome our naval friends in October. The flag ship however will not arrive before the end of January. All ships will come here for range work.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

"THE TITLES TO LAND ORDINANCE" the draft of which has just emerged from the printer's hand is of the very greatest interest to all who own or intend to acquire any house property or land in the Colony. Very simple machinery is provided for dealing with mortgages, transfers of mortgages, and leases and all the simplicity of ordinance 3 of 18'3 with reference to convevauces of land is retained in the new or linance which the harsh provisions of the existing law rendering void any deed relating to land which has not been registered, have been replaced by a fine for neglecting to Register decds within two wenths, when all the parties live in the Colour, or within one year when any of the parties lives out of the Colony.

In addition to this, two years grace, from the passing of the ordinance, are given to the holders of deeds that have not been registered, to have them registered. We strongly urge the holders of all deeds to at once examine them and see if there is written upon them the certificate of registration. There remains however in addition to the fine imposed for late registration the very grave danger that a deed duly registered renders all previous non-registered deeds of no value.

Another very equitable provision of the proposed law enables "any person lawfully entitled" to any land who has lost or never obtained title deeds thereto to obtain an indefeasible title by applying to the Supreme Court.

A copy of any ordinance can be purchased at the Government Offices for about one penny a page but probably it is not generally understood that anyone can purchase the draft of a proposed law and without further payment demand in exchange for such draft a copy of the law as finally passed by the Legislative Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND "THE LICENSING ORDINANCE, 1882."

1. A penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for a first offence may be imposed upon any person-

(a) against whom an order of prohibition has been made under section 25 or renewed under section 26 of the Licensing Ordinance, 1882, who shall, within one year of the making or renewal of such order, be in any place where liquor is sold by retail; or

(b) who, being the holder of any retail liquor licence, shall suffer any such prohibited person

to be in the place so licensed; or

(c) who sells, supplies or distributes intoxicating liquor or authorizes such sale, supply or distribution to any such prohibited person; provided that the Magistrate hearing any charge under this Ordinance, upon being satisfied that the person charged did not wilfully contravene the provisions of this section; or used every effort to prevent a prohibited person from being

or remaining on his premises and immediately gave information thereof to the police, may dismiss the charge against such person.

CRICKET.

The following matches will be of interest to our readers.

2ND BATTALION WEST INDIA REGIMENT V. SOUTH ATLANTIC SOUADRON.

PLAYED AT SIERRA LEONE, JAN. 7. SCORE:

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.	
Rev.G. S. Kewney c Fleet Surgeon Ilie-	_
	2
Paymaster Mannisty Lieut. Warren b	
c Knight b White 5 Gane	0
Lieut. G. J. Bush b Sub-Lieut. Field	
White 0 b Knight	5
Lieut. Pilcher b Lender 4 Lieut. McDowell	
Commander E. E. Fitz- b Leader	5
Herbert run out 6 Masters b Leader	
Miles not out	
Byes	
	_
Total 1	na
	,0
2ND BATT. WEST INDIA REGIMENT.	
R. R. Leader b. R. H. Harrison c Field	
Kewney 23 b Mannisty	8
E. G. Skeiton o Sergt. Layne not out	
Newney 14 Byes &c	15
T. B. Nicholson c	_
and b Pilcher 40 Total 20	17
E. E. White hot out 50	
Sergt. Major Gane, Private O'Neil, Knigh	
Hyatt and Pilgrim did not bat.	٠,
rajate and ragital did not but.	
OND RADD William Tunner Day	
2ND BATT. WEST INDIA REGIMENT V. SOUT	H
ATLANTIC SQUADRON.	
PLAYED AT SIERRA LEONE JAN. 9. SCORI	:
SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.	
Ray G. S. Kewney Light Puch b	
Rev. G. S. Kewney b Harrison 33 Nicholson Commander E. S. Fitz	
Commander E S Fitz- Summan Nich al	75

SOUTH ATLANT	TC SQUADRON.
Rev. G. S. Kewney	Lieut. Bush b
b Harrison 33	Nicholson 75
Commander E. S. Fitz-	Surgeon Nicholson b
Herbert c Nicholson	Harrison 4
b White 15	Lieut. Pilcher b
Laymaster Mannisty	Nicholson 42
e Knight b White 4	Lieut. Warren b
Fleet Paymaster	Nicholson C
Leonard b White 2	SubLieut. Field b
Staff Surgeon Hiewicz	Nicholson 0
c Pilgim b White 6	Midshipman White
	not out 9
	Byes, &c 2
	Total 186

2 ห	D BATT.	WEST	INDIA	REGIME	YT.	
R.R.Lei	ider c Ilie	wicz	R.H.	Harrison c	Ilie-	
b Man	misty	39	wic	z b Leonard	1 6:	3
	celton e B		Seret	Lavnerun	out 9	2
T D Min	misty holson c I	18	Priva	te Knight n	ot out l	R
	Mannist		Буе	es, &e	1	3
	hite c Ilie		Т	otal	0.15	-
b Kev	rney	49			Z4	4
Seigt.	Major G	lane. P	rivate	O'Noill	Du!	

Hyatt and Private Pilgrim did not bat.

THE HEROISM OF TO-DAY.

X / E have occasionally been reminded that there is as much true heroism in the busy industrial life of to-day as there was in the more dazzling heroic days of the Middle Ages. Writers of various kinds have assured us that in the quiet, humdrum, unpoetic lives of countless thousands there are manifestations of heroic self-sacrifice, of patience under pain and persecution, which rival the manifestations of physical courage and reckless daring which shine with so peculiar a glamour through the mists of the past. This would seem to he so obvious that we may well wonder that it is worthy of special notice, since it is the duty and even privilege of the seer, using the word in its more strict application, to observe and to depict that which is not so evident to the rest of mankind. Yet it is to be questioned whether the central feature of modern heroism has been duly brought to the credit of humanity. The cry of "decadence" sounds in our ears from morning until night until we are almost assured that in comparison with our ancestors we are but a pigmy species. It is well at times to discover good even in ourselves, for the antithesis of Pharisaism is as dispiriting as it is unjust.

One wonders, sometimes, at the content with which the mass of our population hears its daily burden of monotony. To anyone who knows the innerness of the thousands of lives in the industrial areas of Lancashire and Yorkshire, or in the Black Country, it must be a matter for surprise that so rarely has anything approaching a spirit of revolt been manifested. Week in, week out, from early morn until late at night, or, at least, until late evening, they toil at occupations which offer but little change as the years go by. The weaver, the spinner, the collier, the nailworker, the glass-blower, the chemical-workerthese are occupations which change not as regards even the slightest detail. The mill-hand watches his flying spindle, ten hours a day, from vonth to comparative old age; the collier blasts his coal and shovels it into waggon after waggon; the nail-worker han mers the few inches of iron; and the glass-blower turns out his dozens of bottles. These are typical occupations. In some such way thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen are employed day by day. Would it be a matter for surprise if the grim monotony suddenly burst into active revolt?

Discontent, of course, always follows something in the direction of entightenment. It is a trite saying that political revolutions are always leeps in the dark towards a light, distant yet visible. For thirty years a process of enlightenment has been working in the English Industrial area. It is rather fashionable to point to its results, or its imagined results; it would be more profitable to point to its failures, and these need not be imagined. At least, however, there is

room for wonder why it is that a proletariat, with all the thoughts of the ages ready to its hand, should be so obtusely satisfied with its grim environment. There can be no denying the fact that the lives of these toilers are characterized by wonderful courage and by infinite patience. They know of that which is not theirs. It is well for England perhaps that they do not think, that the light which has come to them of recent years has not been accompanied by heat which might set them aflame.

Yet it is possible that we may trust a little too far the heroism which bears these grim burdens. Not for ever can the absence either of literal or metaphorical sunshine be borne. There is reason to fear that beneath the surface, unseen by the most of us, there is an inarticulate discontent, which some day may find expression. It differs from the Social propaganda of the past, inasmuch as it contents itself rather with discussing verities than with threats of upheaval. Indeed it is not really propaganda at all, since its aims are not sufficiently definite for propaganda. Here and there are classes for study; lectures on specific questions; brotherhood Meetings where good fellowship is engendered. To some small extent certain journals are read which deal with the social question of the hour in rugged but convincing language. Here and there, too, this underlying spirit adopts the nomenclature and method of a "Church," and the aspirations of the toiling masses form its liturgy and inspire its pronouncements. Meanwhile the heroism goes on unchanged. For themselves, as a body, the men complain not nor do they covet. The leaders have learned a lesson from the France of a century ago, though they know it not, and thus they do not attempt to force their doctrines into action. They are content to permeate, and though we do not see the permeation, it is there for all that, and some day we shall learn how far it has spread.

Indeed the stolidity, the English stolidity, of the toilers, has deserved far more approbation than it has received. Unfortunately it is to be admitted that such religious influences as have impressed their minds have been of a capricious, not to say, chaotic order. The Wesleyan Methodists swept the industrial zone with a wave of deep and very real emotionalism, and during the past fifty years that is all we can find by way of a religious "movement." The Evangelical Movement in the English Church just touched the fringe, but no more than the fringe. Later movements have practically failed in the industrial portion of England. Here and there at an odd centre has been pronounced a Christianity which is the spiritualising of human fellowship, which claims that that spiritual fellowship is the historic creed of the ages, and more than the histwic creed, the vitalizing influence of all human The Commonwealth.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Colonial Secretary.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday, September 10th at 2 o'olock, a lease from the Crown of Section 35 known as Bluff Cove now in the occupation of John McKay.

The following are the conditions of sale:-

The land will be let subject to the reservations, restrictions and conditions set forth in the Land Ordinance 1893, but a lease will not be granted or transferred to any person holding more than 20,000 acres.

The land is bounded as follows:-

On the North by Sections 61, 62 (Vere Packe), by range of Hills 6 miles, 374 yards.

West by Section 38 (J. Robson), a line south to Garden Point 4 miles, 176 yards.

South by Port Fitzroy.

East by Section 1 (Vere Packe), North Basin and line following Stone Run to said range of Hills, containing 15,485 acres.

The lease for twenty one years at an annual rent of £25 paid in advance will be put up to auction at the upset price of £100: and immediately upon the conclusion of the auction the lessee shall pay one half the amount bid for the lease and one half of the value of the improvements and shall sign an agreement to pay the second moiety of the amount bid for the lease and the second half of the value of the improvements on er before two months from date of first payment.

Possession of the land will be given on the 26th day of April 1905.

The "improvements" have been valued at £

The land has been surveyed and a copy of the plan may be seen in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, F. I. May 21st 1904.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Official Administrator.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday 10th September at half past two o'clock the freehold Hotel "First and Last" now let on a repairing lease for twenty one years at a rent of £65.

The property is part of Town lot No. 29, Crown Grant No. 167 and is bounded —

North by Ross Road 100 links
South by part of the same lot 100 links
East by Lot No. 30 250 links
West by Lot No. 28 250 links

10 per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the fall of the hammer and the remainder within four months of the auction. A copy of the lease can be inspected at the Office of the Official Administrator or can be purchased for one shilling.

For further particulars apply at the Government Offices.

W. A. THOMPSON,

26th May, 1904.

Official Administrator.

FOR SALE.

A most eligible piece of land in the centre of Stanley and well fenced, known as the School Green, at the back of Christ Church Cathedral at present owned by Mr. E. Wilkins, for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ED. WILKINS

A CART and HARNESS, and spare set of WHEELS. PRICE £15.

Apply to THE EDITOR.

A SIDE-SADDLE in good condition, almost new. Apply to THE EDITOR-

PARCELS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4;

Apply to the LIBBARIAN.

views of the Falkland Islands. only a limited number of copies for sile. dont miss this rare opportunity. Price 3/-, to be had of J. LUXTON OF STANLEY "COMET" PRINTING OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR BENEFIT OF CHURCH TOWER FUND.

BROOM AND GORSE PLANTS -AT THE PARSONAGE. Price -/3 each plant Open weather in May is the best time to transplant them. Secure the roots well from frost.

Apply to MR. JAMES BINNIE, Stanley, S. E.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers, two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining is a LARGE PIECE OF LAND unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

Talilliam's

Millinery Store.

Ladies Black silk Blouses. Black dress material, such as Cashmere, Figured Alpacas etc. Black merveilleux silk.

A choice assortment of dress skirts. Brown and black Thibets.

Muff and Boa sets. Childrens Fur Necklets. White kid evening shoes. Laces (a splendid assortment).

Ball dress material.

Ladies corsets large sizes, quality guaranteed.

A large and varied assortment of Jewellry, Rings Bracelets,

Long chains all classes, Charms, Gold and silver brooches.

Goloshes, Snow shoes. Golf capes, Boots and shoes, Childrens Balmoral boots, Ladies costumes, Black silk shawls,

&c, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A first class assortment of

Wedding and other presents, toys etc. expected by the July mail.

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Ladies saddles @ £7 15 0 each. Shaped horse rugs 10/6 & 12/6 each.

Mason's silver horse bits, 10/6 & 12/6 each

Linoleums 6 feet wide 6/- per yd, extra wide 7 ft. 6 in. 8/- per yd.

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Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc white. Stone Colour.

Turpentine. Raw and boiled oil. Galvanized roofing iron. Galvanized screws.

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A quantity of small force pumps suitable for sheep farms etc.

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Table and hanging lamps. Bedroom or reading lamps with 1" burner. Globes, glasses and wick.

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Medicines etc. Doan's kidney and after dinner pills
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Carters liver pills. Browns chlorodyne. Perry Davis's Pain killer.

M'Kills Asthma cure. Seigels syrup. Codliver oil (Mortons)

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Tea 1/- & 2/- per lb. Rice $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in quantities of 2lbs and more. Currants 4d. per lb. Pickles 7d per bottle. Jams asst. 6/- doz. single tin 7d.

Flour 15/6 bag of 100 lbs. quality guaranted.

The above Quotations are Nett and payable Monthly.

No. 3. VOL XVI.

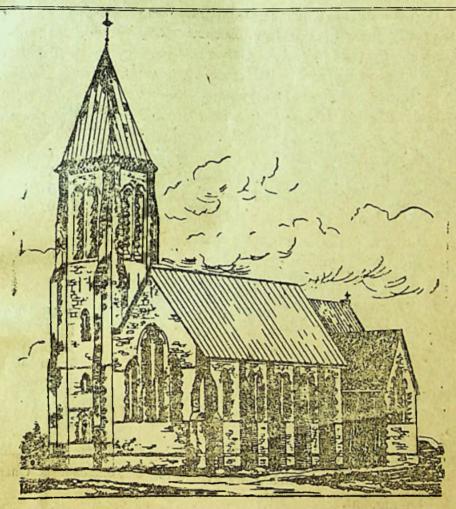
JULY 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY .- Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-wurden. Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer. Mr. J. G. Poppy. Honorary Secretary.

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Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers. Sexton.

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	dvertised Price. Binocular.		Post free in Strong Leather Sling Case at following price
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E 10	3 Diameters.	£2 5 0	£1 18 0
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Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Braft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

Miss Willis,

PORT STANLEY.

BIRTH.

BUTLER. April 11th, Ishul Creek, the wife of J. Butler, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jourston. June 27th, W. A. Johnston of Findlay Harbour. Aged 56 years.

Kyle. April 10th, Lubert, Scotland, George Kyle, son of Andrew Kyle, Darwin Station, San Julian, Patagonia.

SUARIEZ. June 10th, San Salvador, Claro Suariez. Aged 60 years."

Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson beg to thank all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy with them in their recent sore becavement.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

W. A. Johnston, whose death is reported above, lost his life under very sad circumstances. He was on his way home to Findlay Hurbour on Saturday 25th June from North Arm, when he got lost in a fog. He was not found until the next day and was then taken to Maraquita. In spite of all care he died on Monday morning and was buried in Darwin on Thursday, 30th. A quiet respectable man, he will be much missed by all who knew him.

CONFIRMATION CLASSES will be formed at the beginning of August in anticipation of a visit from the Bishop in November. If there are any young people in the cump who wish to be confirmed and think they could come in when the Bishop is here, I shall be glad if they will write to me.

C. K. BLOUNT.

Subscribers to the Magazine who have not paid their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Church House and pay Miss Lewis, any week day between 9.30, a.m. and noon.

The new volume of the Magazine commences in Mag. This is the best time for new subscribers to begin taking it or sending it to friends.

The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that copies can always be obtained at that time.

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; Chargefor inclosing Circulars - 5/per month: for staple-tastening Circulars 7/6.

MRS. GASTON FREUERT, Stanley, has room for two or three steady Lodgers. She also takes in washing.

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 (Wednesday)
[at 7.p.m.

The boly 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.,

GHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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. J.
Poppy, 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, JUNE 1904.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	
	. Evening 141
NUMBER OF COINS	. Morning 38
	. Evening 681
Number at S. School	. Morning 41
27 27 27 27 27 27	Afternoon 79
Number of coins in the	e Offertories :
0 sovereign, 2 half-sover	eign, 3 crown, 0
four shilling piece, 15 half-	crowns, 15 florins,
39 shillings, 199 sixpences	
pieces, 159 pence. 25 half-	pence, 0 farthings,
& 0 other coin. Total 363.	

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on August 25th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. October 27th, December 29th.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. June 1904.

KECEIPTS.			
By Balance		304	34
5. " Offertory	7	10	5
12. ,, ,,	1	7	61
19. "	1	10	21
26. ,,	1	6	45
Thank Offerings		9	0
	-		
	£12	3	$7\frac{1}{4}$
	_	—	-
Expenditure.			
To Wages:			
" Sexton	3	1	0
" Organ Blower		10	
" Ditto extra		1	11
" Bell Ringer		10	77.
" Sunday School	16.55	4	0
Destitute poor offertory June 5th	7	10	5
" Balance		6	104
	-	_	
Maria Maria Maria Cara da Cara de Cara	£12	3	74

THOMAS BINNIE, HON. TREAS.

BAPTISM.

PECK. Stanley, June S. Aubrey Frederick Peck.

TOWER FUND.

The balance of the debt on the Tower comes in very slowly, but so long as our friends do not entirley forget us we are content. There is still nearly £160 wanted. The account now stands as follows:—

110 ti b wilds as ionio tibi		
Already acknowledged £816	11	9
Two Sinners	12	0
A Friend (per Mrs. Whaits) 1	0	0
"Up Jenkens.		3
"Snow.	6	6
Mr. W. H. Luxton.	0	0
Mr. R. Whaites. 2	0	0
"Repentant",	8	0
"North Arm."	2	6
Bov in Porch.	3	5

£822 4 5

THE BAZAAR.

Friends will please take notice that the next B.azaar in aid of the Tower Fund will be hled D. V.) in January 1905.



Vol. XVI No. 3.

JULY 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

REVERENCE.

Then said I woe is me! for I am undone: because I am a man of unclean lips and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts."

Isaidu vi.5.

"And when I saw him I fell at his feet as dead. Revelation i. 17

I E are given in the books out of which these words are taken, the experiences of two men when they had a vision of God. We have first of all the vision of the prophet Isaiah. It is one of mystery and awe. He saw the Lord sitting upon his throne. Above it and about it stood the Seraphim. And he, as he sees the Lord is over come with awe and self ubasement and cries "Woe is me! for I am undone." And then we have St John's vision. As Isaiah's vision is of one to whom three-fold praise is addressed, soSt. John's is of one who is three-fold in nature, "Which is and which was and which is to come And he tells us, he fell at His feet as one dead. And surely my friends, in both these places we are reminded of two things. First, the Majesty of God and the awe the sight of Him inspires. Even those who live in Heaven, cannot, so Isaiah seems to say, always behold (unless they are veiled) Him Whom they serve. Is not this meant to make us lift our thoughts higher whilst we are here on earth? God is the same God, although we do not see Him, He sees us. If every one did every thing thinking of those words "Thou God seest me" what a difference it would make in our service. Think of our best efforts how very little energy there is put into them. Think of the very short time for which they are sus

tained. And yet, there is the same great and wonderful God, All-seeing, always regarding always looking on us and into our hearts and seeing exactly what is there and what is not there Sneither is there any creature that is not manifest in His sight; but all things are naked, and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do" (Hebrews iv. 13.) This conception of God, is above all that any of the heathen have ever attached to any of their deities. And still it is not too great, nay it is not great enough (for human words and human thoughts fail us when we come to speak of the Infinite; to be attached to Him, who is the Maker of the world, the great First Cause and who now governs as well as supports all that are in it. And I say if we only dwelt more, in our thoughts on this idea of the greatness and infinitude of God, it would help to make our service of Him very different to what it is. Secondly, we are reminded of our own baseness, our own viceness. The comforting thought that many people have is "I am not worse than my neighbours." We look around and think how such and such an one can venture to go on living as they do. We are complacent to the last degree. If we go wrong, we include in the happy reflection, that someone else has done worse. As if that can make any difference to us. In God's sight we are not graded off into so many classes of sinners, with the less sinful holding a better place in His esteem, and with the right to look down on others. Entrance to heaven is not like a competitive examination where those who lose the fewest marks get the highest places, but we have all to be "washed in the blood of the Lumb." And so S. John, the holy apostle of the Saviour, fails at God's teet as one dead, and Isaiah the chosen prophet who has the vision and who receives the message for the people exclaims in his self-abasement "woe is me! for I am undone, for I am a man of unclean lips."

Such my brethren is the attitude and the thought of even the best, and what are we? "We have all sinned and come short of the glory of God." Yes we say that is true, but how true, do we realise that? Not unless we realise what sin is and what the glory of God is. There are many definitions of that little word sin in the Bible. There are many passages that tell us one man's sin is not another man's sins. Last evening I sat facing the setting son. And just where it set there was such a brightness that for a while I could not look that way, and then the grev cloud came down and made a thin veil between it and me, and then more cloud came until the brightness was altogether gone. The sun was still there I knew, but earth and cloud interposed and shut it off from me. Sin is like that cloud-it is that which hides God from us. "Blessed are the pure in heart" says Christ "for they shall see God." It is our impurity, our vileness, that interposes, and how thick that cloud is each one knows for him or herself.

But we want some practical remedy for the sin that doth so easily beset us." What help can we get? Is there not a longing in almost every heart to be different, to be better. Take a person away from all that distracts their attention. Take them away from the business and pleasure of the world and will there not be heard by them a still small voice speaking to God and asking the old familiar question "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" In the silence of the night, as we think of our destiny, of the hour that must come to all, does not the thought arise "What is this mysterious life that has been given to me for a few years? What is it's goal? Am I fulfilling, have I fulfilled the object for which I have been sent into the world?" And to those who believe in God the feeling will surely come. "I have left undone those things that I ought to have done. I have done those things I ought not to have done." What remedy can we suggest? I think our text suggests one. It reminds us of reverence. The sinner is overcome in the Presence of God. His reverence becomes awe.

We are not living in a reverent age. "Reverence is the sincere acknowledgment of a greatness higher than ourselves." It is a principle implanted in us by God to help us in our daily life. But how few cultivate it? Take some instances.

We have a great power and a great pleasure in speech. By its means we hold intercourse with each other, and it is one of the gifts of God that places us on a higher level than the rest of the animal creation. But, as it is a power so it must have some restraint put on it. How many

however let their tongues run away with them. How many speak without any reserve, without any regard as to who is listening or as to whether what they say is perfectly the truth. It has been said to me that young people here, hear too much of what their fathers and mothers talk about. That children have repeated things they have heard, without knowing the meaning of them. If we had a reverence for speech there would not be this harm done. Or again what is the constant use of profane language, but a habit of irreverence?

Or take our home life as it is today and as it used to be. Has not the teaching of the catechism with reference to the duties of children to their parents, become almost a dead letter. "To love honour and succour my father and mother.... To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters." How seldom do we find these rules observed? And what is the consequence? Those who have not learnt the use of reverence whilst young find it harder to form the habit when older.

Or take knowledge. The wisest men are always the most humble—in other words they have reverence for what is beyond them. But now-a-days we find every half informed person confidently asserting they dont believe this and they dont believe that. A great writer has said "Woe to the man who reveres nobody and nothing! He is cut off from one necessary condition of improvement." Dust thou art and note dust shalt thou return " are words once spoken to the irreverent and are still spoken to him

So my brethren reverence is going to be the help we want. We know, our own imperfections. We know how far we are from what we ought to be. We may each say "Woe is me." Let us cultivate being reverent in small things. Restrain our thoughts, our words. Alter if necessary our home life, so that reverence may be found there. Be more careful in public worship. " As we cross the threshold of a Church, each soul should say to itself. Prepare to meet thy God." Prepare to meet Him now, the Lord is in His holv Temple. He is in the Temple of the soul. And so shall we prepare for that great vision the saints at rest have beheld, so shall we be more ready for it, and not have to say in self-abasement "Depart from me" but be ready to enter into the joy of the Lord.

LEGISLATING for the CHILDREN

HE haw still toils in the wake of Christian sentiment on the great question of helping and saving the child. But "it moves for all that." The Employment Act, passed last Session, came into force on 1st January last. We hail it as a further instalment of justice to the rising life of the community. The Act provides that children below a certain age shall not be employed between certain hours daily, and,

further, that, under certain conditions, such employment shall be entirely prohibited. It is declared illegal to employ any "child" between nine in the evening and six in the morning, but it is provided that any local authority may by by-laws vary those hours either generally or for any specified occupation. Again, a "child" under the age of eleven shall not under any circumstances be employed in street trading. Further, no "child" who is employed half-time under the Factory and Workshop Act can be employed in any other occupation, and no "child" can be employed to lift, carry, or move anything so heavy as is likely to cause personal injury. Moreover, the employment of a "child" in any occupation likely to be injurious to its life, health, or education is also prohibited.

DR. BARNARDO'S MAGAZINE.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

HE English ministers of religion of all denominations, in Buenos Aires, addressed the following protest to the management of the Odeon Theatre. It had no effect however, and the action on the Opera Company, seems to have been upheld by the local Press. It is a pity, as, taking the lowest view of the matter, members of a theatrical company surely require one day's rest, and some might wish to worship. Rest and worship, both necessities, one of the material, the other of the spiritual life, these are the spiritual life, these are the two objects for which the observance of the Lord's Day calls, and who can measure the loss when the call is disregarded.

6-We the undersigned, Ministers of Religion in the city and suburbs of Buenos Aires, desire to enter our most solemn protest against the opening of the Odeon Theatre by the English Opera

Company on the Lord's Day.

An appeal has been made to the Directors of the Company to discontinue these Sunday performances, but without success. We consider the opening of a theatre on Sundays by an English Company as an outrage on the cherished feelings of many Christian people. Such action is contrary to the best traditions of Great Britain and the United States. It is opposed to the custom of the English stage, and is objected to by many who are not in active sympathy with our views on Religion. We, therefore, appeal to our congregations to support us by signing the protest attached."

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

HIS popular gathering was held in the Assembly Rooms on Friday evening, 17th June. His Excellency the Governor and Miss Sewell arrived shortly after nine o'clock and the dancing was then commenced. The room was very tastefully decorated and the sup-

per alcove at the east end of the hall, though cut off from the rest of the room, made a nice place where sitters-out could enjoy themselves in more ways than one. The dancing on this occasion was exceptionally lively and the intention of those who were there to make the most of the occasion was shown by the fact that the first dance was an "extra"!

After the third or fourth dance there was an interval during which His Excellency distributed the prizes that had been gained at the Annual Competition. Addressing the men afterwards he pointed out that it behoved each member of the corps to be strenuous in his efforts to improve in his shooting and that the general proficiency would be shown by the amount of progress made. Lieut. Durose replying on behalf of the Corps said that they would accept His Excellency's remark concerning progress as his parting counsel to them and would endeavour to carry it out. He also thanked him for the very great interest he had always taken in the force.

The dancing was then resumed and kept going until four o'clock the next morning. All agree they have seldom been to a more pleasant party, and even the sitters out admit they did not find it a long evening, but were able to pass the time with much pleasare.

A SITTER-OUT

THE "TERRA NOVA."

N the 20th of June we were somewhat surprised to receive a visit from this vessel. As our readers are doubtless aware she was a scotch whaler and was purchased by the British Government and fitted out to form a relief ship for the Discovery in the Antarctic. She left England in August last and was towed as far as New Zealand by some of H. M. Ships. From thence she departed for the South, together with the other relief ship Morning and as we learnt from the papers, succeeded in rendering material assistance to the Discovery and escorted her back to Lyttleton, New Zealand. Arriving at that port on the morning of April 1st there was a prolonged wait until they were received by the authorities, as from the date it was feared that the reported arrival was an attempt at a hoax. However after a delay of a few hours they were received, and met with a hearty reception, as may be gathered from some of the New Zealand illustrated papers which have reached the Falklands. Leaving Lyttleton N.Z. on May 15th they came round Cape Horn, meeting with moderate weather and arrived here in 35 days. The primary reason for the call was for the purpose of replenishing the stock of coal, and they took about 150 tons from the Admiralty stock. A few fresh provisions were also taken and she sailed (and steamed) for home on the 25th Jane.

From what Captain Mackay says it see is likely that both the Morning and the Discovery

will put in here for call on their homeward

The Captain of the Terra Nova is a very old hand at whaling, and as far back as 1882 he made his mark by overcoming tremendous difficulties during a voyage to the Arctic regions, in the course of which he got as far north as 79 degrees. In Dundee he is considered the safest and most successful man amongst ice, and it was, no doubt, for this reason that he was secured by the British Government to undertake this voyage to the southern regions.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Is Excellency the Governor left the Colony by the S. S. Orissa on 2Ist June for England en route for his new Colony-the Bahamas. The mail-steamer arrived a day before her time, and, in the hurry of departure, it was not possible to organize any public farewell demonstration. But a certain number of the inhabitants assembled at the Dockyard to bid His Excellency adieu, and the Volunteers fired a salute in excellent time. Subsequently a few of His Excellency's freinds who went on board for final leave taking dined with him and had the opportunity of wishing him good health and prosperity—a wish which we are sure all our readers will endorse.

During the six years he has been our Governor, Mr. Grey-Wilson, by his unfailing courtesy and consideration for others, as well as by the efforts he has made to secure the material wellbeing of the Colony, has carned golden opinions.

In the direction, especially, of legislation the Colony has gained and many useful measures have been placed upon the Statute book. His principal achievement was undoubtedly the consolidation and amendment of the Land Laws which were previously in a somewhat confused We understand that there were, when Mr. Grev-Wilson arrived here no fewer than 16 different enactments in force affecting land-the provisions of some of which were intricate and contradictory. These have all been swept away and an equitable measure, which, at least, enables lessees to know how they stand, has taken place. Of course different opinions exist-as they exist in all countries-as to the Land question, but we think that all must agree that the present Ordinance, coupled with the explanatory Circular which, with the approval of the Secretary of State, was published with it, goes far to put the matter on a satisfactory basis.

At Mr. Grey-Wilson's initiative, many other Ordinances have been passed dealing with such important and varied subjects as Scab and the protection of Live Stock, Summary Jurisdiction and the procedure of the Courts, Probate and Unrepresented Estates, Pilots, Wrecks, Marriage, Customs, Registration of Titles to Land, etc. In most of these, the aim has been to consolidate

in as simple a form as possible the pre-existing legislation so as to suit the needs of untrained justice.

In matters educational, progress has been made during our late Governor's term of office by the appointment of itinerant School masters-a boon much appreciated by the people.

Considerations of space prevent us from dealing with the many reforms and improvements made by His Excellency, but we may just mention the introduction of the Currency Note system which has proved such a convenient mode of circulating money. In connection with finance, it must be satisfactory for Mr. Grey Wilson to be able to look back to the fact that he has left the Colony in a sound financial position, for whereas, when he came here, there was a large surplus of liabilities, there is now a balance of assets. The floating debt has disappeared.

Apart from the ex-Governor's social and official virtues, there is another side to his character which should not go unnoted and that is the charitable good feeling which prompted him to aid all schemes for the general good and to head subscription lists in all cases of individual distress which came to his knowledge. We fancy we should not be wrong in guessing that, even in cases where his name did not appear, his was still the guiding hand.

THE STANLEY L'ALLEGRO SOCIETY.

The movement referred to in last month's Magazine, to have a social meeting once a month, has resulted in the formation of the L'Allegro Society, which invites its members and friends to "trip it... on the light fantastic toe." One dance a month is assured and another promised if the funds permit.

The opening gathering was held on the evening of Jane 20th, that date being chosen, so as to secure the honour of having His Excellency the Governor at it. He arrived, accompanied by Miss Sewell, shortly after nine o'clock, and the dancing was vigorously maintained until just two o'clock the next morning. The decoration of the room remained as it had been for the Volunteer Balt, and "all went bright and merrily." We hope the new Society may long flourish. The subscription is very small and all are invited to join, its object being to promote that friendly feeling that should exist in a small community like this.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Vestries, Services of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all His blessings, especially that of the particular form of Harvest our Colony enjoys, were held on Sunday 15th June. Special sermons having referce to the subject of the day were preached at both services. At Evensong the authem "Lord I have loved" by Dr. Torrancee Precentor of St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, was sung. It was sung full throughout and the Choir acquitted themselves with credit. The hymns were the well known Harvest and Thanksglving ones, and while it seemed strange to sing "We plough the fields" it reminded us of the harvest of the world outside us, on which we are just as dependent as if it was at our own doors. The offertories amounted to between £7 and £8 and have been allocated to the relief of the poor. In addition to this one camp family kindly sent a donation of £1.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

(B. A. STANDARD, MAY 31st.)

The news of the total defeat of the Russians and the complete surrounding by the Japanese of Port Arthur, is confirmed by the latest tele-

grams.

This is indeed "making history." I am not alone in considering that these Japanese victories are of the very greatest importance and inaugurate a new era in the history of the Eastern Nations. A colonial exchange says with regard to the first naval victories. Though accounts of the naval actions at Port Arthur and Mosampho vary considerably, all agree in making both to be valuable successes for Japanese arms. Not only were the Russians not ready and were "caught napping," but the Japanese vessels were better handled. It certainly looks for the moment as if the result of this first blow is nothing less than the locking up of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur' and a consequent command of the sea for Japan which will enable it to carry on millitary operations in Korea with a minimum of difficulty. Japan's superior strength on the Yalu River frontier would be likely to force the Russian army there to act on the defensive, and avoid if possible a decisive action until more favourable conditions were created. Yet it is, of course, quite possible that Russian generals, influenced by the contempt for Asiatic soldiers which modern history in some degree warrants may risk a big battle under disadvantageous conditions. If they do the almost certain result will be a defeat which will be even more serious from its moral than its actual military effect. The course of events, so far, and the immediate prospect encourage the hope that the war will be localised and the combatants isolated. If Russia wins China will gradually be chewed up by the conquering power. If Russia is beaten, the Chinese Empire will enter on a new lease of life under Japanese guidance along the path of western civilization. The Chinese Empress, her statesmen and people, are to look on while their country's fate is decided by fighting in which they are not allowed to interpose. The future peace

of the world, as regards the Far East depends we believe, on Japanese victory. Chinese evolution under Japanese guidance would not menace that peace. Its alternative, the eating up of the Chinese Empire by Russia would be a constant menace; for the other powers would assuredly seek to share the 'meal, and disagreement over allotting the choicer morsels would turn the feast into a fight and in an article which recently appeared in the "Daily Mail," commenting on the strategy displayed by the Japanese Commander at the battle of the Yalu, the writer says:—

The general outlines of the battle are now clear. The first step of the Japanese was to seize the islands in the Yalu. This was accomplished on April 26 with sharp skirmishing. The next step was to attract the attention of the Russians to the reaches of the river below the point where the Japanese staff had decided to cross. This was accomplished by the flotilla of gunboats and torpedo-boats under Admiral Hosoya. On April 28 the Japanese gained a footing on the north bank of the Yalu, and on the following day built bridges across the river. The Russians offered no serious resistance, as apparently they had determined to allow the Japanese to cross, and then to receive and defeat their assault. On April 30 three divisions of the Japanese army passed the river taking infinite pains to mask their movements, and made the final preparations for the great battle of May I, while the flotilla once more distracted the attention of the Russian generals.

The final attack upon the Russian position apto have been delivered from two different directions. Two Japanese divisions assailed it from the west, while the third division moved against it from the east. The Russians were outflanked and threatened in front and in the rear. Under such circumstances demoralisation is likely to set in, and it appears to have followed in the Russian army when the Japanese artillery opened a terrible fire on the Russian position. General Sassulitch himself admitted that the Japanese guns were "overwhelming" in power. They included not only the ordinary small field and mountain weapons employed in all armies, but also the deadly and powerful 4.7's which the South African war first made familiar to the soldier. A storm of lyddite shell and shrapnel from these great weapons bent down the fire of the Russian guns, dismounting them and slaughtering their gunners, and when this advantage had been won the lighter and more rapid-firing Japanese weapons pushed in to decisive ranges and covered the final advance of the infantry. Under a hail of projectiles, such as to prevent the Russian infantry lying behind the ridges from raising their heads or taking aim, the Japanese rushed the position with the quite insignificant loss of 700 men; the Russians gave way with a loss 800, and fell back to a second position.

NEWS LETTER.

The Dean sends the following account of the boy Richard Mackay, the son of Mr.George Mackay, Leicester Creek, West Falklands, who went home a year ago for treatment after a long attack of rheumatic fever.

called to see Richard at the Richmond Hospital on Monday May the 2nd. He was lving out on the veranda opposite the window of the room in which he sleeps. He was very pleased to see me, so much so that he said he forgot what and who he wished to ask me about. But he asked for his parents, where the brothers were at work, for his nucle David, &c? He looked very well indeed, but his fingers were thin. He has now no pain and has not had any for a good while, there is still some discharge from the wound, they intended to take the drainage tubes out of the wound this week. He hopes to be out in another week's time. Brought him some fruit and hope to see, him again this day week. I then went to see his aunt, Mrs. Duff, I had dropped her a card, so found her ready. She says the care of Dr. Thornley Stoker, the Lady Superintendent, the other Poctors and the Nurses of Richard has been beyond praise; the lad had come so far his parents were not in reach, &c., they were all determined to do their very best for him.

He got a cup of the strongest beef tea every two hours, an egg beat up in new milk between the beef teas, port wine three times a day, &c. For a month they were very doubtful whether he could recover, the running from the wound was more than his constitution could stand; they sent for his aunt one Sunday and told her unless there was an improvement the leg would have to come off to the hip, the following Tuesday he improved, the leg was to have come off the very next day, so the poor fellow had a narrow shave. She says he will not be allowed out of the Hospital until he can walk with the aid of the crutches, now he can do so with help; they do not wish him to go out until as far as man can judge he is perfeetly recovered. The Rev. Mr. Seale, the Curate of the Parish sees Richard three times every week; when he is fit to leave the Hospital he will send him to the country to recruit and get up his strength for the long journey to his grandmother's place in Scotland. Every one speaks in the highest possible terms of the wav in which he was looked after in the Hospital. Mrs. Duff says, the leg will be no shorter than the other; Richard says, it will be shorter; time will tell.

Several children have been scalded or burnt within the past few weeks in Stanley. Bertie Fleuret was about to do something for one of his little brothers when his arm caught the handle of a sancepun that was on the stove with boiling water in it and upset it. The child almost escaped but a quantity of the water fell on the back of his leg, scalding him badly from behind his knee right down to his ancle. Willie Binnie second son of Mr. Junes Binnie met with a similar disaster only that both his feet are scalded. Little Aileen Rutter, Mr. H. Rutter's second daughter was burnt about the face and neck some time ago. She was playing with the other children when her clothing got on fire. At first it was thought she was seriously injured, but we are thankful to say she is recovering. We attribute these accidents to the fact that when the weather is so wet and had the children have to be kept in the houses where there is not room for them to play round. Every one ought to know that in the case of a burn or scald sweet oil, and oil only is the only thing that should be applied until the doctor comes.

The Terra Nova was in Stanley a few days lately she arrived on the 20 and left on the 25th. She was on her way home from Lyttleton, New Zealand and had run short of coal. It will be remembered that she was the second ship sent to the relief of the Discovery which she accomplished successfully releasing her from about twenty miles of ice. She is a fine strong looking ship, formerly a whaler now the property of the Admir dty. Her captain and crew are Scotch for the most part.

THE BUENOS AIRES STANDARD SAVS "We have pleasure in welcoming Mr. John Lehen and his sister, Miss Frances Lehen, who, arrived vesterday from the Falkland Islands on a round of visits to their many relatives in this country. For the present they are staying with their consin, Mrs. M. P. Burry, in Belgrano, and will shortly start on an extended tour through the provences of Baenos Aires and Santa Fe. to the estancias of the Martin, Murray and O'Conor families. Mr. Lehen has been here before but Miss Lehen is a raw "kelper," as they call all born in the Falklands. Until vesterday she had never seen a train, a tram, a decent carriage or nine-tenths of the animals in the Zoo. To an educated "Kelper," Buenos Aires is a city of pulsees and wonders. Although it is now winter with us, it must seem remarkably like a Faikland summer to our visitors and we wish them a pleasant sojourn in Argentina.

We have received notice of a new book on Japan, which has thus been published at a very opportune moment when all eyes are turned that way. It is entitled "An English Girl in Japan." the author being Mrs. Hart Bennett, wife of our present Colonial Secretary. Mrs. Hart Bennett is already known as an author and only a few months ago contributed an article to the Empire

Review on the subject of the Falkland Islands. Her new book is said to be of social and general interest, and is copiously illustrated with studies from Japanese life and custom. It is published at a popular price, being only three shillings. We shall be glad to receive any orders for it.

CANADA AND EMIGRATION.

MERE are several conflicting views at the present time, on the subject of the suitability of Canada for emigration. Some people seem to think that provided a man has a little money and good health there is no finer place in the world for him to pitch his tent than the Dominion, and that within a few years he will be well off. This view is not merely entertrined by those who have read the reports of Canadian enthusiasts but have never been there, but is also upheid by settlers who have gone from other places. On the other hand there are those who have stated that it is a country hardly able to support those who are there. This view again is upheld by some who have been there, and returned no better off than when they left bame

We believe that the truth lies between these two sets of views. We believe it is a land of great possibilities But we would be very far from recommending every class of men to go there. Something more than money is required. A man who goes there must have a head on his shoulders as well as money in his pocket and vigour in his body. He must of course be willing to turn his hand to anything, but he will be all the better if he has a knowledge of some trade or other special work. Tradesmen are well paid in Canada, but they are expected to work for their money. The usual day's work consists of nine hours. The lowest pay for carpenters is $1/5\frac{1}{2}$ per hour; masons 1/5; plumbers $1/2\frac{1}{2}$; bricklayers 1/5; paperhangers 1/4; painters 1/3. Those who turn their attention to farming can also do well, if they set about it in the right way. They can either go far away and take up uncleared land and bring it in by degrees or they can get good land for a reasonable price near to a town. If they choose to take up uncleared land, they must make up their minds to putting up with rough hard lives for two or three years at least. One young fellow who had been brought up in well-to-do circumstances got a little money together and went away to Manitoba. He, like a sensible fellow, banked his money and hired himself out to work with a farmer. He speaks of the life as exhibitrating but hard. At times even the hours are long when a special journey has to be made or a difficult job tackled. In winter the cold is great, when he last wrote, he spoke of 50 deg. of frost. But he is healthy and does not complain, so we presume he is getting along to his own satisfaction. On the other hand a labourer may have some money and wishes to settle near a town. If so it is best for him to obtain employment first and then to buy whatever land he is sure he can handle. A small plot of land near a town can be bought for about £20 per acre, the money being paid in instalments spread over five or six years, with interest at 6 per cent. For about £20 he can get materials for and put up a shanty which would be large enough for himself, his wife and a child or two. Such land when once settled rises very much in value.

With regard to the cost of living. Food is cheap but clothing is dear, and in the colder districts this becomes an expensive item as everyone requires to wear almost double clothing, and that of wool, all over There is still a great demand for every class of workmen, skilled and unskilled, but as we have already stated, men must have heads. We would not recommend those who have large families to give up work to go to Canada, unless they have friends there, who could assist them in some way until they are settled. Nor would we recommend any one to go there "just to have a look round." The Dominion is a Colony where those who are prepared to rough it, and who are fitted for work and climate, may find a home and where the outlook for young people is good. It is not a dumping ground for rubbish. It is not a treasure land where fortunes may be made in a day.

Both Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese Minister of Marine, in their despatches attribute the recent success before Port Arthur to the "glorious virtue" or the "illustrious virtue" of the Mikado, and the phrase seems to have grievously puzzled and slightly amused the public. It may be an Oriental expression of courtesy and deference to the throne, but it may also be a statement of the deeply rooted Buddhist belief that men accumulate virtue, and that extreme good fortune is in fact, payment for good deeds committed in this or a former life. We have known devotion to an Asiatic tyrant excused on the plea that he must in his past lives have been most excel-lent, or God would not have made him a King. The Roman Catholic Church recognises the possibility of an accumulation of "merits," and something of the same idea lingers among our Protestant selves, or we could not so constantly use the phrase "he had his reward." We fancy devotion to the Mikado is in Japan a very real thing, and was real even when for centuries his Mayor of the Palace usurped the substance THE SPECTATOR of authority.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Beattie McConomy to be a Printer on the terms, conditions appearing in his Agreement with the Crown Agents, dated 8th April, 1964. McConomy arrived on 12th May,

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June S. R. M. S. Oruba from Liverpool. Pass Mr. H. Herring.

" 19. Chance from Fox Bay. Passengers:— Messrs. W. H. Luxton. Arthur Harvey, Fred. Bubb, A. and J. Melnnes, D. McKenzie, J. Luctenburg, J. Biggs. C. Anderson.

, 20. Terra Nova from New Zealand.

" 21. R. M. S. Orissa from Valparaiso. Pass:-C. Williams, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Petersen. Mr. Findlay McLennan.

, 21. Fortuna from Spring Pt., Dunnose Hd. Pass :- Mr. and Mrs. G. Paice and jamily. The Misses Cobb, Mr. A. Bell, Eva Bailey.

, 24. Hornet from The Chartres. Pass :-Rev. P. J. Diamond, Messrs. J. Robertson, Henry Dettleff, Donald McInnes.

DEPARTURES.

June 8. R. M. S. Oruba for Valparaiso. Pass:-Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. F. McLennan.

,, 21. R. M. S. Orissa for Liverpool. Pass :-His Excellency the Governor, Miss Sewell, Miss Johnstone, Messrs. A. Harvey, F. A. and J. McInnes, D. McKenzie, T. Coleman.

" 28. Fortuna for Lively Island, Weddell Isd., &c. Pass :- Miss Blyth, the Misses Cobb.

" 29. Hornet for Port Louis.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

It has been suggested that a Registry office should be opened in connection with the Magazine for those who are out of work and those who are looking for men. We are willing to give it a trial. The following will he the general conditions. Any man requiring work to send in his name (and if not in the Colony his age, address and references), stating the work he is fitted for.

The sum of 1/- must also be remitted at same time for Registration, and his want will then appear under the head of work required until he gets a place or sends instruction to have it removed. Should it be seen however that there is little probability of him being given employment, we shall not continue to advertise after a certain length of time. No names will be given in the advertisements.

Masters requiring men to send in their name stating for what work they are required, and by what time, and also remitting 1/- for each man required. Conditions of engagement to be fully stated, also note whether the names of those selected are required to be sent forward before engagement.

No responsibility to be attached to us in the event of contract on either side being broken, or should men engaged be not to the satisfaction

of the employer, and no guarantee is given either of obtaining employment for those out of work. or suitable men for those in want of such.

THE TRANSVAAL.

" M. A " Cape University writes thus in the Commonwealth in reference to the importation of Chinese labour.

There is a very strong suspicion that the shortage in Kaffir labour is due to (a) improper treatment of Kaffirs when in employ; (b) a desire to cut down the wages of these same coloured persons to a point beyond that which they will accept. And there is also a very lively suspicion that the employment of white men might lead to the exercise of the Franchise in a manner not calculated to be to the advantage of the employer. Tommy Atkins worked manfully in the field but he is not required in the compound. His services are rewarded with a brief vote of thanks. These susnicions may be altogether without foundation, but the mischief about South African politics is that wherever the capitalist is, there is an atmosphere of suspicion. He seldom comes out in the open except to bully some unfortunate individual who has incurred his anger, or to dismiss some Editor who has shown symptoms of independence. He works through agents, and purchased newspapers, and such-like mysterious means, and he has no one but himself to thank if his movements and suggestions are regarded with suspicion, and the honest Britisher, perhaps unreasonably, objects to a thing simply because of the quarter from which it arises.

The Transvaal lies to-day in the grip of the millionaire. To resist him entails continued suffering for unfortunate compatriots in that hapless country; but not to resist means worse disaster in the future. Some courage on the part of the Government may even yet atone for much weakness in the past. But if it closes its career with a great betraval it will perpetrate an iniquity which succeeding generations will find it difficult to forgive or forget. But a strong line, resolutely taken and definitely adhered to, will bring the millionaire to a conception of his proper position in the world. The moral objections to the introduction of Chinese labour have been ably argued by the Bishop of Mashonaland and pressed too with a conrage which is rare when one bears in mind that the capitalist rules Mashonaland as well as the Transvaal and is not often flouted with impunity. The moral courage which will refuse to allow the reputation of a great Empire to be placed in jeopardy by a few plutocrats is perhaps not unattainable even by the present Government when backed up by the united voice of England and the Colonies. Of one thing we may be quite sure, viz., that the Government will take the line of least resistance and opponents of this policy must see to it that pressure is not reduced on the side of those who have some regard for their country's honour.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Colonial Secretary.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday, September 10th at 2 o'clock, a lease from the Crown of Section 35 known as Bluff Cove now in the occupation of John McKay.

The following are the conditions of sale:-

The land will be let subject to the reservations, restrictions and conditions set forth in the Land Ordinance 1893, but a lease will not be granted or transferred to any person holding more than 20,000 acres.

The land is bounded as follows:-

On the North by Sections 61, 62 (Vere Packe), by range of Hills 6 miles, 374 yards.

West by Section 38 (J. Robson), a line south to Garden Point 4 miles 176 yards.

South by Port Fitzroy.

East by Section 1 (Vere Packe), North Basin and line following Stone Run to said range of Hills, containing 15,485 acres.

The lease for twenty one years at an annual rent of £25 paid in advance will be put up to auction at the upset price of £100: and immediately upon the conclusion of the auction the lessee shall pay one half the amount bid for the lease and one half of the value of the improvements and shall sign an agreement to pay the second moiety of the amount bid for the lease and the second half of the value of the improvements on er before two months from date of first payment.

Possession of the land will be given on the 26th day of April 1905.

The "improvements" have been valued at £

The land has been surveyed and a copy of the plan may be seen in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, F. I. May 21st 1904.

STATE OF STRUKE "COMM" PRINTED DEVICE

Coursed the Philipped Islands unity a trained accepted

the other constraint that the opportunity

By order of the Official Administrator.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday 10th September at half past two o'clock the freehold Hotel "FIRST AND LAST" now let on a repairing lease for twenty one years at a rent of £65.

The property is part of Town lot No. 29, Crown Grant No. 167 and is bounded -

> North by Ross Road 100 links South by part of the same lot 100 links East by Lot No. 30 250 links West by Lot No. 28 250 links

10 per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the fall of the hammer and the remainder within four months of the auction. A co of the lease can be inspected at the Office of the Official Administrator can be purchased for one shilling.

For further particulars apply at the Government Offices.

W. A. THOMPSON,

10 AND 10 STO. 1880

26th May, 1904.

Official Administrator.

FOR SALE.

1 Iron bedstead. Black & brass. 6'6" x 4'6"

1 double wove wire spring mattress

1 pair portable pillars with swing wings for curtains

1 Horse hair mattress, newly covered with linen ticking, Complete as above

1 Enamelled Iron full size reclining bath

1 Ewart's patent Gevser with pipe to connect with , cold water tank outside, and vent pipe. Hot bath in half an hour £9 0 The above goods will be delivered on board any schooner at Xmas Harbour, but no further freights will be paid.

Application may be made either to C. G. A. Anson of "The Chartres,"

to the VERY REV. DEAN BRANDON, Stanley.

views of the Falkland Islands. only a limited number of copies for sile. dont miss this rare opportunity. Price 3/-, to be had of J. Luxton or Stanley "Comet" Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR BENEFIT OF CHURCH TOWER FUND.

BROOM AND GORSE PLANTS—AT THE PARSONAGE. Price -/3 each plant Open weather in May is the best time to transplant them. Secure the roots well from frost.

Apply to MR. JAMES BINNIE, Stanley, S. E.

A CART and HARNESS, and spare set of WHEELS. PRICE £15.

Apply to THE EDITOR.

PARCELS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Herald, Cassells, Chums, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1900 & 1901 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4;

Apply to the TARRARIAN.

Mailliam's

Millinery Store.

Ladies Black silk Blouses. Black dress material, such as Cashmere, Figured Alpacas etc. Black merveilleux silk.

A choice assortment of dress skirts. Brown and black Thibets.

Muff and Boa sets. Childrens Fur Necklets. White kid evening shoes.

Ball dress material. Laces (a splendid assortment).

Ladies corsets large sizes, quality guaranteed.

A large and varied assortment of Jewellry, Rings Bracelets, Long chains all classes, Charms, Gold and silver brooches. Boots and shoes, Golf capes, Goloshes, Snow shoes

Childrens Balmoral boots, Ladies costumes, Black silk shawls, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A first class assortment of

Wedding and other presents, toys etc. expected by the July mail.

Wailliam's Store.

Ladies saddles @ £7 15 0 each. Shaped horse rugs 10/6 & 12/6 each.

Mason's silver horse bits, 10/6 & 12/6 each

Linoleums 6 feet wide 6/- per yd, extra wide 7 ft. 6 in. 8/- per yd.

Stair carpet 3/6 per yd. Passage oilcloth, Hearth rugs etc.

Cabin Trunks 30 in. long, Cooking stoves, Piping & elbows et.

Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc white. Stone Colour.

Turpentine. Raw and boiled oil. Galvanized roofing iron. Galvanized screws.

A quantity of salved nails from wreck J. R. Kelly

A quantity of small force pumps suitable for sheep farms etc.

Large bottles of Ink salved from J. R. Kelly offered at the extremely low price of 1/- per quart bottle.

Table and hanging lamps. Bedroom or reading lamps with 1" burner.

Globes, glasses and wick.

Wool Baling 54" wide. Baling Twine etc.

Eleys loaded Cartridges, Gun caps, wads. Eleys shells 16 and 12 bore.

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Medicines etc. Doan's kidney and after dinner pills
Warners safe cure. Beechams and Cockles pills. Enos fruit salt and pills.
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Codliver oil, Davey, Yates, and Routledge. Clarkes Famous blood mixture Cuticura remedies. Keatings cough lozenges. Brain salt.

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Groceries every class. Orders promptly executed.

Sugar 3d. per lb. Sugar in 4ib. tins 4d. per lb. Milk 6/6 doz.

Tea 1/- & 2/- per lb. Rice 2½d. in quantities of 2lbs and more.

Currants 4d. per 1b. Pickles 7d per bottle. Jams asst. 6/- doz. single tin 7d. Flour 15/6 bag of 100 lbs. quality guaranted.

The above Quotations are Nett and payable Monthly.

No. 4. VOL XVI.

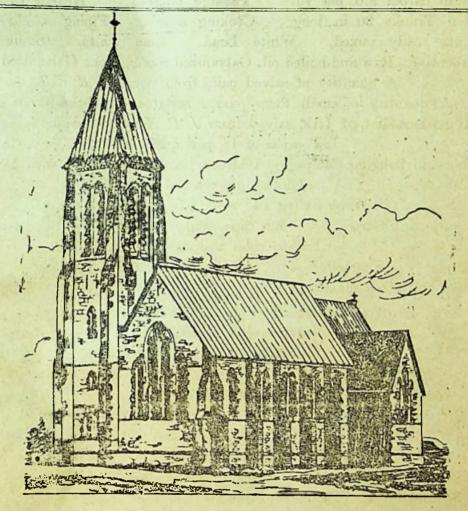
AUGUST 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



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Orders to be written carefully, giving the Name and Address and the distinguishing letter of the Glass wished for and enclosing a Cheque or Draft for the amount.

All orders and remittances to be addressed to,

MISS WILLIS,

PORT STANLEY.

BIRTHS.

Goss. Goose Green, June 11th, the wife of W. Goss, of a daughter.

Bell. Bucnos Aires, June 23rd, the wife of Henry Bell, of a daughter.

RICHES. Stanley, July 8th, the wife of S. H. Riches, of a daughter.

LARSEN. New Island, June 30th, the wife of A. Larsen, of a son.

McGill. Stanley, July 23rd, the wife of W. McGill. of a daughter.

DEATHS

YATES. Stanley, June 20th, Mrs. Robert Yates. R. I. P.

JENSEN. Punta Arenas, July 5th. Mary Ann, the wife of Captain Jensen, and oldest daughter of M. A. Doolan. Aged 21 years.

Davis. Stanley, July 24th. John Davis. Aged 84 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

In LOVING MEMORY of Mary Ann Jenson.

The Loving Heart of Jesus seek, in trouble and distress; Ye hear how kindly He invites, ye hear His words so blest—"All ye that labour come to Me and I will give you rest." Oh to that Heart draw nigh.

Gone, but notforgotten by her loving aunt M.A.W.

CONFIRMATION CLASSES will be formed at the beginning of August in anticipation of a visit from the Bishop in November. If there are any young people in the Camp who wish to be confirmed and think they could come in when the Bishop is here, I shall be glad if they will write to me.

C. K. BLOUNT.

Subscribers to the Majazine who have not pud their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Church House and pay Miss Lewis, any week day between 9.30 a.m. and noon.

The new volume of the Magazine commences in May. This is the best time for new subscribers to begin taking it or sending it to friends.

The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that copies can always be obtained at that time.

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; Chargefor inclosing Circulars — 5 - per month; for stapi -tastening Circular, 7/6.

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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 (Wednesday)
[at 7.p.m.

The boly 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.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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. J. Poppy, 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, JUNE 1904. Number of Congregation ... Morning ... 109

	Evening 141
NUMBER OF COINS	Morning 38
	Evening 681
Number at S. School	Morning 41
	Afternoon 79
Number of coins in	the Offertories :-
2 sovereign, 0 half-so	
four shilling piece, 15 ha	alf-crowns, 15 florins,
39 shillings, 97 sixpen	
pieces, 159 pence. 25 ha	
4 0 other coin. Total 49	

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on August 25th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. October 27th, December 29th.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. JUNE 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance			3
5. , Offertory	7	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
12. / " "	1	7	
19. " "	1	10	
26. ,	1	6	4 5
Thank Offerings		9	0
	-		
	£12	3	74
	_		
Expenditure.			
To Wages :—			
" Sexton	3	1	0
" Organ Blower		10	0
, Ditto extra		1	4
" Bell Ringer		10	0
, Sunday School		4	U
Destitute poor offertory June 5th	7	10	5
" Balance		6	101
			7

THOMAS BINNIE, HON, TREAS.

£12 3

TOWER FUND.

The balance of the debt on the Tower comes in very slowly, but so long as our friends do not entirley forget us we are content. There is still nearly £160 wanted. The account now stands as follows:—

now stanus as follows:—		
Already acknowledged £816	3 11	9
Two Sinners	12	0
A Friend (per Mrs. Whaits) 1	0	0
"Up Jenkins.	1	3
"Snow.	6	6
Mr. W. H. Luxton.	0	0
Mr. R. Whaites.	0	0
"Repentant", "North Arm."	8	0
"North Arm."	2	6
Box in Porch.	3	5
		1

THE BAZAAR.

 ± 822

Friends will please take notice that the next Bazaar in aid of the Tower Fund will be hled D. V.)in January 1905.



Vol. XVI. No. 4,

AUGUST 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE

THE SERVICE OF FREEDOM.

Present your members as servants to righteousness unto sanctification. Romans vi, 19. (R.V.)

HESE words belong to one of the most practical portions of S. Paul's writings, and set before us the duty of consecration to God's service. We are not moreover just left to ourselves and our own inclinations as to whether we accept it or not. The consequences of non-acceptation are plainly stated in those last great words of this chapter of the epistle. "The wages of sin is death but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" We can make no mistake about it, the choice is ours, but we are fully warned of the result if we make the wrong choice. The Apostle does not beat about the bush. He does not speak as some would speak to us today. "God," they say, "is very good and on the other hand human nature is very weak, and so He who is our Maker will take all this into account. We wont think of His severity, but we'll trust to His love however wilful we are. He may overlook it, at least we hope He will." There is, no doubt a lot of truth in this. But the Apostle looks at it from another stand point and it is this. What, in the end shall we have earned. We are laborers in the vineyard. We are fellow workers with God-we are taking part in getting in the great harvest of souls for the Lord of the Harvest. That is the supposition, but the reality may be far different. We may be wiifully living apart from God. Living the very opposite to what is called a godly life. If so, let us be under no de-lusion about it. "The wages of sin is death." On the other hand no one can live such a perfect life, no one can be so fully given to the service

of God and do so much for Him, as to be entitled to claim a reward. And this is so not because God is so exacting and expects so much, but because He is so great and wonderful and we are, even the very greatest and very best, so poor and mean and insignificant compared to Him. So the Apostle says "the gift of God is eternal life," It is a reward but one so much greater than any person deserves as to become what S. Paul calls it here "the free gift of God." The best man does not earn it, and the ordinary oft-repeating oft-forgiven sinner does not deserve it, and so to us all it is a gift far and above all comparison with what we have earned.

The Apostle however has another motive in writing thus, and is not just merely bent on giving the Christians at Rome practical advice. There have always been those who take an antin mian view of sin and grace. Christianity with some seems to be an argument for lax morality. We are not under the law but we are under grace. Therefore said some "we may sin in order to get grace" for "where sin abounded grace did much more abound." My friends I am afraid that this dangerous idea is very much abroad in our own day. That the mor dity of the age is not what it should be, we cannot deny. The judges of the Divorce court cannot get through their The literature that sells best is that which deals with the seamy side of life. The novel which runs through the most editions in the shortest space of time is often that which touches on things that many of us would never know anything about, and would be the better for not knowing, if we did not suddenly come acro's them in these books. There is in fact a falling away from that right opinion that once was held, that if, unfortunately any had the

sad lot to fall into the way of sinners, that if they had an experience they would thankfully part with if that were possible, they would keep it from those they loved most-they would at least guard them from harm. But now sin is not spoken of with hated breath-there is little attempt to hide it. It is held up as an object of interest. As Bishop Westcott truly says "we smile at evil, we dally with it, we do not confess in act that we hate it with a perfect hatred. And the temptation to this false indifferentism is the more perilous because it comes to us in the guise of humility and self-distrust." But the cure for this indifferentism and dalliance S. Paul points to in this sixth chapter of his epistle to the Romans. It is the remembrance of our Baptism, what it meant, what we promised at it. We in our Baptism died unto sin. As Christ died on the Cross, so the christian dies in Baptism to sin, and therefore he cannot dare to trifle with it. It is outside his life. He belongs to one life-the risen life, the life in Christ-it belongs to another. So he says neither present your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin, but present yourselves to God as alive from the dead. My brethren, is it not a fact that we do not value as we ought and that we do not teach our children to value, the power that comes to us through our Baptism, through our being made members of the kingdom of heaven, through the sacremental grace, which is prayed for these and which is part of that promise which we are told our Lord Jesus Christ will most surely keep and perform. Remember we find strength not only in prayer-we find power not only in believing in Christ, but we actually have Him at our side to assist us.

11. There are those (against whom the Apostle is writing) who said "We are not under the law which forbad sin and therefore as the law is done away, there is no prohibition against those things that it made sinful. And so we find people to day who appear to be of the same mind there are plenty of people who set up a standard of right and wrong for themselves. The law of God is too exacting for them, they put themselves ontside any law but their own. They do not ask what is right or what is wrong, but consult only their own inclinations. It is, my bretheren quite true we have no law of Moses to restrict our actions, but we have always the law of God. And if Christians are freed from the law they still have a service they are bound to fulfil.; "Present your members" says the Apost'e "as servants to righteousness unto sanctification." How different this is to the life that many think God calls for from them. Life (hristian life is to be active service. Body, soul and spirit are to be consecrated to the service of the Master and when this is so, His servants do not think how little they can do for Him, how much they can please themselves, and still be accepted at the last, but are ever looking for

means whereby they can devote more energy to Him whose service is perfect freedom.

BEFORE THE WEDDING RING.

BY A. ARTHUR READE, Editor of "Business."

A ND so. Wedgewood has gone at last," I said to my friend Fairfield.
"Yes! poor fellow," he replied, "Southport did him a deal of good, but when he left
Manchester for the South we all feared that he
would never return. He had the best medical
advice; but his was a hopeless case from the

first."
"What family has he left?"
"A wife and four children."

"Are they provided for?"

"Alas! No! He was a very careful man, and didn't trouble the tailors once in five years, and nobody saw him with a new hat; but all his savings went during his six months' illness"

"Was his life insured?"

"No! for the very simple reason that nobody would accept him when he wanted to insure. The fact is, when he was well his wife objected."

"His wife objected!" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to say that any sensible woman would stop her husband from insuring his life?"

"Yes!" he replied, "it's true. Some women rush to the conclusion that their husbands are going to die; others think there is no necessity for theirs to insure, because they have always had a good situation and are likely to have; and I remember one lady who soundly rated an agent for suggesting the subject to her husband. Unfortunately, he met with a fatal accident. What is the sequel? The widow is dragging out a miserable existence, and her children have been taken away from her to be clothed, fed, and educated for cold charity's sake."

"She was a foolish woman," I remarked.

"Yes," said Fairfield, "but she is a type of thousands. Mrs. Wedgewood, for instance, was a woman of this character. Her husband was healthy when they married; why then should he insure? She never dreamed of the possibility of his falling ill. When he recovered from a very serious illness she wanted him to insure; he did his best, poor fellow, to insure his life, but was rejected as a bad life,"

"Well, then, if the man did all he could to insure his life, we must do something for his family. He did a great work for the public, although his zeal often outran his discretion in the extent of

the labours which he undertook."

"Let us appeal to the public, by all means," said Fairfield.

"All right; we will begin with yourself. How much will you give?"

"I'll give £10; and here's my cheque."
"Thank you; and now we'll draw up an appeal

to the public,"

"And tell them." chimed in Fairfiel I, "that he took the most obvious means of providing for his family, but that no insurance company would accept him. You had better not say that if he had proposed before his illness he would doubtless have been accepted as a first class life. With the record of his illness against him, it was impossible for any office to accept him."

The appeal, signed by a number of welt-known men, went forth to the philanthropic public. All Wedgewood's friends were privately written to,

and about £100 collected.

"A very small sum." Fairfield remarked.

"Yes," I replied. "The fact is, the public are being appealed to sadly too often on behalf of some minister or some public man who has lived up to his income, and left his family penniless at his death. Now, I do not know what you think of men who thus ignore their duties to their families."

"Well," he rejoined, "I think with St. Paul, 'He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own house, has denied the faith, and

is worse than an infidel."

"Precisely so. And what do you consider the

best way of providing for a household?"

"The easiest way." replied Fairfield, "is by means of life insurance; for the moment a man has paid his premium his family becomes entitled to the amount for which he has insured, whenever death may occur."

"A hen is the best time to insure?"

"Why, certainly, when young. Life assurance is not always possible; therefore it should be secured when it is. The earlier a policy is taken out the better. It should always come before the wedding ring. I once heard the late George Dawson say, that, if he had the power, he would not suffer a young man to marry unless his life was insured; and I know man if there who have refused to sanction the marriage of their daughters until the young men had given a proof of their love in the shape of an insurance policy. Nay, more, a life insurance policy is a certificate of character and of health. It is a proof of forethought."

"No doubt about it." I declared; "and if all fathers insisted upon the production of such a certificate before giving their consent to the marriage of their daughters, there would be fewer unhappy marriages and fewer destitute families. Death is a terrible thing, under any circumstances; but its terrors are increased when a young man leaves a wife and children to the

tender mercies of the world."

"Just so," said Mr. Fairfield; and as charity begins at home, may I ask whether you are insured?"

"What do you take me for?" I asked. "Why I insured when I married, when I was barely twenty-one, and earning only a guinea a week;

but an agent bothered me so much that I was obliged to insure, and I now feel thankful to him for having pressed me."

"Then you insured to oblige the agent?"

"Not exactly: but you know. I thought it would do some other day equily well, and when I could better afford to insure."

"You were not alone." he said, "the tendency to put off insuring to a more convenient season' prevails to a very large extent a nong all classes. You should take out a policy while you are young. As the late Dr. Norman Macleod said, it is not a wise thing to defer assurance till a man's hair is becoming grey, for in an assurance office a man has to pay for his grey hairs."

"What office do you recommend."

"Well, I am not an insurance agent; but I can safely recommend my own office."

"Why did you insure in that office?"

"Because I believe it to be conducted on a sound basis."

"What do you mean by a 'sound basis?'"

"I mean that its funds exceel its liabilities; that its expenses of management are moderate; and that the conditions attached are liberal. In joining an office it is important to renember that you may at some future time feel a difficulty in meeting your premiums, or even find it necessary to surrender your policy; and you should, therefore, take care to select an office which would treat you liberally in either case."

"Do you think life insurance a good invest-

ment?

"Certainly. In a well managed office it may safely be said that no one under fifty, taking out a policy entitled to profits, contributes as much as he receives. As a matter of fact, it is only in exceptional cases of very old people that the premiums have been known to exceed the sum assured, including bonus additions,"

"How can an office aff and to pay more than it

receives?"

"Because it invests the premiums; and the high rate of interest it receives enables it to meet all claims."

"But I don't want to propose. Did'nt I tell

you that I am already assured?"

"But are you assured for a sufficient amount? You told me that you insured when you were twenty-one. Since then your responsibilities have increased. Have you thought how far the present assurance will serve as a provision in the event of your death?"

"Yes; I know that I am not sufficiently covered, and I will at once take out an additional policy, because I am more than ever convinced of its value; and I will urge others to insure their lives; for during the last ten years I have seen many of my friends cut off in the prime of live, and their families have had to fave a cruel world almost penniless and friendiess."

VISIT OF THE "DISCOVERY" AND "MORNING."

N Tuesday morning 12th July it was reported that a ship answering to the description of the Discovery or Morning was in sight. The Terra Nova when she was here said that both these vessels were likely to call here and so we were more or less on the look-out. It proved to be the Discovery and she was anchored in the harbour before dinner time, dropping her anchor to the east of the settlement and well over towards the other side.

In general appearance the Discovery is not unlike all the Antarctic vessels that have called here-three musted with the look-out "tub" lashed on to the main-topmast and an auxiliary screw to use when wind is wanting or contrary. It is only when one sees her closer or better still has the opportunity of going on board that her great strength and special characteristics are seen. Her strength has been well proved for in spite of two winters in the ice, one of which, the winter of 1902 was exceptionally severe, she returns home practically undamaged. Of course there were some comparatively small damages, but these were repaired either by those on board, or when she went into dock at Lyttleton. New Zealand.

In the afternoon of the day she arrived some members of the staff came on shore including her galiant commander Capt. Scott R.N. Next day (Wednesday) the Discovery moved up the harbour and came alongside the hulk Garland for the purpose of coaling which she did by means of her own men alone and which eccupied just two days in which time he took in 160 tons of coal. In the meanwhile a tent had been erected on shore between the cemetery and the quarry, and there members of the staff carried on magnetic observations, being hard at work each day from after breakfast until dusk. We mention the fact to show the keen interest taken in the work of the expedition. The tent itself was an interesting object as it was in it that some of them actually lived whilst in the antarctic regions.

Everyone regretted that owing to the time of the year nothing could be done by the community as a whole, to show our appreciation of the efforts of the Expedition to penetrate the secrets of the frozen south. On the day after the arrival of the Discourg His Excellency Mr. Hart Bennett held At Home at Government House. Invitations were sent to Captain Scott and his officers and thus a good many people had the privilege of meeting them. One thing that struck us all was the extreme "fitness", to use a popular expression of officers and men in spite of the many hardships they had undergone and of which we have given some account in the magazine of July 1963.

The Morning, the relief ship sent down south

after the first winter arrived in Stanley on Sunday morning, 17th July. She was delayed by a slight break down or would have arrived, they say, at the same time as the Discovery. She is a great deal smaller and of course is not nearly so comfortably fitted, nor does she carry as large a number of men. She is commanded by Captain Colbeck R.N.R. and like the Discovery, flies the blue ensign. Only one of her officers belongs to the navy whilst almost all on the Discovery. belong to it with the exception of the scientific Captain Colbeck has been south b-fore and is as hardy looking a man as one could wish to see. The feeling between the two ships is one of extreme cordiality and the respective officers speak of each other in terms of the warmest prai e.

On Monday afternoon 18th inst. by the invitation of Capt. Scott and his officers a large party of ladies and gentlemen went off to see the ship, in the launch Plym. The first occupants of the ship that we beheld were the dogs, four or five in number. With the exception of one, these were born in the south and are fine looking youngsters all purely bred sleigh dogs. Those that the ship took south died on the inland expeditions. Once on board everyone was soon engaged inspecting the ship. The accomodation for officers and men was very good. The wardroom is as large, if not larger than, the wardroom of a cruiser like the Cambrian or Flora, and, with the officers cabins that open off it, occupies the whole breadth of the ship. There was a very good library on board, but we only saw part of the books, as most of them were packed up when, it was thought, the ship would have to be abandoned, and were stowed away in the hold. Each officers cabin had a goodly supply of shelves and books. The ward-room was heated by a fire-place at either end. These were dismantled be ore the ship reached the Falklands, and, chilly as our weather was just then, they did not seem to be much missed. We were shewn lovely little bannerettes which each put up on his sledge when he went on an expedition, reminding us of the knights of old who had their crest and coat of arms when they went out to conquer for the truth. Another object that excited much interest was a pianola which beguiled away many a dreary hour. Most of these little "extras" that are not usually found on board ship were presents from thought-

ful friends and were highly appreciated. Of ob-

jects of interest that they have brought back,

the chief perhaps are the photographs, and some

of the hundreds we were shown, will doubtless

appear in the illustrated papers before long.

They are a magnificent collection and extremely

interesting. One is of Capt. Scott, Dr. Wilson

and Lieut. Shackleton as they returned to the

ship, after their trying journey to reach the

South when they established their record in

reaching 82 degrees 17 minutes south latitude. Our readers will remember that they had to drag their sleighs back to the ship-the dogs having died-a distance of 94 miles under the most trying circumstances that men ever met with. To say one would not have recognised these gallant officers in this picture, conveys but a slight idea of their appearance. Sun-burnt, windburnt, unshaven, with sore lips and cheeks they look in the picture more like escaped Russian prisoners just arrived from the heart of Siberia than like the spruce and smart looking men who where entertaining us, and it conveys a vivid idea of the hardships they bravely endured in the interests of science and research. Another excellent photograph is of an Emperor penguin with its young one nestled beneath it using as the floor of its nest the feet of the parent bird. These great birds are apparently over three feet in height when they stand up straight. It seems impossible that in these icebound regions an egg could be hatched, until we are told that nature as usual, has overcome in this department the difficulty of atmospheric conditions by providing the bird with a kind of pouch or overlapping skin which completely surrounds the egg, while its contact with the ice and snow is prevented by being held on the feet of the bird during the period of incubation. Other photos show the ship in her winter quarters, after a gale with heavy snow and so forth and there are others of the same spot after the ice had commenced to break up and she had moved out of her berth.

Regarding their life in the south all have much to say. They apparently were never idle, never quarrelled, and always hopeful. They tried the produce of the country i. e. penguins and seal and thoroughly enjoyed it. Stewed penguin they say is delightful and seal steaks and onion very good. The Emperor penguins weigh from sixty to ninety pounds and being rather heavy to put in a game bag were compelled to carry themselves to the ship. Such a transaction brings to ones recollection thedealings of the Walrus and the Carpenter with the too-confiding oysters, in Alice in Wonderland. The seal knows no land enemy in these parts and consequently, when he felt himself wounded in the water he made for the land and thus fell an easy prey. Such are some of the items regarding their long stay south that we gleaned in the course of conversation, but to know what they achieved and endured we shall have to await the production of the history of the expedition, which we are promised, will appear in due course. The inhabitants of this Windy Colony will be pleased to hear that there are windier spots than the Falklands. The anemometer (Stanley) records show that our heaviest gales do not exceed 40 miles per hour. In the Antarctic regions it was quite usual for the anemometer to register 80 miles of windage per hour and on one occasion it got up as far as

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104 miles and then broke!

On the return of the ships to New Zealand all met with a most enthusiastic reception. Every possible honour was shown to them. The railways granted free passes everywhere north and south and the Colonists insisted on the members of the expedition being billeted at different private houses instead of lodging in the hotels. We hear moreover that men and officers, the conquerors of ice and snow, were vanquished in large numbers by the charms of the fair New Zealanders and many marriages and engagements were the result before the ships left for home. All are now auxious to get back to England as soon as possible which they hope to do about the middle of September. As we have said before we were unable as a community to give our visitors the recognition they deserved. At short notice however, a dance was organised and brought to a most successful issue on the evening of July 19th. The Assembly Room looked its best and brightest, there was a good programme with twenty-four dances and the music was well played. Many of the officers of both ships accepted the invitation and dancing was commenced at half past eight and vigorously maintained till two o'clock the next morning. The supper table was generously supplied with all that helps one to forget the fatigue of dancing if such a thing by any chance exists. Our visitors expressed their appreciation of the dancing and brightness of the "F. I. Girl" and did not leave for their ships till the last dance was over. The Discovery sailed early the next morning with cordial wishes of "bon voyage" from all.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society (Sir Clements Markham. F. R. S.) announced at the anniversary meeting on May 16th that the following awards had been made in connection with the Expedition. The Patron's medal (the Patron being the King) to Captain Scott specially mentioning his sledge journey to 82 deg 17min S. The Murchison Grant (to take the form of a piece of plate) to Captain Colbeck for his great and important services to the Society while in command of the relief expedition. Also a gold medal from the Society to Captain Scott, commemorative of the expedition, with copies of the same for the other officers and men.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In connection with the Volunteer Club it has been arranged to have a club Smoking concert. Two or three have already been held and were very successful. These meetings have discovered quite a lot of vocal talent which we hope may later on the heard at larger and more public enterments.

NEWS LETTER.

Band of Hope. A meeting of the members of the Band of Hope was held on Friday evening July 1st in the Assembly Room. The evening was exceedingly cold and therefore the large attendance was more than usually encouraging, and the children were delighted that their efforts

to please were appreciated.

The usual distribution of papers was the first business, and when it was done one or two new members were enrolled and others who joined at a previous meeting received their cards of membership. A short address was given to the children reminding them of the object of their pledges and it was pointed out how much good those who grow up without becoming addicted to the use of strong drink can do to others.

A capital programme, the particulars of which are furnished herewith, was then given by the children. Miss Campbell was conductor, as on the last occasion, and the training of the children entailed much patience and must have taken a great deal of time. Several encores were insisted on and it was found so much of the evening was gone when the last item was given that the usual lantern exhibition shown at these meetings had to be left out. The following are the names

of pieces and contributors.

1. Piano Solo, Miss Olive Watt; 2. Recitation, Robert Hurst; 3. Song, What I will be, D. Watson, R. Carey, Walter and Vincent Summers, Fred and Tom Hardy; 4. Piano and Violin Duet, Miss Biggs and Maud Aldridge; 5. Recitation, The Village Burglar, Ropert Durose; 6. Piano Solo, Miss Winnie Durose; 7. Song, Only a Picture. Miss H. Wilkins; 8. Recitation. Boys. will be boys, Miss May Hardy; 9. Song, Fairies, by a number of the girls, solo and chorus; 10. Recitation. Old Mother Hubbard, Miss Alice Bender; 11. Song. Miss D. Clethero; 12 Recitation, Adelaide G. A. Prout, Miss F. Hardy; 13. Piano and Violin Duet, Miss Olive and Norman Watt; 14. Recitation, Miss Nellie Aldridge; 15. Song, Nancy Lee, Miss H. Wilkins; Recitation, Sammy White, Charlie Newing; 17. Recitation, Sammy's dream, Aubrey Hardy; 18, Song, Master Percy Brown; 19. Recitation, Miss Gertie Aldridge.

The Dean. The Dean writes, under dates of June 6th and 11th, from London. Richard Mackay, he says, has had an attack of erysipelas in addition to his hip trouble, but was over it. He was able to walk a little, and was going to a convalescent home in the country. The Duke of Connaught had visited the hospital where the lad was laid up and was taken to see the boy, and talked with him for a few minutes.

The Dean preached at Enfield (north of London) on behalf of the London Hospitals on Sunday June 12th. Weather, he reports, gloomy

and cold for June. At Rochester, which he visited, the streets were torn up with the torrents of rain that had fallen the night before. The trade of the town is partly in cement and, the Dean says, that many of the Cement works there were working on short hours because they could not dispose of the cenent, even though it is quoted at the low figure of 25/- a ton. He speaks of having had the pleasure of hearing the Bishop of London preach, and of going to look up friends of several of our people here,

Those interested in the Cathedral will be delighted to hear that the Clock and Bells for the Tower are at last bought, and are probably on their way to the Falklands. They have been purchased at the famous house of Benson. The Clock will have four faces, each face being four feet in diameter. The dials are of metal with raised figures in copper, which will practically be everlasting and require no painting. The clock will thus not be illuminated. If so, it would require more care, and a light in the Tower would increase the insurance premium, which we already find quite as large as we can meet. There will be five bells and the Clock is to strike the hours and quarters. The Dean has gone into the matter with his usual energy and expresses his thankfulness to friends at home including the P. S. N. Co. who assisted him in making all arrangements connected therewith. We hope therefore to see the Clock and Bells in their places by the time our Bishop comes in October or November, when he will dedicate them to the service of God.

The Naval Works. We regret to say that these works are now completely stopped. Some weeks ago the few remaining workmen were paid off and there are now just two or three who live there and are in charge of the premises.

The resident Engineer, Mr. H. Shires, received notice some time ago to sell off the remaining stock of nails, wood, corrugated iron, shovels, picks that had been used &c., &c., &c., and that the rest of the plant would be taken from here to the island of Ascension. The first part of the auction was held on Saturday 23rd July. The steam pinnace took intending purchasers across and there were we believe, some rare bargains for those in need of such things. There is still a large amount to be sold.

The closing down of the works means the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Shires, which we all regret. In the four years they have been here they have made many friends. They look forward to a pleasant holiday amongst their own friends in England and Germany before being sent elsewhere, and we hope they will be able to look back with pleasure on their stay in the Colony. Mr. Shires has been a great favorite with the workmen to whom he has always shewn great consideration and has been ready to take on extra men whenever the work permitted him. doing so. We wish him and Mrs. Shires all

prosperity.

The Oropesa which was supposed to leave the Fulklands for Liverpool on July 20 did not arrive here till the 27th. The cargo boat Sarmiento came in on the 21st, and brought word of terrible storms, floods and loss of life in Valparaiso and on the West Coast generally. The Sarmiento was delayed two days in Punta Arenas being unable to load. In Valparaiso there was something like a sand flood, sand, earth, and debris being brought down by the heavy rains into city from the higher ground above it. In Punta Arenas the heavy snow storms have. brought down telegraph and telephone wires and communication with the camp and Buenos Aires is interrupted. Our snows of the last week of July have been heavy but nothing like that,

The War. Intelligence arrived by the Oropesa that the Japanese have cut the railway behind General Kuropatk nand his army and have taken the outermost defences of Port Arthur. rumour, not well authenticated, from Punta Arenas says that 100,000 Japanese attacked Port Arthur by sea and land and were repulsed leaving 30,000 men behind them.

The Chief Constable. We omitted to mention in a previous issue that our well known and popular friend Mr. W. Atkins sen, has been given the title of Chief Constable. All his friends join in congratulating him on any of his well deserved honours and hope they may lead to more.

A GREETING.

Rev. L. E. Brandon, Sir,

Would you be so kind

as to put this letter into your Magazine and send

me a copy.

To my friends of the West Fulklands. I often think of you all when passing through the Straits of Magellan and feel I would like to be with you again for I had a very happy time

when I was in the camp with you.

I must say I am doing very well in the United States and I am an American citizen now. Passing so close to the islands twice in the year makes me think of the quiet life I had there 12 years ago, and wonder shall I fetch up there again. My daughter Eva, born on Weddell Island is quite a big girl and goes to College and also Ida who was born at Port Stephens. They are quite proud of being born in the Falklands. I would like to hear from any of you. If you wish to write I shall be back in New York September 25th. I remain

Your true friend

8 Bridge St. New York. JOHN ROYAL MINNS. Chief Steward S. S. Auzona.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

HE war, as might have been expected, has already begun to produce a serious effect upon the economic life of Russia, and a writer in the Russian Viedomosti has brought together a number of reports which go to show that commerce and industry throughout the country are passing through a severe crisis. The practical cessation of trade with Siberia, caused by the monopolization of the railway for military purposes, has made itself felt in many provinces in European Russia, particularly in Moscow, where several large houses have become insolvent. From Kieff come reports of great reluctance to invest in land. The timber industry in Minisk, Krementchug, and Kieff is suffering on account of the falling off in the building trade, and a number of firms have become insolvent in Jitomir.

Of all parts of Russia, Poland is probably the most hardly hit by the war. Directly after the outbreak of hostilities a number of foreign banks shortened the credit of Polish firms, and the embarrassment thus caused has had an extremely depressing effect on the highly-developed industry of this region. The closing of the Far Eastern market has also done its work, and the crisis has now reached such a pitch that in Lodz alone 15,000 person are out of employment, and here, as in Bialystock, where the number of unemployed is about 1,000, relief committies have been formed.

In Odessa, to which every summer about 20,000 labourers come from neighbouring provinces to work at the docks, the Prefect, as a result of inquiries, has found it advisable to request the Governors of the provinces concerned to warn labourers that their services would probably not be required in the harbour this year. A number of factories have dismissed their employes or are working half-time. The Times.

A correspondent writes :- "The rather protracted negociations between the Foreign Office and the Persian Government with regard to the restricted traffic in fat-tailed sheep for which Southern Persia, and more particularly the country near Bushire, is famous, have now been concluded. An official communication from Teheran has been received at the Foreign Office announcing that the embargo on these animals at all the Gulf ports has been removed, and there is no longer any obstacle in the way of their free exportation. This result has only been achieved by much persistent effort on the part of the British authorities, who have also had the advantage of information which was gathered on the spot during a three years' residence by Mr. Hemelryk, who, with his partner, Mr. T. H. Cockbain, has devoted much time and attention to the matter. The removal of the embargo will

be greeted with satisfaction by breeders in all parts of theworld, but more especially by those in countries containing large waterless expanses, or subject to long, dry seasons. The special virtue of the Persian slicep, which is a mediumsized animal bred chiefly for its meat, lies in its large tail, which consists of fat upon which the animal draws for sustenance during periods, of fod ler-famine. Its utility in such a country as South Africa can be well imagined. As a matter of fact, several flocks actually exist in Cape Colony, though how they got there is something of a mystery.'

GAZETTE NOTICES.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by "The Land Ordinance, 1903." the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that no land shall be deemed fenced within the meaning of that Ordinance unless such land have a "sufficient fence" herein after described, that is to say :-

A "sufficient fence" shall be not less than 42 inches high and shall be in good repair and con-

structed of-

(1). Stone, concrete, or brick, or

(2). Iron rails, the openings in which are

not more than 31 inches wide.

(3). Posts and rails with pointed pickets of uniform width and not more than 3 inches

(4). Posts and rails either wholly closed with

boards, or galvanized iron, or,

(5). a combination of any of the fences above

described, or,

- (6). not less than six wires, the lowest of which shall be within six inches of the ground, and guage of which shall be not less than No.
- (7). wire not less than guage 10 and wire netting, and every wire shall have droppers not more than ten feet apart, or,
- (8), any special Fence specially santioned by the Governor in writing.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 63 of the Customs Ordinance, 1903, the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that Sugar manufactured in Denmark, Russia and Argentina shall not be imported into this Colony.

With reference to notification No.83 in Gazette No 12 of 1st December, 1903, it is here by notified that His Majesty the King has not been advised to excercise his power of disallowance with regard to Ordinance No. 7 of 1903. "An Ordinance relating to Wireless Telegraphy."

Under the power and authority vested in him by Ordinance No. 4 of 1903, "to amend the

Tariff Ordinance, 1900. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that from and after the date hereof, there shall be charged a duty of 10/- in respect of every seal skin, imported into this Colony for the purpose of transhipment or exportation, as to which the Governor in Council shall not grant a certificate that he is satisfied that such skin was not taken in the months of November, December, January or February, and a duty of 1/- in respect of every other seal skin.

Mr. W. HART. BENNETT, as Senior Member. of the Executive Council, this day assumed the Administration of the Government on the departure of His Excellency W. GREY-WILSON, C. M. G. Dated 22nd June, 1904.

The Acting Governor has appointed Mr. G. Hurst, J. P. to act as Police Ma gistrate. Registrar -General, Coroner, and Local Auditor, from the 22nd June, 1904 until further orders.

The Board of Trade have confirmed Mr. Herbert H. Coulson in his appointment as Assistant Light-keeper. The appointment has effect from 1st May, 1903.

The Visiting Justices of the Prison for the half-year commencing on 1st July, 1904 will be the-Hon, W. A. Thompson, J. P.

and T. Watson, Esq., J. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June 27. Consort from Salvador.

July 2. Richard Williams from Pebble. Pass :--Mr. Claxton.

Hornet from Port Louis.

- 6. R. M.S. Oravia from Liverpool. Pass: --Ellis, Esq.
- 12. Discovery from Lyttleton, N. Z.

17. Morning

- 20. Fortuna from Weddell Isd., &c. Pass:-Misses E. Hannaford and L. Stewart, Messrs. G. Simpson. F. Lee, S. Bonner, and Hector Allan.
- 22. Sarmiento from Valparaiso.
- , 23. Richard Williams from Pebble. 27. R. M. S Oropesa from Valparaiso. Pass: -- Mrs. Parter, Messrs. W. H. Luxton and C. A. Fleuret.

DEPARTURES.

June 30. Consort for Punta Arenas.

July 5. Chance for Port Stephens.

- 6. R. M. S Oravio for Valparaiso. Pass: Mrs. Porter. Mr. W. H. Luxton.
 - 8. Richard Williams for Pebble Island.
- 9. Hornet for Fox Bay, &c. ,, 20. Discovery for England.

, 23. Sarmiento for London.

, 27. R. M. S. Oropesa for Liverpool, Pass:-Miss E. Hannaford.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Colonial Secretary.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday, September 10th at 2 o'clock, a lease from the Crown of Section 35 known as Bluff Cove now in the occupation of John McKay.

The following are the conditions of sale:-

The land will be let subject to the reservations, restrictions and conditions set forth in the Land Ordinance 1893, but a lease will not be granted or transferred to any person holding more than 20,000 acres.

The land is bounded as follows:-

On the North by Sections 61, 62 (Vere Packe), by range of Hills 6 miles, 374 yards.

West by Section 38 (J. Robson), a line south to Garden Point 4 miles, 176 yards.

South by Port Fitzroy.

East by Section 1 (Vere Packe), North Basin and line following Stone Run to said range of Hills, containing 15,485 acres.

The lease for twenty one years at an annual rent of £25 paid in advance will be put up to auction at the upset price of £100: and immediately upon the conclusion of the auction the lessee shall pay one half the amount bid for the lease and one half of the value of the improvements and shall sign an agreement to pay the second moiety of the amount bid for the lease and the second half of the value of the improvements on er before two months from date of first payment.

Possession of the land will be given on the 26th day of April 1905.

The "improvements" have been valued at £350

The land has been surveyed and a copy of the plan may be seen in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

TIUUTIUN.

By order of the Official Administrator.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday 10th September at half past two o'clock the freehold Hotel "First and Last" now let on a repairing lease for twenty one years at a rent of £65.

The property is part of Town lot No. 29, Crown Grant No. 167 and is bounded —

North by Ross Road 100 links
South by part of the same lot 100 links
East by Lot No. 30 250 links
West by Lot No. 28 250 links

10 per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the fall of the hammer and the remainder within four months of the auction. A copy of the lease can be inspected at the Office of the Official Administrator or can be purchased for one shilling.

For further particulars apply at the Government Offices.

W. A. THOMPSON,

26th May, 1904.

Official Administrator.

NOTICE

THE POST MASTER has received three parcels from Ogg Bros., Glasgow, who have informed him that they are sent in compliance with an order without Name and Address from the Falklands. The Postmaster will require full proof of ownership before delivery.

340

W. A. THOMPSON.

8th July 1904.

13

Postmaster.

TITLE TO LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Jane Steel has by Petition dated 6th June 1904 prayed the Supreme Court to grant to her a title to Special Suburban Allotment No. 6 (Crown Grant No. 199), which she states she purchased at auction in 1894 from the Administrator of the Estate of Casimiro Pinazo.

The land in question is bounded as follows:-

(Sd)

North by Crown Land 1611 links,

West by Lot No. 7 in the possession of Mrs. Steel 166 links, South by Lots 9, 10, 11, in the possession of Susan Bonner,

East by the Court House.

The Petition will be heard in the Supreme Court on Monday September 19th, and all Persons opposing the Grant of a title in respect of the said land are required to communicate with the undersigned.

M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

13th June 1904.

Registrar, Supreme Court.

WORK WANTED.

A situation in the Camp as general Handy man by an experienced hand can give good Reference.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLINGHOUSE, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers, two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining is a LARGE PIECE OF LAND unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

CORN CRUSHER, practically as good as new, with double handles £3. 0. 0.

EARLY ROSE POTATOS, expected by the September mail. A first-class potato for seed, suits this climate well. Book orders early at THOMAS WATSON'S General Store, Stanley.

Wailliam's

Millinery Store.

Ladies Black silk Blouses. Black dress material, such as Cashmere, Figured Alpacas etc. Black merveilleux silk.

A choice assortment of dress skirts. Brown and black Thibets.

Muff and Boa sets. Childrens Fur Necklets. White kid evening shoes.

Ball dress material. Laces (a splendid assortment).

Ladies corsets large sizes, quality guaranteed.

A large and varied assortment of Jewellry, Rings Bracelets, Long chains all classes, Charms, Gold and silver brooches.

Boots and shoes, Golf capes, Goloshes, Snow shoes.

Childrens Balmoral boots, Ladies costumes, Black silk shawls,

&c, &c. &c. &c.

A first class assortment of

Wedding and other presents, toys etc. expected by the July mail.

William's Store.

Ladies saddles @ £7 15 0 each. Shaped horse rugs 10/6 & 12/6 each.

Mason's silver horse bits, 10/6 & 12/6 each

Linoleums 6 feet wide 6/- per yd, extra wide 7 ft. 6 in. 8/- per yd.

Stair carpet 3/6 per yd. Passage oilcloth, Hearth rugs etc.

Cabin Trunks 30 in. long, Cooking stoves, Piping & elbows et.

Paints ready mixed, White Lead. Zinc white. Stone Colour Turpentine. Raw and boiled oil. Galvanized roofing iron. Galvanized screws.

A quantity of salved nails from wreck J. R. Kelly

A quantity of small force pumps suitable for sheep farms etc.

Large bottles of Ink salved from J. R. Kelly offered at the extremely low price of 1/- per quart bottle.

Table and hanging lamps. Bedroom or reading lamps with 1" burner.

Globes, glasses and wick.

Wool Baling 54" wide. Baling Twine etc.

Eleys loaded Cartridges, Gun caps, wads. Eleys shells 16 and 12 bore.

Saloon rifles and ammunition.

Enamelled ware, cups and saucers, plates etc.

China and other classes of ware. Dinner sets, etc. etc. Wringers etc.

Photographic material, Ilfords P. O. P. 1/4 & 1/2 plates.

Velox paper, matt surface \(\frac{1}{4}\) & \(\frac{1}{2}\) size. Hintokinine developer. Fallowfields toning and fixing bath.

Medicines etc. Doan's kidney and after dinner pills
Warners safe cure. Beechams and Cockles pills. Enos fruit salt and pills.
Carters liver pills. Browns chlorodyne. Perry Davis's Pain killer.

M'Kills Asthma cure. Seigels syrup. Codliver oil (Mortons)
Codliver oil, Davey, Yates, and Routledge. Clarkes Famous blood mixture
Cuticura remedies. Keatings cough lozenges. Brain salt.

Ellimans Embrocation. Edwards Harlene. Scrubbs Ammonia.

Calverts Carbolic for disinfecting purposes.

Frame Food. Mellins Food. Savoy and Moores Food.

Groceries every class. Orders promptly executed.

Sugar 3d. per lb. Sugar in 4ib. tins 4d. per lb. Milk 6/6 doz. Tea 1/- & 2/- per lb. Rice 2½d. in quantities of 2lbs and more.

Currants 4d. per 1b. Pickles 7d per bottle. Jams asst. 6/- doz. single tin 7d. Flour 15/6 bag of 100 lbs. quality guaranted.

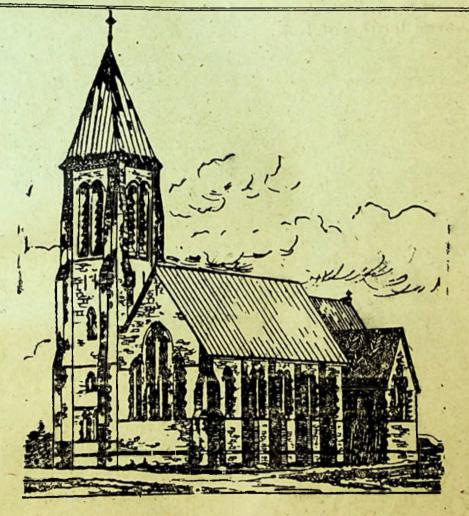
The above Cuotations are Nett and payable Monthly.

No. 5. VOL XVI. SEPTEMBER 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Select Vestry.—Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.
Mr. Thomas Binnie. Honorary Treasurer.
Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen.
Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Official Administrator.

Instructions have been given to sell by Auction at the Assembly Rooms on Saturday 10th September at half past two o'clock the freehold Hotel "First AND Last" now let on a repairing lease for twenty one years at a rent of £65.

The property is part of Town lot No. 29, Crown Grant No. 167 and is bounded —

North by Ross Road 100 links
South by part of the same lot 100 links
East by Lot No. 30 250 links
West by Lot No. 28 250 links

10 per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the fall of the hammer and the remainder within four months of the auction. A copy of the lease can be inspected at the Office of the Official Administrator or can be purchased for one shilling.

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26th May, 1904.

Official Administrator.

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The land in question is bounded as follows:—
North by Crown Land 161½ links,
West by Lot No. 7 in the possession of Mrs. Steel 166 links,
South by Lots 9, 10, 11, in the possession of Susan Bonner,
East by the Court House.

The Petition will be heard in the Supreme Court on Monday September 19th and all Persons opposing the Grant of a title in respect of the said land are required to connunicate with the undersigned.

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East by Section 1 (Vere Packe), North Basin and line following Stone Run to said range of Hills, containing 15,485 acres.

The lease for twenty one years at an annual rent of £25 paid in advance will be put up to auction at the upset price of £100: and immediately upon the conclusion of the auction the lessee shall pay one half the amount bid for the lease and one half of the value of the improvements and shall sign an agreement to pay the second moiety of the amount bid for the lease and the second half of the value of the improvements on er before two months from date of first payment.

Possession of the land will be given on the 26th day of April 1905.

The "improvements" have been valued at £350

The land has been surveyed and a copy of the plan may be seen in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

CHURCH SERVICES

SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

" Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

Week-days:—Morning Prayer (daily) at

Evening Prayer (Wednesday) [at 7.p.m.

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.,

ing Service, at 7.45 p.m., Choir Practices for the Children in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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. J. Poppy, 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 or 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, JULY 1904.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION		Morning .		86
n n	•••	Evening .		113
NUMBER OF COINS				
21 21 000 000	•••	Evening	•••	43
Number at S. School	•••	Morning	•••	45
99 91 91 99 ***		Afternoon		68

Number of coins in the Offertories:

1 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 crown, 0 four shilling piece, 4 half-crowns, 6 florins, 24 shillings, 72 sixpences, 66 threepenny-pieces, 166 pence, 12 half-pence, 1 farthings, 4 0 other coin. Total 347.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS. July 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance		6	101
3. "Offertory	1	9	5
10. ,, ,,	2	4	11
17. " "		16	7 3
24. ,,		13	5
31. " "	1	8	10
	_	_	-
	£6	19	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Expenditure.			
To Wages :-			
To Wages:— " Sexton	3	1	0
To Wages:— " Sexton " Organ Blower	3	1 10	0
To Wages:— " Sexton " Organ Blower " Ditto extra	3	1	0 10
To Wages:— " Sexton " Organ Blower " Ditto extra " Bell Ringer	3	1 10	0 10 0
To Wages:— " Sexton " Organ Blower " Ditto extra	3	1	0 10

£6 19 3; Limbilities F. I. Co, 3 12 6

Sweeping Chlmneys

" Balance

THOMAS BINNIE, HON. TREAS.

1 14

BAPTISMS.

RICHES. Stanley, August 14th, Dorothy [Maud Riches.

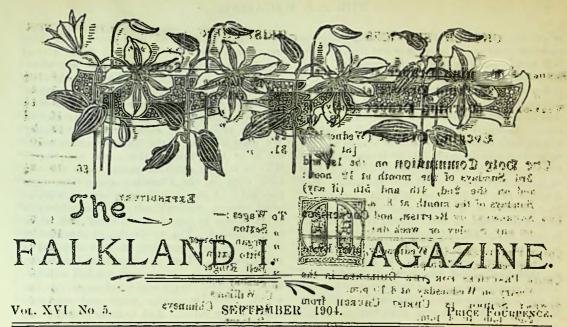
McGill., 17th Lilian Alma [McGill.

Bibliography of the Falklands. 'Any one having for disposal any books &c relating to the Falkland Islands or possessing information with regard to such publication is invited to communicate with Mr. Hart Bennett.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on October 27th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. October 27th, December 29th.



VISIONS and DREAMS.

"And it shall came to pass afterward that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughter's shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." Joel ii, 28.

ET us turn from these swords as spoken by the prophet the time when it is claimed was but a few days after the Ascension of our blessed Lord. A great Jewish festival, the feast of Pentecost, was about to be held. There was in consequence a tremendous gathering in Jerusalem. Jews yout of every nation under heaven" were there. From all the scountries adjucent to the Mediteranant Ser and Palestine devout men had come for the special purpose off keeping one of the chief feasts of their Charches powers, sprittill powers that might be ours, And suddenly there came that wanderful outer which would will the world fatter hist. Such keeping one of the chief feasts of their Churches pouring of the Holy Spirit that affected all who were present. In an assemblage of people intensely in earnest and met together for the express purpose of worship, we might expect some outward manifestation. But this is some, thing that surpasses all imagination and astomels those who beheld it. "They were all amazed and were in doubt, saying one to another. What meaneth this?" (Acts ii 11). S.Peter it is who grasps the meaning of it all. He refers to these words of the prophet, and claims the fulfilment of them in what had taken place. And that day is held to be the birthday of the Church of Christ. She, on it, came into full possession of her privileges.

It is, however, not so much the gift of the Holy Spirit as it is those other powers that

गामणी महात्र । तह तहातुन । । ... (१०३) the prophet says should be given, that I wish to awelllaging dayour sous and repour danghters shall prophesy, your young man shall see visions your old men shully-dream dreams. Are these nowers that were, to be regiven only for a time or are they powers that, like the Holy Spirit, sheall a child with the Church and help her me n ers for ever? Mere wore, we know prophets in the early Church, though we don't know v the prophet the time when it is claimed much congerning their prophecies. We don't that they commenced to be fulfilled. It know the scape of their special girls. There end? It is sugh questions at these I wish to bring under your notice, because I believe that we are neglectifig that let Williams disused powers are nilw field in little esteem, and for the warr of the perception of these things men an I want Ma Wellitting fro i the fith.

The Court we had is were matter of fact nowaties 10 Everything inits be proved before people will befieve it It is not every person who has a right to disbelieve. That is to say, wesare not all cap't de of ceterationer whether a thing is true or talse, we have not the necesary knowledge. But it is not many disbelievers who take this into account. They cannot see the truth at once, or they read some doubts cast upon t by someone who puts the case in a plausible way and they accept it as proved, I refer to religious difficulties. We are so very matter of fact, we allow sen inest, imagination no pay, no scope at ali. "Sentiment i augmatioa"

people say "What has that to do with religious matters-they must be true or not true." Now it is here, I think where many come to grief. Imagination in the true sense of the word, is power of the mind that we have been given by God. Through it we can realise, take part in, scenes that have passed away and events that are to come. Is it only a plaything? Is it so only to vex us with vain regrets and to dazzle us with impossible expections? Or is it related to that unseen world that we feel around us and to help us in the perception of things spiritual? May it not be that imagination is meant not just to be a pleasure of childhood and youth enabling us to build what we call 'castles in the air', but to come to our aid when our reason can take us no further, into the Presence of the unseen. "Imagination" says Ruskin, "is a pilgrim here on this earth-and her home is in heaven." May it not be a messenger to tell us of heaven? Is any spiritual matter in fact real to us without we have its aid? If this is so, let us not put away from us the powers that are held out to us. "Your young men shall see visions and your old men shall dream dreams". Let us for instance think of the New Testament visions and dreams. What do they teach us? Does not the first vision (Acts vii £6) tell us something about Christ we would otherwise not know and which has been untold help to His servants in every age. It is the vision of the young man St. Stephen. "He being full of the Holy Ghost looked stedfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." He sees His Lord ready to succour him, and who we learn thereby, is ever ready 'to succour all those who suffer for Him." A little later, (Acts ix) 'the young man Saul' has a vision and what is it? It is also of Jesus Whom he persecuted. And his vision speaks te thoso who hear the arresting call of Christ and tells them they must ask Him "Lord what wouldst thou have me to do?" And the same Saul, yet not the same, tells us of other visions, that helped him to bear the burden of the Cross and to do the work of His Lord till he had finished the course, and knew there was laid up for him the crown of righteousness (2. Tim. iv. 8). Or take the last book in the Bible, the Revelation of St. John what is it but a series of visions that were given to an old man. It is a mysterious book and yet with all its mystery, it is one that has "rendered a wonderful ministry of comfort and strength in times of trial." (Hastings Bible Dictonary.)

My friends, may we may not believe that the proflecy of Joel is not yet exhausted? What gave the Apostles and others the power to see visions? It was their eye of faith, their belief in the Incarnation and all that it means for mankind. It was that with which St. Stephen, St. Paul and St. John pierced the clouds. It was that which gave the martyrs of after days the

power to endure even unto death. 'Looking unto Jesus" and to the eye of faith visions are still possible. Nay I hold they are necessary. It is necessary for old and young of to day still to dream dreams and to see visions. We speak for instance of the Presence of God. But we cannot describe what it is like, it must be realised by each for him or herself. We must look not at the "things that are seen." but at at the "things that are not seen". Why is it that spiritual things have not the force even in the Christian world that once they had? I say it is because we don't try to to see visions, we don't ask to dream dreams What cannot be put down in black and white is disregarded. The words that at the head of this address are however, a sure message to young and old. They speak thus to the young. "Do not cease to use a power you had as children, to realise things which belong to another world. There is another world and you may see it if you will." And to those growing old the message is thus. "Will you leave the world without regret? Have a realisation of that which is to come. Do not think life bounded by what you see around. Look with all the power God gives you into that other realm that is brighter and fairer and more peaceful than this, and "when surges swell no more."

Oh my brethren I could say much more on these words I have taken for my text. I could tell you that it is owing to the visions young men of other days have seen, and dreams that old men now at rest have dreamed, that the Church of Christ is what she is to day. The visions and dreams led on to action, and made men take the Standard of Christ and go forth conquering and to conquer. It was the vision of the Cross that made Constantine the Great the defender of the faith of Christ crucified. I could tell you that it is because men do not see visions that the Church everywhere is not what it might be. If we members of Christ saw what might be in S. America, in China, in India, and elsewhere there would not be that constant cry of the Missions 'Give us more money, Give us more men,' for we would see not only our duties but our goodly heritage.

THE S. A. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

HE Diamond Jubilee Anniversary Meeting was held in the Hoare Memorial Hall of the Church House, Westminster, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, May 31, 1964. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury presided over a numerous gathering of supporters and friends of the Society, amongst whom were the following: Dean Brandon, Archdeacon Wynne. Sir Thomas Holdich. The Archbishop in the course of his speech said: The very name of our Society, Christian friends,

suggests to us the great thought which should in our minds to-day-which is in our minds to day-the needs of South America; but it is not or linarily in the minds of most people. To me there is nothing stronger, nothing, more significant, than the fact that, we, ordinarily, I mean people generally. In talking of our missionary work in any of its departments, give so comparatively saidl a place in our thoughts, perhaps even in our prayers, to the work of the Church of Christ in South America. It will not be so always, depend upon it, and when a meeting is held in this hall -I hope this hall will not be big enough-when it is grimier and older, fifty or sixty years hence, and our grandchildren are to discuss this work, it will be felt that it was a strange thing how little people generally realised the importance of South America, as a whole as a factor in the world's life. I believe I am right in saving that not a few of those who, in public life and statesmanship, are able best to look forward, and to form a wise judgment about what is likely to happen before the generation which has begun is closed, not a few of them will tell us that we forgot in our common calculations to give anything like its adequate place to the future of that vast continent of South America. It untold wealth, quite certain to be developed into a way that we have no experience of as vet, its almost illimitable area the variety of its races, the greater variety that there will be when immigration has extended even beyond the scale at which it is now being carried on, all these things are leading many thoughtful men to say that we are bound to calculate, to take i to reckoning far more than we do, in estimating the next fifty or one hundred years of the world's needs, what will be the place taken by the strangely intermingled nationalities who occupy or will occupy that great continent.

Sir Thomas Holdich who delivered a long, and most interesting and very practical speech, gave a very enthusiastic account of the work of the Rev. W. Case Morris and what he is doing for the children of Argentina. He said it was in the neighbourhood of Baenos Aises, along that beautiful line of country which stretches away on the banks of the Parana river, that I had an opportunity of observing the work of one devoted man, and of seeing what one really carnest-minded Christian man, with a good practical business head, can do for his God and country in such a region as that, under very great difficulties.

Dean Brandon in the course of his speechs aid:
Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen,
At this late hour I can but give you as concisely as possible some few testimonies as to the
work of the South American Missionary Society,
more especially as I come before you as an outsider and not officially connected with the Mission.

But I have worked for the Mission for over twenty-seven years; for twenty-three years under Bishop Stirling daring his-one might almost call them -heroic labours in connection with the S.A.M.S.: visiting the outlying islands, the Falkland Islands, where I have livel, and, en route, going down in a soudl Mission schooner past Cape Horn and through the Straits of Magelian. To illustrate the dangers and perils of that work, I may mention that in the last quarter of a century our small fleet of local schooners, with which we carry on our inter-colonial service, has been wined out, not once nor twice, but no less than three times, either totally disappearing with the massengers and leaving no sign behind, or in other cases having been driven ashore, the vessels either having lost their sails or getting into difficulties while trying to make learbour. The Bishop, in one case in particular, with his crew, had a very narrow escape, He was on board the small vessel, the Messenger, at night, and the captain of the vessel made some mistake; the wind shifted, and they found the nselves on a lee shore. But in the good providence of God the little Messenger rose to the occasion, breasted the waves, and excaned from the perils of the position. Bishop Stirring has in God's good providence has been spared to spend the remainder of his days at home.

CAMP EDUCATION.

HE reports from the several travelling Teachers in the Camp, continue to show that, with very few exceptions, the general progress of the education of the children is fairly satisfactory. Hitches have occurred in one or two cases in carrying on this difficult work, but the teachers appear to be doing their best to produce the best results. We cannot repeat too often that unless the parents co-operate with the teacher, and insist that the work he leaves to be done in his absence, is regularly and carefully attended to, the progress of the children will be very little indeed. It is not every parent who can teach, but all can and should see that the children do some lessons everyday. There is no excuse that will suffice to show why this is not done. If the children lived in or near a town they would be compelled to go to school for four or five hours every day, so why should they not do two or three hours school-work daily? The ery was for teachers and so now the Government has provided them, the parents must see that the edildren obtain the utmost advantage from them. To encourage children and parents, we have lately sent out books to all children on the West Falklands and in Lafonia, who were examined in the mouths of July, August, Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1903. Some of the children on the West were not examined, because they are on Islan's, which unfortunately could not be visited at that time. Those in other districts. not include I in this list, will be examined on the next visit we pay those places.

In all 95 books, were sent out. These were Prayer and Hymn Books, Stories and Tales of Adventure, and bright Picture Books for the little ones. The children to whom they were sent were as follows.

Lafonia:— Isabel'a and Christina Dongall, Michael and Vida Murphy, Willie, James and Archie McCall, Sarah Ann and Kate Oneill, Charlotte, Wm. J. and Frances Bowles, David, John, Isabella and Marion Hewitt, James G., Evelina and William Gleadell, Mary, James, Isabeila and Elizabeth Watson, Barbara McKenzie, Robert and Ellen McPherson, Louisa, William and Strah Steel, Jessie and Margaret Middleton, Henry and James Hollen, Maggie and Marion McLeod, Maggie and Finlay Morrison, Arthur and Wilie Earle. All the above were examined

in July and August of last year.

The West Falklands:- Maggie and Annie Morrison, Maggie, Gordon and Bella Stewart, Arthur, Bella and Louisa Hall, Annie, Thomas and Grace Lee, Harriet, Edith, Donald, Kate and I-abel'a McAskill, Ellen Mary Grace and Alfred Lee. Thomas Braxton, John and Harriet Skilling Lalu Matthews, Willie Goodwin, Mary, Alfred, Albert and Bernard Summers, David, Willie, Cenge and Frank Markland, John and Willie Dickon, Clara Eveline Cull, Edward J., Alfred E., Margaret and Lucy Smith, James, Bernard, David, Barbara, and Jane Mackay, Frederick, Horace, Muriel and Archie May, Harriet Goodwin, Angus McAllum, George, Violet and Willie Alazia, Angus McLennan, Frances, John and Donald McLeod, These children were examined in October and November 1903.

THE GOOSE PROBLEM.

HE Falkland Islands appear to have received more attention lately than generally falls to their lot. His Excellency W.Grev Wilson in forwarding the Colonial Secretary's Report on the Colony for 1903, refers to "an interesting agitation," with which he says he does not sympathize, that is "on foot to induce the Government to undertake on behalf of the farmers the diminution of the 'wild' so called but in reality much too tame goose." The farmers in fact have suggested that some of the money raised by the Scab tax and which has not been all required in the Stock department, should be used to pay those who shoot or destroy the geese, instead of the reward coming as at present out of the farmers' pockets. The strong wording of the Governor's report, which witnesses to the reality of the pest, but suggests another remedy and not merely wholesale destruction, has received much attention from British weekly and daily papers. We subjoin what two or

three of them have to say on the subject. We humbly submit however that the condition of things is somewhat exaggerated. From a sheep farmer's point of view a goose is worse than a rabbit, because it eats just the grass that the sheep requires, and of which there is none too much for the sheep. But we cannot agree with those who say the wild goose is becoming as much a trouble here as the rabbit was in Australia. In some parts they are over pleatiful simply because the farmers in such places have not held that they do very great harm, and therefore have not systematically destroyed them. In other places they are easily kept down, because they are always being hunted. And of course as long as some farmers destroy while others do not, the goose, who is not a silly goose, will always know where he can find refuge, and will annoy the destroying farmer along his boundarv.

THE FISH TRADES GAZETTE, &c, savs, "Our contemporary the Dail: Chronicle says the wild goose is becoming as much a trouble in the Falkland Islands as the rabbit was in Australia. The geese multiply to such an extent as to threaten the sheep farming industry. The Governor suggests starting an export trade in them. The wild goose of the Falkland Islands is similiar to our own, which is smaller than the tame variety, and we can readily understand the damage the geese do. Even tame geese damage any grass they go on ; their excrement is poisonous to herbage, and their method of using their beaks sideways shears off the grass as closely as a pair of seissors. There is not much likelihood of a market here. Geese become very rank after refrigeration. Russian geese are a proof of this, and we have a quite sufficient supply of non-refrigerated French and Austrian geese to augment the home supply for a trade which is rapidly declining in volume.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN Says "It is a curious trait, and one which leads to the waste of much good meat, that mankind often will not eat flesh of an animal which in life has profoundly displeased him. No self-respecting, prosperous Australian will cook himself a rabbit, and we in England, perhaps with greater reason do not eat rats. It seems that we must at least tolerate and esteem an animal or we cannot devour it with any appetite. We do not like to fill our motuhs with things which were a litter on the earth. It would give a sense of scavenging. Nor do we like to eat our enemy. If we must eat flesh we prefer that it shall be dispassionately and without thought for its past. In the Falkland Islands may be seen an extreme case of this unfortunate sensibility, and the Governor refers to it feelingly in his report for last year. The Falkland Islands have long been visited by a particularly tasty breed of goosethe upland goose or, "grass-cater of Magellan,

as science calls it in its abominable Greek. But the islands are held by sheep-farmers, mainly Scots, and though they have no distaste for the old grey goose that still nests in the long heather of their own Hebrides, this 'Chloephaga Magellanica" they cannot abide. For their sheep too eat grass. The Governor reckons that 150,000 geese will clear grass enough to have fed a flock of 20,000, and the sheep make a better return for it. So the farmer has no use for the geese and feeds his sheep-dogs on them, and bribes small hove and others who have the time to slaughter geese at 10s, a hundred, paid on receipt of the upper beaks for token. And he breaks eggs religiously. Now he has petitioned the Government to take up the campaign, but the Governor demurs. He thinks that cold storage or preserv tives would be more profitable. Perhaps the Facklanders cannot be expected to finish all their geese, but they might ship them and the rest of us would agree to take them cheap. And there is the down also, which is said to be high class. It is altogether a much more substantial plague than rabbits.

THE GLASGOW HERALD SAYS "What becomes of the dead geese after being deprived of their upper beaks is not stated in the latest official reports from the islands, but it does not seem probable that a population of a couple of thousand could consume that amount of goose and at the same time do justice to the native mutton. One looks in vain in the list of Falkland exports for such items as frozen goose, or potted goose, or goose down, and the conclusion is forced upon us that the goose of the islands becomes to a large extent a waste product. But surely that is a gross neglect of what might be made a profitable article of commerce. The Governor testifies that the Falkland goose is excellent eating, and is preferred by many to the flesh of the domestic variety, "It is remarkable in these utilitarian days" says Mr. Grey Wilson in his report, "that no scheme has been devised for preserving the three quarters to one million pounds of food and marketing the high-class down which this so-called locust-like scourge randers available." It is indeed, not only remarkable, but scandalous. We look forward with confidence, however, to the time when the Falklanders, getting quit of their insular prejudices, will raise the goose to the level of the sheep in their regard, and then "Falkland Geose" will doubtless find its rightful place on the tables of Europe and America.'

NEWS LETTER.

The Dean. The letters last mail though very full contain little news. The Dean writes from Clevedon where he has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, and from Christ Church

Vicarage Derby, where he has been staying with a relation of his own. He speaks of having seeu Bishop Stirling, who is very basily engaged in all kinds of diocesan and other Church work. He lives at Wells where he is attached to the Cathedral. On another page will be found the substance of a speech the Dean delivered at the annual meeting of the S. A. M. S. He has also been to Newton Abbott in Devonshire to see friends of people in the Falklands, to Chelmsford for the same purpose, and to see Mr. W. Hardy's eldest boy at his school near London. In fact the Dean's English "itinerary" is not unlike that which appears in the Magazine after one of his trips round the Islands. He and Mrs. Brandon have had the pleasure of meeting our new Governor and his wife and family, who are expected to arrive in the Colony by the mail of August 31st. Mrs Hart-Bennett is also travelling out in the same boat. The Dean and Mrs. Brandon will probably return at the end of November.

The steamer Lovart from Sandy Point, which came across with the intention of bringing the American ship that was abandoned off Port Edgar in the month of December last, into Stanley. She found, however, when she went out there that the ship had disappeared, having most probably foundered at her anchors during a southerly blow that had occurred some time previously. She is now busy in Port William raising railway iron that went down with the J. R Kelly. She made a trip to the Chartres for a cargo of wool etc, and took out some passengers, showing what a boon it would be if we had such a vessel here for ourselves.

The weather on the whole has continued to be remarkably mild and many have started garden work. It is, however, risky to move growing things just yet, as the ground, is so cold and wet that they do not get a hold again for a long time, and if a hard dry frost comes and lasts for three or four days they are liable to be killed.

The War. There was no later intelligence from Punta Arenas. Telegraphic communications are said to be still broken down.

THE SPECTATOR says "A Russian officer high in command under General Kuropatkin reveals in a letter to a brother-officer, written at New-chwang, at least one of the causes of Russian failure in the Far East. The officers, he says, are so divided by their jealousies and the persuit of private interests "that Japan, the common enemy is forgotten." Every one, from the Viceroy and General Kuropatkin down to its gnificant subalterns, qu rrels and is unwilling to obey orders."

SEAWEED: ITS USES AND POSSIBILITIES.

BY W. C. MACKENZIE UCH attention is now being directed to the prosecution of industries calculated to mitigate the severity of the conditions under which the inhabitants of the Western Isles of Scotland live. The promoters of these philanthrophic efforts are meeting with an encouraging degree of success, but much remains to be done in developing the natural resources which these islands have been proved to possess. Situated as they are at a distance from the great manufacturing and commercial centres of the country, they have to pay the penalty of comparative isolation. Railway and other facilities are, however, gradually removing the geographical disabilities under which they suffer, and the Hebrideans are daily coming into closer touch with the Southern markets, and with the modern ideas and commercial progress which characterise life on the mainland at the end of the nineteenth century.

Not the least important of the resources alluded to is the seaweed which lines the shores of the Hebrides, and from which the article of com-

merce known as kelp is manufactured.

Kelp-making at one time formed a highly important source of revenue in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, but owing to various causes which we shall notice, large profits are now a thing of the past. As far back as the year 1720 the manufacture of soap and glass at Newcastle, and of alum at Whitby, stimulated the introduction of kelp-making to the shores of the Forth in order to supply the English markets with the raw material for the commodities which have been named.

The prices for kelp are almost startling in their diversity. Prior to 1730 it is recorded that Orkney kelp was sold at Newcastle at 25s. per ton; during the latter half of the eighteenth century the average price was between £4 and £6: at the beginning of the present century it realized £11 per ton. From this point the price rose rapidly to £22 per ton, and the yield of kelp in the Hebrides alone was as much as 20,000 tons per annum, the resultant of about 400,000 tons of seaweed. This was the high-water mark reached Since that period kelp has undergone many vicissitudes. The introduction of barilla from Spain reduced in twenty years the price of kelp to £10. 10s., and the subsequent removal of the high import duty on barilla further reduced its value to £8 10.

When, in 1823, the duty on salt was repealed, enabling soda chemically extracted from salt to compete with the soda obtained from kelp, it looked as if the end had nearly come, for the price of kelp fell to £3. The discovery of iodine saved the kelp trade from extinction. Previous

to the discovery of that substance-in 1812the uses of kelp were confined to the manufacture of soap, glass, soda and potash. The increasing use of iodine in medicine, photography. and other departments, directed attention to the possibilities of seaweed, of which indine forms ones of the most important constituents; and kelp-burning consequently received a fillip which once more placed it on a fairly healthy basis. But once again the cruel hand of fate was on the unfortunate kelpers, when, about twe ty-five vears ago, iodine from Chili-as a byproduct of the nitrate of soda manufacture-came into the market, and by its comparative cheapness ousted kelp from the monopoly which it had held of the iodine trade, and thus materially reduced its commercial value.

Have the resources of seawced therefore come to an end? By no means; indeed, it may be said that its possibilities are only now being gradually unfolded. A substance named algin has, within recent years, been discovered by Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, which promises in course of time to set in motion once more the busy hook and the sickle in cutting the thousands of tons of seaweed which now lie entirely unutilised on the Highland and Hebridean coasts. For it is satisfactory to know that by new, or wet process, as it is called, both drift and cut-ware can be utilized, although the former produces the more satisfactory results.

Algin, in its natural state, is a glutinous, colourless substance, which seaweed contains in a large proportion. The weed is steeped in sodium carbonate for twenty-four hours, when it becomes a mass whose viscosity is no less than fourteen times that of starch, and thirty-seven times that of gum-arabic. It is then filtered, and the result is soluble algin or sodium alginate, with a residum of cellulose. On being pressed, it forms a compact cake resembling new cheese, and it can be stored for any length of time in a cool drying-room.

The uses to which algin can be put are varied. It can be used for sizing fabrics, and as a mordant in dveing it has been authoritatively stated that it possesses very valuable properties. In these directions, more than in any other, a great commercial future is predicted for it. Perhaps its most interesting use to the general publie consists in its value as an article of food. Everybody knows that seaweed in various forms is at the present day largely used for this purpose. It may be here noted that, unlike the fungi, there are no poisonous species of seaweed. The gelatinous principle in certain kinds of ware is of special value in making jelly. Irish moss. which is exported from Ireland to this country and Germany, belongs to this species, and trom another variety is obtained the substance known gelose or Japanese isinglass.

It will thus be readily appreciated that the

new substance, algin, is capable of being turned to good account as a dietetic. Over 90 per cent, of its constituents consists of carbon and oxygen in about equal proportions, hydrogen and nitrogen supplying its remaining component parts. It is equally applicable for thickening some and puddings as for conversion into jelly in conjunction with gelose or gelatine, and in these forms will be of special interest to the careful housewife; while it hids fair to supplant gum-arabic in the affections of the smaller fry of the household, as the chfef constituent of the succulent joinbe.

To the engineer algin presents an article which is especially serviceable for preventing the incrustation of boilers; while, with sea-weed cha coal, it has already been largely applied under the name of "carbon cement" for covering boilers, charcoal being the best solid non-conductor of heat at present known. Good Words.

WHAT THE JAPANESE EAT.

Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese do not care for meat. In fact their staple food is rice, which is prepared either by boiling or steaming. "The grain comes to the table-which in Japan, is usually the floor-soft, steaming, and a palatable food, that requires no condiments to make it highly acceptable to the stomach. When the rice is boiled it is never stirred; when steamed, it of course requires no stirring. Vegetables, fish, and fruits, in their respective order, come next in the scale of diet, tomatoes and carrots being indulged in largely. Meat is not used even in winter. It seems wonderful to Western minds, accustomed as we are to comparatively heavy meals of meat, that the dietary mentioned should be sufficient for able-bodied, active persons, engaged in manual labour for the greater part of the day." Mr. H. Irving Hancock gives us the above interesting information in his book on Japanese Physical Training, in which he also explains all the skill and horrors of their " jiu jitsu"-an elaborate and scientific method of attack and defence. They do not develop their muscles in the same way as we do. They do not care, for instance, for great lumps of muscle on the upper arms. A little lump just over the bend of the elbow is regarded by the Japanese as being the most important of all. The Japanese, says a reviewer of the book mentioned above, through their "jiu-jitsu" system of training, and their observance-religious observance, one might almost say-of the rules indispensable to health, have made themselves "the calmest, coolest, happiest, bravest, and strongest people in the world."

THE POULTRY YARD.

In the spring the poultry keeper's thoughts urn to eggs and chickens. Hens should now

be laving their best. Many people think it all right if their fowl lay plentifully during the summer, and make all sorts of excuses for them if they do not keep the house supplied in the winter. But any hen unless she is very aged will produce eggs in the summer, and not ask for much attention, in the winter, however, she requires attention and proper feeding. A hen that only lavs for the few summer months does pay for her food.

The ages of the inhabitants of the poultry yard at this time of the year should be as follows. One third of the pullets of last spring. September and October birds preferably. Another third should consist of hens a year older and later pullets than those just mentioned, though only a few of them should be kept, as they are very long before they commence to lay. The remaining third may be of favorite old hens that are perfectly healthy and have been good layers and mothers. It will be found they will be more useful for the latter purpose than anything else. The "roosters" should be two, one a year old and one older.

Pullets hatched in September ought to be laying by April. If May and June are mild those hatched later may begin in the winter, but generally they do not make a start until after the turn of the year

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

- July 27. R.M.S. Oropesa from Valparaiso.
 - , 30. Chance from Port Stephens.
- " " Hornet from North Arm, &c
- Aug. 2. Lovart from Sandy Point. Passenger:
 ,, 4. R.M.S. Victoria from Liverpool. Pass:Mrs. Crase.
 - " 16. Lovart from The Chartres, &c.
 - , , R. M.S. Orita from Valparaiso.
 - ,, 22. Fortuna from Darwin and Goose Green.
 Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs.
 Harris, Miss S. Armstrong.
 DEPARTURES.
- July 27. R.M.S. Oropesa for Liverpool. Pass:-Miss Hannaford.
 - ,, 30. Morning for England.
- Aug. 4. R.M.S. Victoria for Valparaiso.
- " 6. Lovart for The Chartres. Passenger:-Mrs. Crase. Messrs. T. Gleadell and P. Paice.
 - ,, 9. Fortuna for Darwin, &c. Pass:-Miss Jennings, Mrs. Cartmel & family, Mr. W. Kendal.
 - " Richard Williams for Pebble. Pass Mr. & Mrs. G. Paice & family, Messrs. E. Small, H. Paice, & Buckley.
 - ,, 16. Hornet for Speedwell, Fox Bay, &c. Puss:-Messrs. W.H.Luxton, G.Simpson, & F. Lee.
- ", 17. R. M. S. Orita for Liverpool. Pass:— Mr. & Mrs. Shires, Mrs. & Miss Rummell, Miss Williams, Messrs. C. & L. Williams, Leslie Cameron, F. L. Gilbert & C. Gibbard.

O those who are interested in the Date land Islands the Annual Report for 1903 will afford much information. His Excoldidad carly to no idnation wer thought so de was the MANA AND MANA cial position is satisfactory "the year 1903 showing a large surplus and the extinction of the that and thousand see that of a was lost by said the little will for which the latter was the darker, wearing appure, was the result of the exceptionally severe winter of 1902. Notwithen Tonignation is equal to about came to E8024. This represents En 5. Fig. Worth of the produce, and which is equal to about 1/12th of the whote wool exported last year, the

the price of wool. there might be cause for rejnicing. But if the reports from the seal rocks that have reached Stanley from time to time are true, the seals have not only been taken by others but also have been slaughtered and huntod when they should have been left alone. In 1902 only 93 skins of for costs taken as und the Islands were expected in Justice to the Colonists, we must note mate and 155 in 1408. The the kins limited here in parties of drink, tobacco and other things it the happy term of "pelagic" (from Greek pelagos the sen, their seals having been church at seal has been invented, and 22,360 of these were despatched from Port Stanley last year of

The Report on page 10 draws our attention to this much the winds the Report is encouraging read-The total bumninger of vessels entering and leaving the ports of the Falklands was slightly greater and eleven dritish sailing aversels called here in 1913. Only five vessels in distress came to Stanley for repairs, a great thange from former times when, we are told, so many came here they had to wait their turn for repairing. Many causes make lame ducks the to reach other norts, and we fear this kind of work once so plentitul has vanished never to return.

Turning from produce and work to the imports, we find that the total value of these exceeded that for 1902 by some £3400. In the articles imported for food and drink some show a remarkable increase whilst others came to considerably less. On the whole the Report would say we were better housekeepers than we were

230,400 with a way 3 though our sure of larger-the increase in the population, by the E27.873. We imported less Sola water, & ... medicine, fruit and vegetables, groceries, tobara,

Colorida Secretary of todder and corn, mutanting the printed to the State for the Country, points out that and in Alai Aware Doogs of Chairman we group in col in trying to improve their stock in 1903 than they did in the preceeding wear as in 1993 than long suspined House state of imported and the extinction of the £32 is put down as the value of imported formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while formers point of view, it was also stated to be a sleep while former that the price of ways wellow in the bill of £27.875 includes all our household extending to the Report itself, we find (page 3) broads a smarty-axes the said our household extending to the Report itself, we find (page 3) broads a smarty-axes the find the bill for which the little which the little will for which the little will be said to be a little will be said to be a little will be a little will be said to be a lit

Which didos street Rusha large property 1/12th of the whole wool exported last year, the value of the clip of \1803weak genterolDurateo hattour a larger sum if we recollect rightly than value of the clip of \1803weak genterolDurateo hattour a larger sum if we recollect rightly than larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in what it is estimated members of the Content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in the content larger clip of 1902, owing to the timely rise in the content larger clip of the cli One regrets the second the experimentary of this groceries cost, or together in the first within the One regretative state of the state of this groteffes tost, or to put it in another ways of mean that tower state of the st for groceries and £5 for drink and tobaceo!

The Savies Bank recount shoped a litting offern the capital of over IS 100 There were 375 depositors giving an average of £126 14s 0d for each account, or about £22 7s 8d per head of the population.

must be borne in mind that the former have to Desimpfid Insall are largely consumed by. the men belonging to the various ships, naval and otherwise that call here, while they do not bir much graceries or general stores.

ing. We have only reproduced some of the more Interesting Tirents with which we are all than it was in 1902, one more Pacific Steamer within or less concerned, but there is much else and eleven diritish sailing eversels, called here that is worth the study of all who are interested siralie welfare of the Colony to are

i or bround through in it. THE BAZAAR.

We beg to remind our friends, especially those in the camp that the Bazaar will be held in January. We hope to clear off the remaining debt on the Tower Fund. All kinds of fancy work, useful articles, curios, polished horns, whips or other specimens of native horse gear will be most acceptable. Some of the eggs of the rarer birds, moliv mawks, stinkers etc., fetch good prices when neatly and properly blown-

Army and Mavy Store.

JOHN KIRWAN wishes to draw attention of the Public to his new stock of goods which arrived last mail, consisting of, yiz:—

Ladies' black trimmed Hats, latest style, Silk and Velvet Blouses,
Aipaca extra size, Prints, Corsets, Fischus, Collarettes, Wraps, Veiling
Lawn Aprons, Handkerchiefs, &c, &c.

Gents' Shirts, Undergarments, Ties, Hats, Caps Boots and Shoes
Braces, Handkerchiefs.

Infants' embroidered Robes, Frocks, also silk Frocks, Pinafores, White kid Shoes, Socks, Nightgowns.

Sheeting, Pillow Slips, Toilet Covers, Towels,

Unbleached and white Table Linen, Bed Ticking.

Perfumerery, Soaps, Clocks and Cutlery suitable for presents.

Also a new assortment of Antarctic Views on Post Cards.

TO SHEEPFARMERS.

DO NOT MISS THIS UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY GREAT REDUCTION.

The World famed "Littles" Dip which has won 32 Prize Medals and Awards at exhibitions, of which New Zealand, Stafford, Adelaide and Calcutta are a few, is now being offered at the extremely low price of 2/9 per gallon in the tollowing quantities:—

Non Poisonous Fluid in 2 & 5 gallon drums & 40 gallon casks.

Poisonous Fluid in 2, 5 & 10 gallon drums.

APPLY AT THE AGENCY

Globe Store,

range on to WORK WANTED. Man

A situation in the Camp as general Handy man by an experienced hand can give good Reference.

Forms on Sale at Government Offices.

The following Forms may be purchased at the Government	nt Offices:
Power of Attorney in English or Spanish Conveying Deed	6d. each.
Conveying Deed	2/6 ,,
Forms of Willeses with some distributions of the second state of the second sec	1/-2 .,
Customs Bills of Entry	չd. ,,

FOR SALE.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLINGHOUSE, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers, two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining is a LARGE PIECE OF LAND unoccupied portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

EARLY ROSE POTATOS, expected by the September mail. A firstclass potato for seed, suits this climate well. Book orders early at THOMAS WATSON'S General Store, Stanley.

CORN CRUSHER, practically as good as new, with double handles £3. 0. 0. Apply to the EDITOR.

SECURE Book of

views of the Falkland Islands. only a limited number of copies for sale, dont miss this rare opportunity. Price 3/-, to be had of J. Luxton or Stanley "Comet" Printing Office.

PARCELS OF PERIODICALS—Boys Own, Girls Own, Sunday at Home Chatterbox, Little Folks, Leisure Hour, St. Nicholas, and Quiver—in monthly numbers of year 1901 & 1902 (just withdrawn from Library.) at 4.—Apply to the I BRARIAN.

MRS. GASTON FLEURET, Stanley, has room for two or three steady Lodgers. She also takes in washing,

BIRTHS.

ATKINS. Stanley, August 4th, the wife of Richard Atkins of a daughter.

ETHERIDGE. ,, 15th the wife of W. Etheridge of a daughter.

THOMPSON. Stanley, August 16th, the wife the Hon. W. A. Thompson, of a son.

KYLE. Darwin Station, San Julian, May 16th, the wife of James Kyle, of a daughter.

Stanley, August, 22nd, the wife of the late H. Sedgwick, of a son. 53 SEDGEWICK.

DEATH.

WILMER. Stanley, August 27th, To the inexpressible grief of his wife and family, Bradford Wilmer, Aged 60 years. Third son of the late Colonel William Wilmer, of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN TENDER, LOVING, AND UNRADING MEMORE OF Beatrice Mary, dearly loved wife of William J. Lewis, who fell asleep in Jesus, September 1 Jth 1895. Aged 23 years.

> "Peace, perfect, peace." -Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!

"Beyond the sea of death love lives,
Yesterday, to-day, forever."

balls tood own araliad IN LOVING MEMORY of Mary Ann Jensen, beloved wife of A. C. Jensen.

"A light is from our household gone, A voice we loved is still,

A place is vacant at our hearth the terrest For six ust Which time can never fill."

> "A shadow rests upon our home, " He was shadow rests upon our home, " He was the shadow rests upon our home, " He was t We miss her well-known face: Where'er we turn, where'er we look, We see a vacant place.

Byther loving sisters E. and S. Doolan.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

We have to record the very sudden death of Mr. Wilmer. On Sturday morning he was in his usual health and up early helping in some work that he was having done in his house. After breakfast, at which he seemed quite well, he complained of feeling unwell. He rapidly grew worse and was with some difficulty assisted to his room. He died about three o'clock in the afternoon, the cause of his death being cerebral apoplexy. We deeply sympathize with his wife and daughters on their great and irreparable loss.

Subscribers to the Magazine who have not paid their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Church House and pay Miss Lewis, any week day between 9.39 a.m. and noon.

The new volume of the Magazine commences in May. This is the best time for new subscribers to begin taking it or sending it to friends. The Magazine is always published just before the arrival of each outward mail so that copies

can always be obtained at that time.

LAND disoconosed

CHUCKT TRAIL

ders eurly

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: 5d. 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-tastening Circular, 7/6.

Globe Store.

Vol. 1881 OCTOBER 1894 Para Faraguer.



A varied and choice selection of goods have been received at the above, suitable for Wedding and other presents, of which the following are a few:—

Ladies' companions, Glove and Handkerchief sets, Tie Boxes,
Hall sets, Brackets, Writing Desks,
Cabinet Frames a very unique collection.

Steel Chatelaines, Dressing Cases, Silver backed hair brushes,
Jewel Cases, Celluloid Vases, Birds. Stags and Fowls, Inkstands, Trays,
Carvers, Butter Knives, Jam Spoons, Bread Forks, Cruets,
Sugar and Cream and Egg Stands, Fern Pots and Vases,
Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Salad Bowls,
Butter and Preserve Dishes an unequalled assortment.

A well selected consignment of Toys such as Dolls, Tin Stoves,
Bazaars, Running Horses, Bear Chimes, Sand Mills, Acrobats,
Grocers' Shops, Running figures, Wood Kitchens, Bricks, Boats,
Man and Ladder, Clock work Mice, Sandows, Performing Dogs,
Flute players, Trains, Stubborn Donkeys, &c. &c. &c.
Santa Claus Stockings and Crackers.

A varied selection of Clocks, Cuckoo and eight day at extremely ow prices. Account Books. Wreath Cases.

CALL EARLY AS THE STOCK IS LIMITED.

No. 6. VOL XVI.

OCTOBER

1904. PRICE FOURPENCE.

Falkland Islands Magazine.

avieser need evelope The Rey Cok Brown Mas beinen A at the above, suitable for Wedding and other presents, c which the following are a few:-Ladies' companions, Glove and Handhere Hall cetts, Bouckets, . . Cabinet Frames a very unique Steel Chatsianes. Iswel Cosos, Celluloid Vaco

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Braudon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain, Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

Select Vestry.—Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden, Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Rinnie, Hurogany Treasurer.

Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary. Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Silesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

As a fine to the state of a state At a meeting of the Bural Board held on the 22nd day of September 1904, it was unanimously agreed that in future no permission will be given to erect fences in the Cometery other than on purchase ground.

JOHN F. SUMMERS.

the state of a later of the deficiency

Secretary.

Bistis. 11. vis.

Wednesday, the 9th of November, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House at 11 a.m.

By Command

W. HART BENNETT.

27th September, 1904.

Colo. ia Sm. etaril.

To Lo sue, Sieverer

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

It is notified for general information that on Wednesday, the 9th of November, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, the Government Offices will be closed.

By Command

W. HART BENNETT.

27th September, 1904.

Colonical Secretary.

NOTICE.

MRS. BARNES begs to inform all travellers that her charge for refreshments is 1/-, BEDS free of charge, unless Smoking or drinking in BED, then 10/- will be charged for washing bodding. It is not true that Mrs. Barnes gets £5. for the Track allowance, and has not done so for this last three years. M. B. Passa Manares, August 10th, 1904.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	THE PARTY OF THE P		ABSTRACT OF RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS Jan. February. March.			April.		30тн, 1904. Мау.		June.		
	Day	Reading.	Day	Realing.	Dıy	Reading.	Dıy	7 Reading	. Day	Reading	. Dav	Reading
A Cesasilia	3. W.	0		. 0		0		0	West.	0	WE'SE	ò
Max. Hgst	7	56	6	71	1	60	9	57	3	51	25	. 48
Ther. Lst.		45	28	46	24	45	G	41	15	34	13,14	34
Average.		51		57		53	7	48		40	17	42
Min- Hgat	7,16	54	in poli	55	16	51	2,13	48	4	48	7	45
Ther. Lst.		43	27	36	24	39 *	26	36	13,14	32	13	39
Average.		49		49		48		44	15,23	37	0	
Highest.	10	23-964	13	30 088 in.	10	29·896 in.	11	30·168 in	28 3	0.940 in	2	30-158 in.
I ar. Luws	2	28.292		28 640 in.		28.872 in.	16	29.078 in	. 8 2	8.87 in.		28·890 in

BIRTHS.

Biggs. August 8th, Douglas Station, the wife of Albert Biggs, of a son. DAVIS. September 1st. Stanley, the wife of Richard Davis, of a son. August 11st, Horn Hill, the wife of John Fell, a son.

20 3, 29th, Stanley, the wife of W. R. Hardy of a daughter.

"September 18th. Stanley, the wife of J. Harries, of a daughter of the Schember 18th. Stanley, the wife of Adam Smith, of a daughter.

Sell, Cantera House, the wife of Adam Smith, of a daughter.

August 17th. (no. 16) Smaley, the wife of the Hon. W. A. Thompson of a son. FKLL. HARDY THOMPSON. MARRIAGE 1. 1. 34 S.

CLETHERO-ALDRIDGE. Stanley, September 6th. John Richard Clethero to Alice C. Aldridge.

AGOYLAR: Adgust Milk Basson Airos, Mrs. Agagiac. Agad 46 years, Southe W. Goss. Soptember. 11th. Symley, Ann Engabeth Cost, a Agad 76 years. I design to the Manual Cost.

SECT MORE Mrs. Witness desires to thank all friends for the kindness and sympathy shown to her and family in their great trouble. 13'0. O.

IN MEMORIAM. MARINOMENT

In Louing, Manory or our dear Mother, Jane Sharp, who dide September 7th 1898. "Penco perfect pence with loved jones for away.

On the only when we have and they."

The perfect pence with loved jones for away.

The only only all pences keeping we are safe and they."

The perfect pence with loved jones for away.

In TENDER, LOVING, AND UNFADING MEMORY OF Benerice Mary dearly loved wife of William J. Lewis, who fell asleep in Jesus, September 19th 1395. Aged 25 years. Peace perfect, peace.

Oka for the touch of a vanished has

And the sound of a voice that is still I have

Beyond the sea of death is a lives in a real for the resident. Yesterday, tu-day forever."

IN MICHORIAM-SPRING 1830.

Those if called mine still lite and wait for me.

And in their peaceful and an array of me car enter,—ha my prayers!

AT this he somther, that I may be near them; - Let me still pray unmurmuring, hight and day, ' Eles who God lifts us gently to His world of glory B'en by the love we feel for things of clay, So we have guides to Heaven's electual city

The Lord maketh poor, and maketh rich! He bringeth low and lifteth up." I. Sam. ii.7.

In Loving, Mismony or my dear Mother, Mary Jurgins, who died at Gallegos Chico, 1. 100 October 26th 1899.

"Time will roll on and years pass by Whate'er may be our lot, But still as long as memory lasts She shall never be forgot. We think of her and speal: of her And miss her every day.

Can this own

Though long deferred the summons came Which closed a life well spent. A life of simple faith was borne With patience and content.

Dear Mother rest in peace. M. W.

In Loving, MEMORY OF Maud Violet Bean, who died August 19th 1904 at Punta Arenas. Aged

Oh why was she so early called away 6 years. E'en now we sigh and find it hard

Oh why could she not longer with us stav. To say "Thy Will be done." M. A. W.

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 (Wednesday)

The boly Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at 12 noon: and on the 2rd, 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.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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

The Select Vestry meets on the 3rd Monday of every mouth in the Vestry at 8. P.M.
All Letters should be addressed to Mr. J.
Poppy, Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS LENDING LIBEARY 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. PERRY SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30 a.m. and in the Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, AUGUST 1904.

Number of Congregation	Morning	100
20 20 20	Evening	120
NUMBER OF COINS	Morning	26
99 000 000 000	Evening	484
Number at S. School	Morning	56
	A.C.	0-
Number of soins in the	115	1700 M

0 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 frown, 0 four shilling piece, 3 half-crowns, 4 florins, 19 shillings, 58 sixpences, 71 threepenny-pieces, 143 pence, 11 half-pence, 1 farthings, 6 0 other coin. Total 310.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on October 27th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. October 27th, December 29th...

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIPTS.

By Balance		9	01
7. , Offertory		18	81
	1		10
01	93	3	71
	9 93	18	8
28. ,,	1	3	. 07
Thank Offerings		9	6
	_	1115	0.00
	£5	3	41
			-4
Expenditure.			12179
To Wages :-			
" Sexton	3	1	0
" Organ Blower		10	0
Diana amana		4	i
D-11 D:			
" Beil Ringer		10	0
" Sunday School		4	U.
" F. I. Co.		11	6
" Balance		2	91
	_		
	£5	3	44

N.B. Printer's error in July a/c

The balance of £1 14s. 9d. in July a/c should read thus.

To the F. I. Co., £1 14 9

Bal. in hand 9 84

 Bal. in hand
 9 8 ½

 Liabilities F. I. Co,
 3 10 9

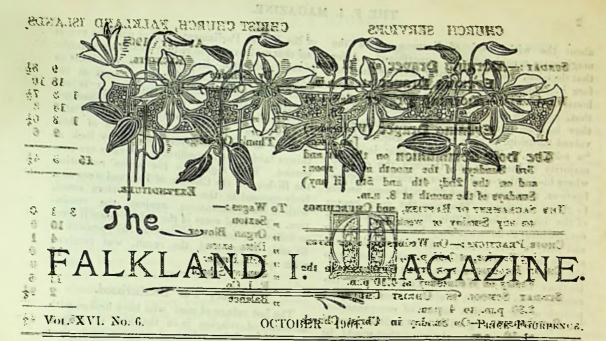
 J. F. Summers Labour
 1 17 0

THOMAS BINNIE, HON. TREAS.

BAPTISMS.

ATKINS. September 11th Stanley, Irene [Isabella Atkins.
BUTLER. September 11th Stanley, Sarah [Martha Eliza Mabel Butler.

The Rev. Canon T. H. Freer, rector of Sudbury, Derbyshire, died very suddenly in church on Sunday June 26th. He was present at the service as usual, and was apparently quite well when he entered the pulpit to preach. He gave out the text: "All things work together for good to them that love God," and was picturing the glory that would be revealed hereafter, when he suddenly stopped, and murmuring, "Dear people I can say no more," sank down and expired almost immediately. It has since been announced that the rev. gentleman was the "Ignotus who practically restarted the Birmingham Bishopric scheme with a gift of £10,000.



Elicensing Bill that has been engaging the attention of the House of Confining and the difficultation of historical houses." House of Lords for some months past. But, with authority on such a weight whater. But aproposes to give is, according to Mr. Cripps, if they are not their no one can say what effect limited to one point, die. to the difference in will follow the passing of Bills dealing with value of the premises whether they were licensed social questions or public morals, as no other or milicansed men come so much into touch with the inner . The Right Hone d. J. Wharton, M. P., who life of those around them; in know so well the seconded the resolution, said be felt much evils within the reach of those who are the most honoured in being allowed to take part in this exposed to temptation, ich with the

It is well then, we think that the objects of this measure should be Plainly set forth, and in our endeavour to do so we have turned to the speech of a member of Parliament that he gave before a largely arounded meeting of representative Churchmen: The question was raised should the Church support the Bill or not? And at the inaugural meeting of the newly-formed Representative Church Council the Archbishop of

The CHURCH and TEMPERANCE Conference called into McCripus K.C. M.P. to The Church of the following resolution of t

the difficulties which move seared in the way of a

Mr. Cripps the Fernand the Bill. In three we wonder how lindiv I realize what is the in waiven waith a all tender wethick of the difficulties in tention of the promoters of that Bill? A measure the wavolf Michiga the nuisber of licensed houses, that occupies so much of the time of the Ad United the Existing her twice as charene ance 1869 ministration must surely be of more than party beer-houses, which immore town a fatiguchester) interest, must be intended to promote the good alone multher with, featube site deale with effecof the whole Hidesh Kingdom and, indirectly: fively. They me a class of public house, he the good of the whole British Empire. And said which before all believes it was desirable to thus we find that the Church has considered it reduce if they were to get true social reform in to be a national question, and both in senate this great temperature question. Secondly there chamber and to her own places for public discus- twis an administrative of discutty in the way of sion has given her opinion of the merits and de- the reduction of public houses. The Bill deals ficiencies of this important measure. Mr. Bal- with boths these points, and also the important four, speaking in public, said that he did not question of simpensation for those whose licences consider that the clergy were competent to speak & are- taken away. ... The compensation the bill

-discussion, and also-mentioned that he had been a member of the Licensing Commission presided over by Lord Peel. He was only there to speak of the subject with the th ught before him of increasing the nioral well-bring of the people. As to the cause of the introduction of the Licensing Bill, that could be found in the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Sharpe v. Wakefield, which woke the public mind to the fact that the magistrates had absolute power

about the withdrawal of licences where the magistrates considered them superfluous After that decision, there was greater activity than before in dealing with the suppression of publichouses. It also came to the mind of the justices that, although able to withhold licences, still they had no power all, where this course involved hardship, to give what Mr Asquith called "a solatium." The result was, that in a vast majority of instances, all through the country, where his brother-magistrates wished to suppress licences, they yet did not do so, because unable to give a solatium. That was the main reason of the introduction of this Bill-to enable the magistrates to do what they believed to be fair and just in this matter. And this Bill would enable them to do it-(Hear, hear). Now, as to the money question, this was not really a contentious matter. The Bill provided for the raising of no less than twelve hundred thousand pounds a year for this matter of compensation. But there was a good deal of difference of opinion with regard to the sum that would be paid for the suppression of a licence. He entirely agreed with Mr. Cripps that the sum to be paid for many years for suppressed licences would be individually a very small one. In the city of Ripon, where there had been non-renewal by the magistrates, the case was taken to the Quarter Sessions of Ripon, and he read the report of the inquiry and decision and he found that the Court above, confirming the decision of the Court below, stated that the value of the public-house in question was nil. (Laughter). In such a case there was no difficulty about compensation, but he did not say there would be many cases of that kind, although, sometimes, no doubt, the beer engine and a few jugs might represent the real value. He was speaking of beer-houses, and thought the maximum value of these might be put down at £100. For the first few years £4,400 a year might be spent, and something like three thousand public houses each year suppressed under this Bill. If, instead of suppressing 68 licences a year, they would for a considerable number of years, be able to suppress two thousand a year (a figure below his own estimate) this Bill would effect a very large measure of good.

We bring the above to the notice of our readers with the object of showing that the question of temperance versus intemperance is no party one, but is considered by all to be one of the gravest social questions of the day. No doubt there are other social evils, affecting every class more or less, that also require state intervention. But no evil flaunts itself so conspicuously as drunkenness. The drunkard is lost to shame and to every really good feeling. He cares not who sees him nor how his family suffer nor to what depth of meanness he sinks to satisfy his craving, and it will be observed that the present attempt

of the British Parliament to deal with the evil is one that endeavours to reduce unnecessary public houses, and is not directed against publicans as a class. Like every other great attempt at reform it does not satisfy all parties. It is not extreme enough for the extreme Temerance party but it has been strongly supported by able men, who, we trust, have the welfare of their country at heart and yet are able to look at things fairly when conflicting interests are concerned. With regard to the above resolution the Bishops of the Church of England were as a body opposed to the Bill and therefore voted. with a few exceptions against the resolution. The total votes of the whole council were as follows: - for the resolution 157; against it 64 and, we are told, the result, was received with applause.

The Cry For Brotherhood.

The last refuge of men who have broken with all forms of religion is in the idea of human brotherhood. It is the one emplatic note they sound, and it seems to have a genuine ring about it. The correspondence columns of several newspapers clearly show that many minds are troubled at this reiteration of humanism, divorced from religion. One correspondent says: "Supposing there be an absence of all creed, or belief in God; if the disbeliever seeks to further human brotherhood, can there be much amiss with him? "Some simple minds are easily staggered by such a question as this. "Brotherhood" has a magic sound about it, and men are apt to be led astray by it. A little quiet thinking, however, will soon reveal the fallacy of the whole thing.

The Foundation of Brotherhood.

The voice of history is unanimous in discrediting all brotherhood based upon artificical or, accidental conditions. All the world knows what followed the French declaration of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." And nearer our own time, it is significant that immediately following the brotherly sentiments expressed at the Hague Couvention, we have had two desperate and bloody wars, and an increase of European armaments. In severing themseves from God, men have severed themselves from the absolute truth about themselves. And the truth is that human nature is not normal.

Sin and Brotherhood.

Sin has wrecked human nature. It is this fact that men refuse to face; hence the collapse of all their schemes of reform. They build upon a rotten foundation. The lips speak of brotherhood; the mind desires it, but the heart resists it. There is no possible chance for a true brotherhood save a new birth through

Christ. Before brotherhood can exist, love must be born, and all that contradicts love must perish. This is a miracle in itself, and it can only be performed by ONE in whom, and only in whom, all men become one. The Christian.

PRESENTATION TO DEAN BRANDON.

My dear Mr. Blount,

The following was sent to me by the mail which reached Ireland on

July 18th, 1904.

"Subscription of one shilling each from the Workmen on the West Falkland Islands to the Rev. Dean Brandon, as a slight acknowledgement of his kindness in supplying them with almanacks for so many years past. It is requested that the money collected be forwarded to E. J. Mathews Esq., Port Howard."

Then follows a list of 97 men and three

Then follows a list of 97 men and three "friends." A cheque for £5 was enclosed to me by Mr. Mathews with the following:—"I am requested by the subscribers to say that it is their wish that this money be spent for your own personal enjoyment and not for any other

purpose whatever."

I need not say how deeply I feel their very kind and generous act. During a long term of years I have never received other than the kindest and most considerate treatment from them. I do indeed appreciate the kindness of the donors.

Would you kindly through the medium of the Magazine, convey my very hearty thanks to the

West Falkland Workmen.

It may be of interest to mention how the sending of sheet almanacks originated:—Many years ago, how long ago the grey beards among us will alone be able to recall, when visiting the north camps of the East Island, I came to "Dan Cussack's Shanty" of one room on Whittington's Rincon and saw over the fire place the the month with date of of each day filled in; on asking what that was for I was told by the master of the house, "It was to keep him from missing a day." A sheet almanack has been sent to almost each house in the Colony since then.

But notwithstanding the presence of the sheet almanacks the day of the week is sometimes missed. When out visiting in the camp, the question was asked, "Is — at home?" The reply, accompanied by a hearty laugh from all present was, "Gh! old—has mistaken the day of the week and has gone in a day too soon for his whiskey." Showing how easy it is, to lose count of a day, or, as in this instance to gain a day, when one is living a very isolated life.

Yours sincerely,

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

A MILCH GOAT RANCH.

[A correspondent sends the following, with the remark, that they might be useful here and meet the difficulty in supply of fresh milk. Some people would require to repair their garden fences if goats were about, as they make short work of a green crop and take the bark off all shrubs of which they can't reach the leaves. Ed.]

JOINT stock company of Montreal business men have taken up the breeding of goats for their milk, and have established a herd on a farm of 150 acres on the island of Montreal. They are importing the best animals obtainable in Europe, the last importation consisting of 100, nearly all does, and including the following breeds:—

Alpines, 60; Saaman, 20; Tongenbourgs, 18; Maltese, 9; Mareines, one pair; and Nubian 1. Animals of the last-named breed are very rare, there being only one female in Europe, the dam of the imported doe. The parent doe is said to have been brought into Europe at a cost of about

400dol

The herd on Montreal Island is in charge of a Swiss attendant and his family, who care for the animals according to European methods. In summer the goats graze, preferring about the same food as sheep, but they also eat weeds that the other animals do not touch. They are exceedingly docile and enjoy the society of the Swiss children, who pet and lead them around at will.

Goats, in some cases milk continuously for from sixteen to eighteen months. Four or five goats can be kept as cheaply as one cow; they require very little care and cheap housing, and their milk is both abundant and healthful.

The milk of goats is very pleasant to drink and peculiarly adapted for invalids and delicate children, as it is very nourishing and more easily digested than the milk of cows. It is claimed that the lives of several Montreal children have been saved by its use during the past summer. A pecularity of goat's milk is that the cream does not rise, no matter how long it stands, so that it remains like new milk until it commences to sour. The cream can, however, be separated by a centrifugal separator, but this is seldom done, as the milk in its whole state is very rich. The best milkers are the Alpines and Maltese. The former are kept in large herds in partions of France. A mature goat in full milk gives about one gallon per day in two milkings: exceptional animals give as high as six quarts in twenty-four hours.

You might say that it would be a colourless world if it were a world without music, a world without art, a world without poetry; but there could be no such dismal a world as a world without God.

Solmon.

RICHARD MACKAY. (LEICESTER CREEK, FOX BAY.)

T may be within the memory of our readers that Richard MacKay, after a very severe attack of rheumatic fever at Double Creek, Port Stephens, suffered from extreme lameness of one leg. The hip joint had slipped out of the socket, thus rendering the leg almost useless.

His father sent him home to his sister, aunt of the boy, living in Dublin. While on board the P. S. N. Co's steamer every possible kind attention was shown to him. Though travelling in the steerage he was supplied from the table of the first class and the ship's doctor was most attentive. When crossing from Liverpool a lady from Clontarf, who had been travelling for her health and joined the steamer in Lisbon, took a great interest in the boy and saw him safely into the care of his a int and uncle at the North Wall, Dublin, and has since called frequently to

enquire for him.

He was put twice under the X rays by Doctor Haughton. Having recovered from diphtheria, which it is thought he must have contracted in one of the trams, he was taken to the Richmond hospital and placed under the skilled and well known surgeon Sir Thornley Stoker, who with others operated on the leg. replaced the thigh bone in its socket, and thus gave him a useful leg, though at present it is much shorter than the other. The muscles of the weak leg are still very stiff, but the boy having fallen in weight to 6 stones 4 pounds. they considered that he could not stand the pain necessary for the stretching of the muscles. so it was determined to leave the leg to nature. After the operation in the hospital he unfortunately caught crysipelas which retarded his recovery.

While in the hospital most unusual kindness was shown to the boy, in consideration of the distance he had come, and of his being so far from his family and home in the Falkland Islands. Sir Thornley Stoker could not have taken more pains with the case had he been the King's son; the other surgeons were most kind, also the Lady Superintendent, Miss Mac-Donnell, and the nurses. One and all declared that as the boy had come such a distance they would turn him out as successfully cured as human skill and nursing would permit.

When the King's brother, the Duke of Connaught was giving up the command of the troops in Ireland. His Royal Highness was visiting the Richmond hospital the day before he crossed to England. Sir Thornley Stoker in taking him through the hospital wards brought him to Richard's bedside. The Prince took great interest in the boy, asked him where had come from and of what nationality his parents were? &c. Richard was so astonished at the sight of the brilliant uniforms, the stars,

crosses and medals, which decorated the prince and the attendant officers, as well as the "gold spurs" they all wore, could hardly remember what the Prince had said to him. The Dake asked why he had to be sent home such a diatance.? Sir Thornley Stoker explained that there was neither hospital nor trained nurse in the Colony; a fact which very much surprised the Prince.

After leaving the hospital the boy was sent to a convalescent home in the Dublin mountains, where he added to his weight nine pounds within a fortnight's time. He is now with his aunt and uncle in Dublin until he is strong enough to cross to Scotland to his mother's people in Caithness. He is daily putting on weight and does not look the same boy, who issued from the hospital some weeks ago. He has been able for a fortnight to go alone on his crutches and he is rapidly recovering his strength.

We cannot sufficiently express our appreciation of and gratitude for the kindness he received from the whole hospital staff; from his uncle and aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Duff, who have been kindness itself, sparing neither time, expense nor trouble in doing the very best they could for him: and from others. One lady visitor regitlarly brought him flowers once a week, and after he left the hospital visited him at his uncle's.

We now hope that he will be able to learn some trade by which to support himself in comfort and to do his duty in whatever state of life he may be called upon to fill.

Lucan, Dahlin, Ireland. Aug. 4, 1904.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

"Only One Second between Time and Eternity, and-"

C OME time ago a wealthy Company Promoter was, with several friends, taking a short cut along a portion of the Highland Railway near Grantown, where there is a very deep and almost perpendicular cutting, a very sharp curve, and (except for goat or a monkey) no possible egress within fully a hundred vards. The party consisted of four gentlemen and three ladies. When about half way through the cutting they were overtaken by a railway porter who, almost breathless with haste, informed them that by running they had just time to get clear of the cutting before the express due at that spot at 3.39 passed. Each member of the party instantly consulted his or her watchall valuable gold ones-but no two of them agreed, nor did any of them agree with that of the railway porter. My friend felt sure the porter was wrong, and tried to assure his friends that there was plenty of time and "no need to hurry," but the railway porter was obdurate and implored the party to run for their lives, himself setting a brilliant example. Seeing the

porter sprinting hard, the ladies took fright and followed, and instantly the whole party were running as if the express were at their heels. And so it was! The last of the party had just rolled over into a ditch at the end, of the entting when the express thundered past. The escape was so narrow (not one second of time) that the ladies fainted, and for, perhaps, the first time in his life, the Company Promoter uttered a prayer of thanksgiving. He had lived a somewhat reckless life, and as he afterwards explained to me, "it was only a second between time and eternity, and—" But he did not finish the sentence; he was evidently thinking of his previous life.

"But," I asked, "how was it that only the porter's watch was correct? I thought your watch was a very costly one."

"Yes, so it was, I paid £80 for it. But I offered it to the railway porter in exchange for his—a very ordinary looking silver watch—but would you believe it, he simply laughed at me, and exclaimed, "Nae, nae, Sir! Mine's a Benson. I dinna want ony o' yer rubbish!" "And," added my friend, 'I can now say with the porter, 'Mine's a Benson,' direct from their Steam

Factory on Ludgate Hill."—
Stonehaven Journal, June 23rd, 1904.

NEWS LETTER.

The arrival of the Governor. The event of the month has been the arrival of our new Governor and his family. The P. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa was due to arrive on the 31st August, and we had already heard that His Excellency intended coming in her as well as several others returning to the Colony.

The day the mail was due was one of the worst the Falklands can produce, which is saying something, and we were glad for the sake of the Colony that as the day wore on there was no sign of the steamer-the reputation of the Falklands would have been worse than ever and it would have been far from a warm welcome for the new arrivals. However, at eight o'clock in the evening when some of us were at Evensong, and much to our surprise, the mail gun was fired announcing the mail in sight. Although not usually fired after dark we believe the presence of a wife on board whose husband wished to be apprised of the earliest moment of her approach, as well as the expectation that the Governor was coming, led to special directions being given on this occasion.

The Orissa anchored in Port William for the night and came in about seven o'clock the next morning. The morning was cold and raw after the rough weather of the previous day. The passengers commenced to come on shore at nine o'clock. At half past ten the Plym was seen to leave the side of the ship and the firing of a salute by the Orissa, which was gaily "dressed"

announced that His Excellency was about to land. The Plym quickly made her way to the Dockyard. Some of the people had collected there to greet the Governor, but the salute was not fired until the afternoon. His Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Allardyce, his two little girls Viti and Ceva, Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Hart-Bennett and others immediately proceeded to Government House. The weather which had been looking very doubtful, improved and the afternoon was as fine and mild as any day in summer.

Notice was sent round at noon that the Governor was to be sworn-in at three o'clock and at that hour many of the principal inhabitants assembled at Government House to witness the interesting ceremony. The King's commission was read by Mr. Craigie-Halkett, Clerk to the Council and the oaths were administered by the Colonial Secretary.

After taking the prescribed oaths His Excel-

lency said :-

"Members of Council, Ladies and Gentlemen, as His Majesty's representative it affords me much pleasure to meet you here this afternoon. It is unnecessary for me to tell you in these Imperial days that Our Gracious Sovereign takes the greatest personal interest in all parts of his vast dominions, and is anxious in every legitimate way to further the prosperity and material welfare of his subjects.

I gladly avail myself of this early opportunity to congratulate Members of Council and the Colonists on the satisfactory financial position of the Colony, but in doing so permit me to remind you that with increased prosperity likewise comes increased responsibility. I have no doubt that there are many useful and desirable works which want of means alone has prevented the Government from undertaking in the past.

From your longer experience you are in a much better position at present than I am to know local conditions and local requirements, but on one point I feel satisfied that we are all agreed i. e, that the education of the rising generation is a matter of primary importance, and no reasonable effort on our part should be spared to secure for the children an education which will enable them though brought up in one of the outposts of the Empire, to successfully compete in the battle of life with the children of our Anglo-Saxon kinsmen across the seas. Juvenile impressions are easily formed at school and remain firmly fixed in after life. This being so I trust that amongst other things inculcated in our schools, to the men and women recollect, of the future, is that Imperial spirit which wil lnever rest satisfied until it has consolidated and welded into a united and indissoluble whole that vast Colonial and Imperial heritage which it has been our privilege as Britons to own.

And now on behalf of Mrs. Allardyce and myself I thank you heartily for the warm welcome you have extended to us on our arrival and I trust that with your cordial cooperation and support I shall be enabled under the guidance of Almighty God to further the interests of this Colony and people."

After the completion of the formalities the whole of the party adjourned to the Paddock, where the officers and gunners of the Volunteers were assembled to fire the salute. Subsequently Mrs. Allardyce invited most of those present to

return to the house for afternoon tea.

A Levee was held on Tuesday September 6th, at which the following gentlemen were present:
The Honourables, W. Hart Bennett, W. A. Thompson, J. E. Rowen, United States Consul, S. Hamilton, M.D., J. J. Felton, W. A. Harding. The Revs. C. K. Blount, P. J. Diamond, J. Ch.

Jones, Messrs. W. Atkins, V. A. H. Biggs, H.Balcom, F.Durose, R.S. Felton, W.C. Girling, C. A. Gorton, G. Hurst, John Kirwan, Louis V. Oswald, Vere Packe, M. Ryan, Henry Thomas,

I. Watt.

Band of Hope, A very successful meeting in connection with this popular society, was held on Friday evening August 26th. The meeting was preceded by the distribution of a large number of temperance, Band of Hope and other papers. The Juvenile members were in full force and a great many elders were also present, the chair acomodation of the hall was not nearly sufficient to seat the audience.

The meeting was opened with the prayers drawn up by the Bishop for the use of the Society. Mr. Blount a short address pointing out the particular evils of intemperance and how it leads to the slavery of those who gave way to it. Miss Campbell had prepared a pleasing musical programme interspersed with recitations. The

details will be found below.

The Lantern, the non-appearance of which at the last meeting caused a lot of disappointment amongst the little ones, was then shown. The slides consisted of a large number of comic ones, but these were preceded by part of a series of beautiful and most interesting slides illustrating life in Canada. Those shown were chiefly of the principal towns, which made us realise that though they are new places they are not behind in possessing all the advantages of civilisation.

The following recitations and musical items were given:— Pianoforte Solo Alice Bender; Recitation, Schools of today May Hardy; Song, Little Chinee Boy Nellie and Lena Aldridge; Piano and Violin, Olive and Norman Watt; Recitation, The Irishman's Dream C. Newing; Song, The Midshipmate Dolly Clethero; Song, The Midshipmate Dolly Clethero; Song, The Midshipmate Dolly Clethero; Song, The Picture of my Mother P. Brown; Song, Scarlet and Blue by girls and boys.

Sales by Auction. The auction of the lease of Bluff Cove Farm and the First and Last Hotel took place as advertised on Saturday September 10th in the Assembly Rooms. Bluff Cove was was put up at £100. Only two bidders came forward, Mr. J. McKay the late occupier and Mr. T. Watson. The bidding eventually reached £1600 at which price it was knocked down to Mr. T. Watson. The First and Last was put up at £1000 but no bid being made the sale was brought to an end.

The Dean. The letters from the Dean and Mrs. Brandon last mail were written at Lucan, a charming little country town about ten miles from Dublin. It is the centre of the dairying industry and a large proportion of the milk consumed in Dublin is sent in daily from Lucan, It is connected with the city by both rail and tram. The Dean took charge of the parish for the month of August and writes after his first Sunday there. He says, "the congregation seems to be very respectable, 156 in the morning and 39 in the evening, but heavy rain before and after the hour of service likely kept many away." So we see the weather affects Church attendance in other places besides the Falklands. The Dean had been present at the annual meetings of the clergy and laity of the diocese to which he formerly belonged and was much interested in all the business that was transacted. He gave letters of introduction to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson who have gone to Punta Arenas to carry on an English school. They were formerly workers with the Irish Church Missions. They were on shore here and we had the pleasure of showing them a little of the settlement. We hope they may be very successful, there is plenty of scope for work where they have gone. We have been handed the following cutting which shows how the Dean's thoughtfulness is appreciated by the friends of those out here whom he has been to see:-

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Mr. Tinker, of Long-lane, Charlesworth, had a distinguished visitor last week— the Archdeacon Brandon, from the Falkland Islands. Mr. Tinker's daughter and son-in-law, (Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury) living in the islands, go to the church of the Right Rev. Archdeacon. The rev. gentleman came specially to see the Tinkers, in order that he could take back with him good news to their beloved daughter and family. Mr. Tinker met Archdeacon Brandon at Broadbottom Station with a conveyance, and he was highly delighted with his visit.

British Ships in South American Ports. At the urgent request of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and with all the goodwill of the South American Missionary Society, the Missions to Scannen has been raising funds specially for

chaplains for the British and other shipping frequenting the larger ports of South America. The salary of the first seamen's chaplain for one year has now been generously subscribed, and the committee of the Missions to Seamen have authorised the appointment of their first chajlain as soon as the right clergyman can be found. It is intended that the chaplain should —at least, at first-move about from port to port to ascertain the exact needs of the crews and how they can best be met. As soon as funds permit, resident seamen's chaplains will be appointed to give their whole time to ministering to the crews affoat and ashore, as there are few parts of the world where British seamen need such assistance more, or would welcome it more gladly.

NIGHT IN EAST LONDON. BY PERCY ALDEN.

I T is a wild night; fitful gusts of rain and wind sweep down the main streets of a dreary East End district and tear out into the marsh land beyoned. The East End has been in dishabille all day—for the matter of that it is generally somewhat disorganised in appearance—and now at its close everyone looks more or less depressed or bedraggled.

Mud appears more quickly in an East London street than anywhere in the world (except perhaps an Ohio country road), and mud has effectually cloaked and smothered all animate and

inanimate objects in the East End.

It is now 2 a.m. and a sort of stupor seems to have fallen upon the place; the East End is slumbering—the heavy, narcotised slumber of those who have risen early and toiled late. Even so, we are not all asleep, for there are no hours exclusively set aside for repose in the East End. The demands of livelihood are too strenuous to allow of this desirable regularity. Life is monotonons but not regular; no wonder we drown our sorrows in the strong waters of forgetfulness and make the best of an existence that is never overcheerful.

The market carts are beginning to pace funerally by on their way to Covent Garden, the drivers sound asleep; the wise old horses follow the tram lines and deviate only when some special obstacle requires it. Everyone who has a home is within it, unless his work compels him to fare forth. The only living persons on the streets are those homeless creatures who have no resting place for the night, and a few stray revellers who are being catered for by the coffcestalls.

It is a queer trade, this trade of the East End "Gunters'," who supply the night-folk with coffee and rolls. Thousands of men make their living in London in this fashion and many a strange story could be told by these refreshment contractors if friendship or money could move those somewhat surly, silent lips.

I join a few loiters at one of these coffee-stalls just as a small party approaches, a group consisting of a woman, two girls and a little boy; I say little, for he is only twelve, but he is smoking a cigarette. The girls are still younger. The explanation of their presence is fairly obvious, the children have been performing at some music hall in a remote district, and having failed to catch the last tram or train, they have had to walk these weary miles after the day's work was done. It is a very precocious sort of childhood that the music hall developes, and the language of this group would have astonished our forefathers. A man standing at my side seems a little disturbed by the regular tread of a policeman on his beat. His suspicion causes me to glance at him and by the dim light of the stall lamp I recognise an only too well known garotter who makes an unholy living by robbing and often half murdering the sailors and cattle-ship men returning from a night's spree in West London. He is generally assisted by street women, one or two of whom are attached to every gang. It is their business to lure on the unconscious victim and they will get at any rate some share of the spoil.

It is the honest working man, however, who interests me, and not these night harpies. Beggars must not be choosers, and if the Port of London requires night work in warehouse or ship or lighter, men are always ready to supply the labour especially as it means extra pay.

I walk down with one man on his way to the Albert Dock; we pass a ship-building yard, its huge chimneys rising like collossi of the desert amid the waste of shops and factories. Here and there some leviathan furnace belching forth fire, marks the spot where day and night, work ceases not.

Just now we cross the river Lea. The sound of its name recalls memories of Isaac Walton and the gentle art. but its sight and its smell, its stagnant refuse-like water, provoke nothing but disgust and louthing. What tragedies that black sullen stream has ended and for ever blotted out! In the huge dock all is silent save where ships are loading or clearing in haste to catch the next tide. My friend joins one of these gangs and I watch his work for a while.

The Commonwealth.

WAITING FOR MOTHER. Lady Henry Somerset says that one cold night she saw a little girl sitting on a kerbstone just as the clock struck eleven. She asked:

"What are you doing there, little one?"

The little girl replied with sobs: "I am waiting till the clock strikes twelve, because mother will come from the public-house then, and we will go home."

bester seldistippingshedwest out to the hard of the side of and any person Leison of chief Arrivals.

Agrivals.

Agrivals. Sept. 1. R. M. S. Orissa from Liverpool. Pass:- other legal proceeding that may be institu-H.E., W.L. Allardyce, Mrs. Allardyce and two daughters, Miss Hill, Mrs. Hart Bennett, Miss Packer Miss Vang-han, Dr. Bolus. Messrs, Ewenson, II. Stewart, James Fairclough. EMINE

" 10. Fortung from Port Howard. Pass :-II. Ctemont & Miller, B. Bluke, F.

" 15. R. M. S. Panama from Valparaiso. Pass: -Mrs.J. Duncan, Mr.M. Robson.

"18. Agnes G. Donahoe from Salvador. ni brien grounds acoust and 10 Aug. 28. Locartific Sandy Rotan Denit Enisongo anceurrency Auditedoto

3. Horn t for Fox Bay, Port Howard, &c. Pass - Mrs. Crierson, Dr. Bolus.

7 Consort for Sandy Point. " 13. Agnes G. Donohoe for Salvador.

,, 16. R. M. S. Panama for Liverpool.

J. Leonard F.sq. Dunning Head, 17. Fortuna for Head, Mrs. Mathews Niss Packe, Miss Vaughan, Messrs. E. J. Mathews, H. Clement, S. Miller, T. Butler. A. Anderson, R. Davis.

GAZETIR (NOTICES LAUGE)

Savings Bank. The attention of Savings Bank Depositors is drawn to Rule No. 5 of the Cover therefore \$6,000. nment Savings Bank, and it is hoped that by the 30th September next all Saving Bank Pass Books will have been sent in for interest due to Depositors to be entered, and the books audired, a picture of the

W. A. T.IOMPSON To Manager of the Savings Bank.

Druft of Ordinance to amon t Soil Fishery Ordinance, 1899.

1. Whenever any Vessel is found in Colonial waters and there is good cause to suspect :--

(1) that the Owner. Master or other person in charge of such Vestell or any person-helonging thereto has committed any offence against "The Seal Fishery Ordinance, 1899."

(2) that such Vessel carries any club, firearm or other ethal weapon, or any engine, net trap, or other device for the purpose of illegally taking for killing anv Seal :it shall be lawful for any person, duly authorised by the Government, without warrant, to seize and apprehend the person

ted in respect of such Vesset of of any per. son belonging thereto, and to pay all penalties, costs and damages that may be awarded thereon.

125 In any legat proceeding under the preceding section, the person giving security may be decined to be the owner of the detained Vessel. 31 No duly putherized person shall be liable for any costs or damages in respect of any Vessel detaniel under this Ordinauce infiles the detention is proved to have been made without reason-

31. Fortuna for Port Howard: Sept. 1. R. M. S. Orisa for Valparaiso. Pass - the circulation of paper money in the Falklands, R. M. B. Orisia for Valparaiso. Pass: the circulation of paper money in the Falklands, Messrs. W. Compbell And Marke of general interest.

In connection with the region Andit of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Currency and Survey of the Treasurer's Vault, under date 11th July, 1904 :-

The Description and value of unsigned Notes on the safe of the Commissioners of Carrency

was at follows: £1 Notes. £100; 5/- Notes, £500; and £350 of signed 5/- Notes withdrawn from circulation.

Of the description and value of the Notes in circulation there are to Notes the dalue of £2,995; El Notes, £2,855; 5 Notes, £750.

The total value of Notes in circulation is

The profit and loss on the Note Fund since its establishment is as follows:-

"In 1900 there was an loss ob £45 5st Id., in 1901 a loss of £28 17s, 11d.; in 1902 a loss of £13 11s, 1d ; and in 1903 a profit of £25 0s. 2d. The profit so far actually received for the present year amounts to £5 1s. 5d., but oft is estimated that the profit for the whole year will de about £73. The loss in previous years was due to the expenditure on printing and anditings and in its included the 1 o/o placed to the credit of the Depreciation Fund.

There is now £3,000 in gold deposited in the -sale of the Currency Commissioners. The total value of the Investments forming the other part of the Note Guarantee Fund is £2659 17s. 9d., the price of purchase of same having been £2500.

The Crown Agents have been requested to in-

vest another £500,

The sum of £70 12s. 7d., in Lagos Government Scrip now stands to the credit of the Depreciation Fund, being 1 o/o on Investments forming part of the Note Guarantee Fund and Dividends on said Investments.

TITLE TO LAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. Jane Steel has by Petition dated 6th June 1904 prayed the Supreme Court to grant to her a title to Special Suburban Allotment No. 6 (Crown Grant No. 199), which she states she purchased at auction in 1894 from the Administrator of the Estate of Casimiro Pinazo.

The land in question is bounded as follows:—
North by Crown Land 1613 links.
West by Lot No. 7 in the possession of Mrs. Steel 166 links,
South by Lots 9, 10, 11, in the possession of Susan Bonner,
East by the Court House.

The Petition will be heard in the Supreme Court on Thursday October' 4th and all Persons opposing the Grant of a title in respect of the said land are required to communicate with the undersigned.

M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

13th June 1904.

Registrar, Supreme Court

TO SHEEPFARMERS.

DO NOT MISS THIS UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY. GREAT REDUCTION.

The World famed "Littles" Dip which has won 32 Prize Medals and Awards at exhibitions, of which New Zealand, Stafford, Adelaide and Calcutta are a few, is now being offered at the extremely low price of 2/9 per gallon in the tollowing quantities:—

Non Poisonous Fluid in 2 & 5 gallon drums & 40 gallon casks.

Poisonous Fluid in 2, 5 & 10 gallon drums.

APPLY AT THE AGENCY

Globe Store,

Wishes to inform the Public she for sale at low prices, An assortment of Stationery, Note paper, Envelopes, Correspondence cards Exercise books, Invoice and Memorandum forms,

Sealing Wax, Manuscript music books, &c. Also J. Luxton's Book of Views and Picture Post Cards.

Xmas and New Year Cards expected by October mail.

जाति शास Any special orders, executed within three months, from time of mail leaving Stanley.

or Burks, Space Panes, Orders for Printing promptly and carefully executed.

Colonied the alle of beauty Colonies White Shores Printing a Office, we stanley. Inhats Clothing, woolien throats, duanets

A Stitch in time saves nine, and some saves of saves and saves of saves of

erion and work property

A large assor ment of glass State A Boots and Shoes repaired neatly, strong and cheap at the "Speedwell,"
WILLIAM EWENSON,

Proprietor.

FOR SALE

LARGE and COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers. Two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining a LARGE PIECE of LAND, unoccupied, portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

· EARLY ROSE POTATOS, expected by the September mail. A first-class potato for seed, suits this climate well. Book orders early at THOMAS WATSON'S General Store, Stanley.

Subscribers to the magazine who have not paid their subscription, are asked to bring the money and bill to the Church House and pay Miss Lewis, any week day between 9.30 a.m. and noon.

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Abrs. John Savis,

Wishes to inform the Passacian for sale at iow prices, An assorbing the State paper, More paper, Sure Sure continued to the continued of the sale of t

Has the following Articles for sale:

Ladies' sailor Hat, Underclothing, Silk and lace Ties, Corsets,
Holland and musl'n Aprons.

Boots and shoes,
Umbrellas,

Flowers, Feathers and Birds, Veiling.

Gents Undergarments, Gents and boy Suits, Spare Pants,
Coloured and white silk Handkerchiefs, Sets of Studs, Pipes, &c., &c.
White Shirts and evening Shoes, Oxford shoes and boots,
Nailed Boots from 16/6 per pair.

Also a large assortment of Childrens Pinafores and Overalls, all sizes Infants Clothing, woollen Hoods, Jackets, Mits, Gaiters, Woollen Overalls.

Lace Curtains from 3/- per pair.
Cutlery, Clocks, Photo Frames, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, &c. &c.

A large assortment of glass Dishes and Jugs. Toilet Sets, Ornaments, Bed Pans, Feeding Cups, Foot warmers. Gilt framed oil paintings, Landscapes, assorted, fancy green and gilt mounting. Crumb Brush and trays, Japanese Trays.

ENAMELLED Soup ladles, Jugs, Dishes, Candlesticks,
Meat and Wood choppers, Sets of Skewers, Rolling pins,
Clothes Baskets, Wash Boards @ 1/- Brass and Iron Padlocks, Spades 5/Ready made Bed Ticks, Childrens tea sets, dolls, &c.
Wall Paper, price 10d., 1/- and 1/2 per roll.

Expected by the October mail

Overmantles, Marb'e top and Japanned wash stands, Cheffoniers, Also an assortment of Shell goods, Engraved wine glasses, tumblers glass dishes, Suspension lamps, Baths, Family scales, and various other goods required by Housekeepers.

Holly leaves suitable for Xmas decorations, Xmas Stockings and Cards.

Orders from the Camp will be promptly and carefully executed.

MALVINA STROE.

Globe Store.



A varied and choice selection of goods have been received at the above, suitable for Wedding and other presents, of which the following are a few:—

Ladies' companions, Glove and Handkerchief sets, Tie Boxes, Hall sets, Brackets, Writing Desks,

Cabinet Frames a very unique collection.

Steel Chatelaines, Dressing Cases, Silver backed hair brushes,
Jewel Cases, Celluloid Vases, Birds. Stags and Fowls, Inkstands, Trays,
Carvers, Butter Knives, Jam Spoons, Bread Forks, Cruet,
Sugar and Cream and Egg Stands, Fern Pots and Vases,
Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Salad Bowls,
Butter and Preserve Dishes an unequalled assortment.

A well selected consignment of Toys such as Dolls, Tin Stoves,
Bazaars, Running Horses, Bear Chimes, Sand Mills, Acrobats,
Grocers' Shops, Running figures, Wood Kitchens, Bricks, Boats,
Man and Ladder, Clock work Mice, Sandows, Performing Dogs,
Flute players, Trains, Stubborn Donkeys, &c. &c. &c.

· Santa Claus Stockings and Crackers.

A varied selection of Clocks, Cuckoo and eight day at extremely low prices. Account Books. Wreath Cases.

CALL EARLY AS THE STOCK IS LIMITED.

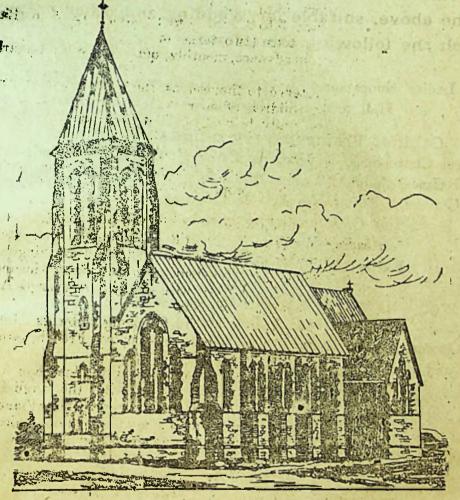
NOVEMBER 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE. No. 7. VOL XVI.

THE

alkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.

1.1



CLERGY .- Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain. Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.
Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

Daugher healther were sen the aris of place there are control adjust the first and adjust the first and adjust the first and the sent and adjust the first and the sent and adjust the sent adjust the sen English School. the was - North Stage and I was a proper Charge of Il T. Hamble to E. A. Ente

SETTES.

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PUNTA ARENAS.

Director. The Rev. Canon Aspinall. Washington and the Head Master Mr. Patterson, Head Mistress Mrs. Patterson.

It is hoped that we shall be able to open the above on October 1st. in the house just below the Church, for both Boarders and Day-Scholars. School hours will be from 9 to 11 in the morning and I to 4 in the afer-

Boys and Girls will be taken in the Day-school, from 5 to 16 years of

age, and as Boarders from 7 to 14.

Charges. Da scholars. 5 to 8, 5lol. 8 to 12, 10dol. 12 to 16, 15dol. a month.

Boarders. 300dol. a term (two terms in the years.)

All fees must paid in advance, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, according

to arrangement.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to charge reduced fees to Orphans and to the children of poor Widows, in the event of more than two children of one family being placed at the school at the same time, a reduction of 10% off the fees, will be allowed.

All Protestant children must attend the religious instruction. The Boarders must be Protestant unless arrangements to the satisfaction of the Committee can be made to have them properly looked after, away from the School on

Sundays.

The following Subjects will be taught.

Ordinary Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, (including Metric system) Grammar, History and Geography (all in Spanish and English), Singing (tonic-sol-fa) Musical Drill, Free-hand Drawing and plain and fancy Sewing.

EXTRAS.-In the higher classes, without further charge, Alebra, Euclid,

Mensuration and Geometrical Drawing.

At 15 dols a term, any one of the following subjects.-Music, Domestic Economy and Cooking, Shorthand, Book-keeping, French, Greek, Jatin and Wood carving (elementary).

Night school will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays for young men, Tuesdays, and Thursdays for Young women, when the English Civil Service

course will be taken at a charge of 15 dols a month. Shorthand extra.

The Teachers will not guarantee an efficient education, unless the parents make the children attend regularly, be punctua! and support the dicipline of the school.

Boarders will be required to bring the necessary school outfit, particulars of which can be had on application to the Head Master.

BIRTHS.

Brees JAFFRAY. OSBORNE DAVIS.

Douglas Station. Sept 8th the wife of Albert Biggs of a son not August 8th Hope Cottage, Lafonia, Sept 18th, the wife of Alex. Jaffray of twin sous. Stanley, Sept 27th the wife of Goerge Osborne of a daughter Stanley, Oct, 7th, the wife of B. Davis of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUMBLE-NATT. August 7th, Darlington Baptist Chapel, J. H. T. Humble to E. A. Natt.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE October 6th, Stanley, Churles E. Aldridge. Aged 40 years. JAFFRAY. Sept. 18th. Hope, Cottage, Lafonia, the infant son of Alex. Jaffray. October 23rd, Stanley, Henry Hollen, Aged 71 years.

at the redoted on great, and 'IN' MEMORIAM.

IN EVER LOVING MEMORY OF our dear mother Rose Emily Marguerita Biggs, who died at Roy Cove November 14th. 1896. Aged 30 years.

All tears are vain, we cannot now recall thee. Gone from the home where we so dearly loved thee, Where none again can ever fill thy place,

Rest in Peace From her loving children.

IN EVER LOVING MEMORY OF my dear husband, who passed away. August 27th 1904. The saddest part of life is that life's memories are keen A faded flower, a little word, brings back the "Might have been." And in the shadow of the past we see the outstretched hand, The smile upon the face we loved, like sinshine on the land. Tis in the shadow of the past, those joys we thought to hold, Come fleeting by to mock us now, when life is grey and cold, That living form, those loving words are gone, and once again We leave the shadow, seek the light and strive to hide the pain, Oh! God, eternal in Thy love, be tender with us still, And teach our souls so torn with pain to do Thy blessed will.

MRS. C. ALDRIDGE, Mrs. Willans and Family desire to thank their many friends for the sympathy and kindness shown to them during their great and sad trouble. Also for the many beautiful wreaths and flowers.

THE BAZAAR.

We beg to remind our friends, especially those in the camp that the Bazuar will be held in January. We hope to clear off the remaining debt on the Tower F .nd. All kinds of fancy work, useful articles, curios, polished horns, whips or other specimens of native horse gear will be most acceptable. Some of the eggs of the rarer birds, molly mawks, stinkers etc., fetch good prices when neatly and properly blown. A supply of articles for sale is expected shortly from England. All local contributions will be most gratefully received by Mrs. Dan, Stanley Cottage, who is also ready to supply cut out overalls, pinafores, sofa cushions, fancy work, dolls to dress, etc, to any who would be kind enough to help with needle work.

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CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS

SEPTEMBER 1904:

	50	Bine of the state	
Sunday:- Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Bu Bulance	RECEIPTS.	1.7.4	
Dy Datance		2	97.
" Evening prayer at 7 p.m. 4. " Offertory	.5.	1 9	8 1
Week-dats:- Morning Prayer (daily) at . 11. "		1 8	9
[5, 45, 18, ,, ,,	Shi .	1 11	21
Evening Prayer (Wednesday), 25.		1 14	
[at 7.p.m., Thank Offerings	מ י	() (° 5	0
The boly Communion on the 1st and		1837	- 60 / 1
3rd Sundays of the month at 12 noon:	111	£6 11	.11
and on the 2nd, 4th and 5th (if any)	→ 42-	#	
	XPENDITURE.		
THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and CHURCHINGS To Wages :-	EI EMDITORE.		
on any Sunday or week day.		9 1	0
	" ii.:		0 ()
CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Even-	, :	7	
n Don Kinger	4		0
Company in the standard believe		4	0
Viscon on Wadnesday at 4 10 mm	A	9	
Cunter Cutter from 11 % L. Oddittelo,	labour	1 17	0
" Dalance			2
2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.			
CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church		£6 11	11
at 10. a.m.			
THE SELECT VESTRY meets on the 3rd Mon-	THOMAS	DIMNIE	
day of every month in the Vestry at 8. P.M.	THOMAS		N A 21
All Letters should be addressed to Mr. J.	1 hore	HON. TRE	AS.

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

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry-on-

Poppy, Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, SEPTEMBER 1904.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION Morning 1	09
Evening 1	23
NUMBER OF COINS Morning	
, Evening	481
Number at S. School Morning	61
, , , Afternoon	90.
Number of coins in the Offertories :-	200
0 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 0 crown,	
four shilling piece, 7 half-crowns, 9 flor	rins,
20 shillings, 87 sixpences, 74 threeper	nny-
pieces, 137 pence, o half-pence, 1 farthi	
& 0 other coin. Total 340.	86.5

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on November 4th.

For the rest of the year meetings will be held on or about the following dates. November 4th, December 29th..

TOWER FUND

Slowly, but surely, the money comes in to wipe out the debt on the completed Tower. If those who are anxious to help do not wish the opportunity to pass they must be quick in sending their donations, as it is confidently hoped that within the next six months we shall receive enough to enable us to look the whole world in the face and boast that we owe whot any man". For the moment, however, the fund stands as follows:-

Already acknowledged	£822	4	5
F. Du Drucy Esq.		10	0
Mrs. Duncan	1	0	0
Capt. M. Rijan	1	0	0
J. E. Watson (Sunderland)		10	0
Sale of "Comet,,.		4	0
Box in Porch.		4	2
	- 12-12-12-12	471.50	_

£825. 12. 7

Sept. 26th. 1904.

W. C.GIRLING. Hon. Treasurer.



Vol. XVI. No. 7.

NOVEMBER 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

A COLONY OF SHEARERS.

W HEN Bishop Every was here in 1903 in an address he gave to the young people attending the Sunday Schools, he referred to a colony of British people who had established themselves in Paraguay, and who, on the occasion of his visit had shown him a special favour in listening to him as he spoke to them of God and religion!

In the September number of the S. A. M. magazine there is an article on the same people and their settlement entitled "the Australian Colony of Cosme, Paraguay," in which are given the principal items of general information as to the Colony itself. The writer says the information has been obtained from a leaflet sent to the office of the Society accompanied by a packet of photographs, some of which are reproduced.

It was founded in May, 1904, by pioneers from Australia, and was an outcome of the great strike of woolshearers some time previous to that date. The colony is co-operative, having complete co-partnership of labour; communist, sharing equally the results of co-operative work; having Government based on majority vote of members; holding fast to the institutions of marriage and the family life; abstaining from all intoxicating beverages.

Under the heading of Religion, the leaflet only says:—"In Cosme there is no church, no priest, no ritual, and no officially recognised religion in the common meaning of the word, implying, as it does, belief in certain dogmas and conforming to certain routine observances. There is perfect freedom both of conscience and action, and sectarianism is unknown. Of religion in its higher, better, and truer sense—the uplifting of mur's moral nature in the everyly

tendencies of living—Cosme life lacks not. Nurrow-minded people of whatever belief could not be happy here. Only the tolerant should think of joining."

Under Paraguayan law Cosme has local selfgovernment. The chairman and a member of committee have been made colony magistrates by the Government; their duties so far have only consisted in supplying statistics.

Ordinary English common school education is provided; the school age for boys is till fifteen; for girls till sixteen.

Cosme holds titles to 15,000 acres in the fork of the small rivers Pirapo and Capivary, distant twelve miles from Caazapa, which is eight miles from Maciel railway station, the colony's station on the Asuncion and Villa Rica Railway, being the third station south of Villa Rica. The land is about half dense forest and half grassland; the forest-land (monte) is fertile but hard to clear, the open land (camp) is fair grazing.

The climate is distinctly healthy; often oppressively hot in summer, but very pleasant during the rest of the year. Temperature ranges from 30 to 100 degrees, mean annual being 72 degrees. Rainfall is plentiful and well distributed, averaging seventy inches yearly; droughts are unknown.

There are about one hundred and sixty acres of forest-land cleared, about thirty being the village site, the rest farm and orchard. The crops in order of importance are: Sugar-cane, maize, mandioca, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges, lemons, and various fruits and vegetables.

The village does all its own work. Sugar is the chief product made for sal. The homegrown maize is ground for bread, the cane is crushed and the juice boiled to sugar; trees are felled and timber sawn to build houses and to make tools and furniture. Nobody should come who is not prepared to turn his hand to anything, and who is not physically able to stand hard work.

Food is much better now than in the early days, and improves year by year. Plenty of fruit and vegetables, limited meat, maize bread, lard instead of butter, and mate instead of tea, are the chief points to be noted. The food, though not luxurious, is wholesome, plentiful, and varied.

Every family has a house and garden to itself. The houses, of sawn timber and thatched roofs, are lacking in most of the fittings and furnishings, common to town houses; glazing, plumbing, and upholstery are yet unknown; shutters serve for windows, well and bucket for tap, and whitewash for walipaper.

The population on July 10, 1903, was thirty men, fifteen women, forty-six children; in all, ninety-one. The age for marriage is fixed at after twenty-one for men, after eighteen for women. First cousins are regarded as within

the forbidden degrees.

There is a great deal even in this outline that is worthy of commendation. It is a return to simplicity of life-a protest against the artificiality of civilisation. It is a great thing to hear of a colony of working men where by their own decree, there is abstinence from intoxicating beverages. The common life, where all share the work and divide the profits, is an echo of early christian days as told us in the Acts of the Apostles. The age fixed for marriage warns us of the disastrous effects of early marriages-the restriction against first cousins marrying is a law we would see put in force elsewhere. And it all tells us that even the plainest men and women know how they ought to live-would to God that more would take up the matter in this sensible, straightforward way-what is possible in the backwoods is tryable elsewhere-why not here? There is one thing wanting in Cosme, and we fancy that too will be found there before long. Life without religion is not life-it is existence only. Life that does not give some answer to all the different desires of man is wasteful. Man is not only an animal, not only an animal, not only a reasoning animal if you like-he is spiritual-he has a soul which has its Desire viz God, and as we listen to our soul crying out for "the living God," Ps. xlii and endeavour to fulfil its longing, we find that thus is man's moral nature most truly "uplifted in the every day tendencies of living." To try to be good without God is like cleaning a room to admire it in it cleanliness and order. To try to be good because of God is endeavouring to make the habitation fit for Him. The one is but the perception of moral beauty, the other is the perception of "the beauty of holiness."

FIRST SUNG BY MRS. MAYBRICK.

T is now difficult to imagine Mrs. Florence Maybrick, once sentenced to death for the murder of her husband and now released, after spending many years in an English prison, singing Stephen Adam's popular sacred song, "The Holy City." But it is not generally known that hers was the voice which first gave utterance to the strains which were destined to become as world-famous as those of Sir Arthur Sullivan. "The Lost Chord" or "The Palms," by Faure The song was the work of the younger brother of the man Mrs. Maybrick was convicted of poisoning. Its composer was her most relentless enemy, and was mainly instrumental in securing her conviction. Few English composers have more successful songs to their credit than Stephen Adams. Few have made such a fortune out of royalties as he. It has been stated that " Nancy Lee " alone netted him a quarter of a million dollars. His "Warrior Beld"
"Midshipmite," and "Bine Alastian Mountains " were scarcely less successful. He is now extremely wealthy, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Victoria Yacht Club, and he has served two terms as Mayor of Ryde, Isle of Wight, in which capacity he has frequently entertained the King of England. "Stephen Adams" is merely the name under which Michael Maybrick publishes his songs. Mr. Maybrick began his musical career as a baritone singer at local concerts around Liverpool. He is the son of a well-to-do shipping agent of Liverpool.

He and his brother were widely dissimiliar in tastes, character, and physique. The elder was a weakling, feeble of mind and body, a hypochondriae, addicted to the use of drugs, and with a mind fixed upon commercial enterprises. The vounger. Michael, was a magnificent specimen of humanity-tall, broad, and athletic. Of artistic temperament, he quit the counting-house and studied music in Milan and Liepsic. The elder remained at home, always ailing, always scheming to secure more wealth. The brothers had only one trait in common. They were both enthusiastic vachtsmen. Mrs. Maybrick was a good musician, had a great liking for music, an excellent voice, and a love of conviviality. Thus she drew together to some extent the brothers who had drifted apart. Her husband owned a fine yacht, a feature of which was a music saloon. There are many well-known singers and musicians were entertained. Michael May brick, who had just leaped into fame as the composer of " Nancy Lee." but as yet had not gathered in enough of the profits to indulge his passion for owning a yacht, was, a frequent guest. It was on one of these musical evenings, while the yacht was anchored in the Mersey, that Michael Maybrick produced from his pocket a manuscript song, which he said he had written that afternoon, while dreaming the time away

in his cabin, and listening to the splash of the He had caught the inspiration of Weatherly's words, but the voice part only had had been jotted down. The accompaniment had still to be filled in. Sitting at the piano he vanned an introduction, and asked his sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, to sing "The Holy City" from the voice part. She was an excellent reader, and readily did this, he filling in an extemporised accompaniment. Thus it was her voice which, for the first time, stirred the air with strains destined to become almost classic. It was some years after the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, and while she was shut off from the world, buried within prison walls, that "The Holy City" was published and became popular. Publishers to whom it was submitted shook their heads, and declared it too sombre in character and tone. "Bring us another 'Nancy Lee' " they said. "and name your own price. Another waltz song with the swing of 'The Blue Alsatian Mountains' would be a sure winner. This is very fine, but it isn't in the Stephen Adams style, and the public would not stand for it." How erroneous was the judgment of those gentlemen has been proved by the popularity of the song.

Belfast Evening Telegraph.

CAMP EDUCATION.

Two additional itinerant teachers arrived from England at the end of September, Messrs Forbes and Scott. The North Camp of the East Falklands will now have two teachers, Messrs Mac-Kay, and Forbes, while Mr. Scott joins Mr. Wilson and Mr. Slater, and, for the present, will itinerate between Shag Cove, Pebble Island and the north-east end of the Chartres Station.

Parents of children under education on the West Falklands will be glad to hear that all school requisites can be obtianed at the Post Office, Fox Bay. This will save a lot of delay and inconvenience.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M. P., in a paper read before the British Medical Association on July 29th, quoted the expenditure on drink in the United Kingdom as amounting to 180 millions sterling. The working classes are spending one-seventh of their income on alcohol. They cannot afford to do so, and this is the reason why money is not available for decent clothing and good food. Mr. Whittaker believes that people do not drink because they are poor, but they are poor because they drink.

From this last meanent Dr. McCleary (Battersea) dissented. Surely drink is both cause and effect of poverty. Charch of Ireland Gazette.

A BOOK ON JAPAN.

Two or thre months ago we gave a short notice of a book by Mrs. Hart-Bennett entitled "An English Girl in Japan." We shall soon be in a position to supply copies of this book which has been extremely favorably reviewed. When the eyes of the world are turned towards this go-a-bead little Empire, we should endeavour to know something about its people, and Mrs. Hart Bennett's book contains a great deal of general information, presented in a most interesting manner. The price of the book is three shillings and sixpence post free and the authoress has very kindly promised to give the profits on sale to our Church funds. We append extracts from some of the leading Reviews.

Extract "BOOKMAN" July 18th.

" Admirable little volume by which to feel the atmosphere of the country."

LITERARY WORLD.

These sketches of life in Japan are written in a natural, easy manner which invests the ordinary commonplace of travel with a certain charm and interest.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"A pleasant and gossiping travel narrative." Spectator.

"An English girl in Japan introduces us to a number of interesting and agreable acquaintances." Scotsman.

"An English girl in Japan imparts a great deal of useful information at the same time affording a considerable amount of pleasant diversion." St. James. Gazette.

"Many bright touches of humour and interest"

Monning Post.
"An entertaining account."

RECORD

"A capital volume which will be read with peculiar interest at the present time."

AN EXCUSE FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

"At Miles Town, a little out-station, says Judge F. Williams, of Mauritius, "there was once handed to me on the bench the following note of excuse for non-attendance of an 'educated' (!) negro witness. It was atrociously scrawled on yeilow notepaper, and enclosed in a pink envelope, addressed simply, 'Mil Stone Cort-House.' 'December 10 your honour my worship Lomas Jones she is quiet sick from Sunday she was not able to attand so I send to make you know that I am very sick with Eddake and feever.'

NEWS LETTER.

The late Mrs. Goss. In our last issue appeared the death of this old and well-known inhabitant. An invalid more or less for many years she still managed to do a great deal of good in a quiet way. Her attachment to her Church was very great. Almost if not quite, the last time she was out was to go to Church, the exertion proving so much for her that she was laid up for a week after at her daughters house. When not able to come, she took advantage of the Church's order of service, following what is laid down in the calendar to be read on Sundays and holy days at public worship. As a mother and grandmother she took the keenest interest in her children's welfare and was always ready to help with good words those who sought her counsel. Her end came very slowly and was accompanied by much suffering, but she bore it with wonderful patience. Strangely enough she died on the same day of the same mouth in which her husband died many years ago. Her funeral was on the following Wednesday and was attended by a very large number of relations and friends.

Irr. P. R. Bolus. The successor to Dr. Born, Medical officer of the West Falklands, arrived here in the "Orissa" on September 1st. We extend to him a cordial welcome and hope he will enjoy his co'onial life. For some months before he left home he was attached to a well known Scamen's bospital in London and his experience gained there of all sorts and conditions of men will, we are sure enable him to be of much service to the men of the Falklands. His enforced stay of a month in Stanley gave us all the opportunity of making his acquaintance, and we predict that socially and professionally he will prove to be the right man in the right place.

The Bishop. We expect Bishop Every to arrive in the "Orita" which is due on 27th October. It is unfortunate that the Dean is on leave just now, and, as far as we know will not be here for a month later. A Confirmation Class has been going on for many weeks and there is a fair number of candidates though boys are scarce. We hope the Bishop's fortnight may be one of fine weather and we are sure his visit will be profitable to us in many ways.

The Volunteers. Class firing is now going on at the Range on Saturdays when the weather permits. We wonder more young men do not join. It is not everywhere that they would have a range so near at hand where, for "class firing" the ammutation is supplied free, and for "club fring" at the extremely low price of sixpence a packet. There is no excuse for any young fellow in Stanle with fair eyesight not being able to handle a the and shoot straight. In Sergt, Major

Watt we have one who is, as the saying is, keen on the Volunteers and always ready to give instruction and help to would-be riflemen. His Excellency the Governor, held a Review of the force on Saturday, 1st October. The afternoon was fine, but we understand that some of the men were working overtime on the "Sofala" so the muster was small.

Ship "Sofala." This vessel put back from the neighborhood of Cape Horn, and sailed up Port William on Saturday, September 24th, being towed into Stanley Harbour by the "Sam-

son" on the following Monday.

When about 30 miles off Cape Horn she encountered a hurricane, which caused very severe damage to her bulwarks, about 150 feet of which will nave to be taken down and repaired. Great destruction was also caused to her sails and running gear, and a good many new sails are being made for her. Attogether it would appear to be as big a job as has come our way for a good many years, and the repairs are not likely to be finished much before Christmas

To add to the difficulties of Captain Auld, the cargo shitted in the gale, and it required three days hard work before it could be straightened up sufficiently to make for the Falklands, and the first work that had to be undertaken here was to discharge a quantity of the cargo into a hulk and re-trim the ship.

Much as the Islands are abused, they serve a good purpose in the economy of Nature, and yet another Captain and crew have reason to be thankful that within a reasonable distance of the terriore Cape Horn is situated an English port where shelter can be obtained and repairs effected.

The "Sofala" is a noble looking vessel, and her lofty masts and vast spread of canvas give evidence of her and are much commented upon and admired.

Scalers and Scaling. The two schooners "Edith Balcom" and "Agnes Donohoe" left Stanley for the scaling grounds in the first week of October. There is some doubt as to whether the fleet returns to this port or not. It depends on whether the new Scalskin ordinance is enforced. We are sorry to hear that the price of skins has fallen very low, though we do not know if this appnes to all classes of skins. One of the local schooners brought in a report that a vessel, presumably a schooner from Chilian waters, has been round the Islands lately. The Volunteer Scal Rocks gave a better return this year than they have for some time.

The King's Lirthday, The Governor and Mrs. Altardyce have issued a very large number of invitations to a Ball to be held in the Assembly koom on 9th November, in honour of the King's Birthday.

A LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Lucan, Co. Dublin, September 1st.

X E landed in Liverpool on the morning of 26th April and crossed to Dublin the same night. It was a beautiful morning when we reached Northwall and the drive on an outside car through the familiar streets, after years of absence, to the other side of Dublin was most exhibitrating. We spent a month in Dublin and had plenty of variety in seeing friends and places in the neighbourhood. I remember as we drove past Stephens' Green the shimmer of green that was over all the t ees in that pretty spot; before a month had passed they were in full leaf and laburnums, libes, hawthorns, &c. were in full bloom there and everywhere else and were a sight to refresh the eve. The day after our arrival we went into town to stand patiently at a street corner to catch a glimpse of the King and Queen who had just come on a visit to Ireland. We got two such glimpses of them and shared the enthusiasm of the loval crowds amongst whom we stood. Two afternoons we went to assist at a Bazaar held on behalf of the S. P. G. room where the actual Sale went on was no larger than our Assembly Room and was arranged in a similar manner, only the Flower Stall was very effectively arranged on a platform at one end. Where they had the advantage over us was in the number of rooms at their disposal for different purposes. One was given up entirely to refreshments; in another there were sometimes short concerts, sometimes lectures on missionary subjects-the Dean gave an address on the Falklands; and in a third there was an exhibition of curios from all parts of the world. To each room a small charge was made for admission, including the refreshments for which you also paid at the door. Another afternoon we went to a meeting in connection with Irish Church Missions at the Archbishop of Dublin's house when the Colporteurs for the summer tour through the country were sent out. The two vans which were to be their travelling houses for the four or five months of the tour and which also contained all the books for sale, stood ready waiting for them at the door,

One evening we went to the parish Church Rathmines to hear the Choir sing selections from the Oratorio "Elijah"; this has been the only music of a public nature we have heard up to the present except the beautiful rendering of the Services in the Cathedrals and some of the Churches we went to on Sundays.

About the end of May we left for a six weeks visit to friends in England. Going via Holyhead we spent from a Saturday to Monday near Birmingham with Mrs. Reeves (nee Miss Hansen) and were delighted to see her happily settled

in a pretty little home where the music we had the pleasure of joining in and listening to was a great treat. While the Dean went on to London and spoke at the annual Meeting of the S.A.M.S. I spent a couple of days in Cheltenham and shall never forget the profusion of glorious bloom on horsechestnuts and hawthorns, which were everywhere in abundance. There were horsechestnuts with pink blossoms as well as those with white, while pink mays of at least three different shades were to be seen. In places the streets and paths were pink with the falling blossoms. I much enjoyed going over Cheltenham College for girls. The spacious and handsome halls and numerous class rooms, libraries, &c, and throngs of busy students excite wonder and admiration. In one large hall filled with eager interested faces, Miss Beale the honoured head and founder of the College was giving a delightful and humerous lecture on Chaucer.

From Cheltenham I joined the Dean at Highgate, London and one evening we went to the Military Tournament and were much entertained at all we saw. Two afternoons I went to the theatre and saw David Garrick and The Merry Wives of Windsor, but most of our time was spent visiting friends. The first Sunday we spent in Highgate we had the great pleasure of hvaring the Bishop of London preach at the parish Church. We spent a very pleasant day with Mrs. Montague Dean and her family at their pretty home at High Barnet. They were all at home except the eldest daughter who is married and living on the other side of London.

While we were at Highgate a very pretty open air fete for the Ministering Children's League was held in some beautiful grounds quite near. Refreshments were on the terrace and the stalls were here and there on the lawn. In one part of the grounds an amateur orchestra of piano and violins gave musical selections during the afternoon and evening; then there were theatrical performances by the children themselves which were very pretty-all done in the open air under the trees. Once when they had just begun something a shower of rain came on, when performers and audience had to retire till it was over! On the whole the weather was fortunately good. One of the prettiest performances was a Maypole dance which we must try and get up in Stanley some day. In the evening the whole place was lit up with hundreds of fairy lights and chinese lanterns.

Another time we went one afternoon to a lovely place also in Highgate where was a most interesting Meeting, held under the trees for what is called the North London Ladies Settlement. There is one in south London where the ladies are often the "Grey Ladies" because of their dress. They live in a home together in one of the airy suburbs and during the day they devote themselves to working amongst the poor

in the City. They are doing a great work.

It was quite impossible for us to visit everywhere together so we often went in different directions. I went to stay a few days with the Miss Bournes' in Blackheath while the Dean paid visits to Mrs. Wainwright and Miss Coulson at Chelmsford, Ray Hardy at Harpenden, Mrs. Greenshields. Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mrs. and Misses Sedgwick at Ilford, &c. Miss Bournes and I went to the Academy one day and another to Kew Gardens where we met Miss Felton, Mrs. James Turner and Jackie by appointment and spent a very pleasant afternoon in the beautiful gardens. It was a fine hot day and we much enjoyed tea and plenty of strawberries and cream under the trees!

On leaving London we went to Brighton to see Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and while I went on to South Petherton in Somerset to Mr. Blakes', the Dean went to Reading and saw Mrs. Matthews' sons at school and from that passed on to Hungerford to pay Mrs. Jas. Waldron a visit; he then joined me at South Petherton where we spent a few pleasant days, enjoying the society of friends we had known so well in the Falklands. It was the first time we had seen Miss Blake in her own beautiful home, as busy as she ever was in Stanley giving all her spare time to the service of her poorer neighbours. Once a week, or once a fortnight I am not sure which, she drives to the county town, Yeavil, to attend the meeting of the Board of Guardians and always takes with her a basket of bunches of flowers for the poor old bedridden women in the workhouse. I helped her one morning to make up the bunches and she told me how pleased they are with them. She shewed me her library of neatly covered volumes which she weekly takes round to the cottages far and near during the winter. Mrs. William Johnston is living in this neighborhood; we paid her a visit one day and were glad to find her eyes were very much better. Somerset is a lovely country dotted with villages snugly nestling in the trees. In Mrs. Blakes' garden we feasted on strawberries which have been particularly fine and abundant this year. Mrs. Biake had only her eldest daughter and youngest son at home the others being either at school or abroad. From their hospitable home we passed on to Wells where we spent from Saturday to Monday with Bishop and Mrs. Stirling. We were delighted to find him so well and vigorous. We also greatly enjoyed the services in the grand Cathedral, the Chancel of which is large enough to contain our Stanley Cathedral; in it the services are held, the Nave being only used on special occasions. The boys voices in the Choir were as perfect as any I have ever heard. Small boys 7, 8 or 9, tood between the bigger boys and were being belied by them. One little fellow who looked no more than seven had a seat on the outside, he was not surpliced but I noticed the

eagerness with which he joined in everything, even in the anthem. From Wells we went to Clevedon and spent a very pleasant day with the Bertrands. We were very glad to find them settled in so pretty and healthful a place. The Dean went from there to see Mrs. J. Steele's sister and then to Bristol and saw Mr. and Mrs. Hocking, afterwards joining me at Derby whence we went to Leeds to a cousin who is Vicar of Burmantofts and we enjoyed the novel experience of finding ourselves in the very middle of a thickly populated manufacturing district, huge chimneys belching out black smoke begrinning everything to the blackness of the smoke, rendering it impossible for any green thing-not even grass to grow in anything like a healthy manner. The houses are so closely packed that they have no back yards and on washing days the clothes are hung from lines passed across from the top windows of the houses and propped in the middle of the street! Of course this is only in the numerous side streets. Fortunately the tramcars can soon take one into very beautiful country and one of the pleasantest expeditions I have ever made was on a perfect day up one of the many lovely dales of Yorkshire where we by train to Bolton Abbey and thence drove or walked beneath cool trees, by rushing stream or on heights with far reaching and varied views. The Dean went for a night to Gateshead-on-Tyne to see Bishop Every's commissary. We agreed to meet in Manchester whither I went on my way to Stockport to spend a few hours with Mrs. Winther and the Misses Durose. I was very pleased to find them all so well. Mrs. Winthers' daughter Rosie and her son are getting on so well and bid fair to be the joy and comfort of their mother's life. The Dean and I failed to meet at Manchester but we found each other eventually on the steamer for Dublin at Liver pool.

Moving about so constantly from place to place we were in a great many different Churches both in town and country. We had no desire to go out of our way to any so-called "High Churches" and simply attended those that were near where we might be staving at the time. In each the services were conducted in the same simple way as with us in Stanley. But in each we were forcibly reminded of the spirit of reverence in the congregation which we would much wish to see appreciated and followed by our own people. Instead of the congregation leaving their seats the moment the concluding Amen was sung they waited quietly standing until clergy and choir had reached the vestry then knelt for a moment in prayer before quietly dispersing. The effect was, to say the least, to make you feel you had really been in the House of Prayer.

(To be continued).

SIGNATURES.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

What shall I sign myself, loving you dearly? What words could better be than Yours sincerely? Yours in all work and rest constant and leal; Yours not unmeanily, not for form merely. Yours am I, heart and hand, 'Yours most sincerely.

What shall I sign myself? hearts have said [dumbly, In the quaint phrase of old, 'I am yours humbly,' 'Yours most obediently' 'Yours to command,' So wrote the highest and best in the land: Shall I not copy them, loyal and fervent?

Yours for the love of you, ever your servant.

What shall I sign myself? faithfully yours? Love that is worth most is love that endures. Hackneyed by common use? nay, but word fairest Faithfulness ever is grace that is rarest. What can say more for me that I intend? I am, yours faithfully, lover and friend.

Words in most frequent use well may prevail, 'Yours most respectfully' tells its own tale; If I should sign myself only 'Yours truly,' Would it not be enough put in words duly? When, in the smallest note, writing to you, Could I be other than steadfast and true.

So, I will sign myself yours—what you please 'Yours,' the inclusive word, meaning all these. Yours am I evermore, yours at my best, Service, and love, and life put to the test; Yours, in a constancy time cannot sever; Yours, as you will, my friend, Only Yours Ever.

The Christian World.

THE BELLS.

HE Dean has written to say it is likely the Clock and Bells with arrive with him; they will not be up in time for the Bishop to dedicate. We hope that when they are hung we shall be able to form a Society of Bell ringers. For generations in England the bells of very many parish Churches have been rung by those who took a pride in their skill and were also glad to be able to do this much to the honour and glory of God. Change ringing is an art-not hard to acquire—that with practice becomes a work of great skill. We once belonged to the Society of Bellringers connected with a Church in a suburb of a great town. The practice for each Sunday was held on the previous Wednesday evening, and for beginners the tongues of the bells were tied so that the world outside could not know what was going on in the Belfry. Then, by means of a simple contrivance, hymns were played on the bells on Sunday afternoons.

But change-ringing is the most fascinating, especially when one becomes expert.

Bells as a mean of making a public call, the Bible Dictionary tells us, seems to have been quite unknown in the Mediterranean world until late Roman times. Judging from the great development in China and India, and in Buddhistic worship, it seems probable that the use of large bells is due to the farther East. In Ireland and other Roman Catholic countries the religious Romanists will devoutly how or bend the head as they hear the angelus bell of their church at morning, noon and eve and say a prayer. The same thought is contained in one of our familiar hymns "Whene'er the sweet Church bell peals over hill and dell, May Jesus Christ be praised."

Light in Darkness.

So much is said of the sordid and sinful life of the dwellers in the East End of London, that we are apt to overlook the other side of the medal. The cloud of misery has, however, its silver lining. Numbers of the residents are living noble and heroic lives in circumstances calculated to crush out everything but selfishness and degrading vice. Mr. George Turnbull, writ ing in the World's Work, tells of a visit to some of the sweated workers in Bethnal Green. One of these, a match-box maker, received twopence farthing per gross, paid three farthings a day for paste, and had to keep a fire to dry it when applied, her total earnings, after protracted hours of labour being fifteen pence per day. On the wall was the text "Kept by the power of God," and over the work table "Only be thou strong!" Naturally Mr. Turnbull remarks, "Faith! was there ever such faith?"

The Tame Conscience.

Preaching recently in London, the Bishop of Hereford, whose outspoken utterances in regard to social evils are full of the true spirit of Christianity, dealt with the inspired declaration, "Ye are fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God," and he found in our network of custom and tradition the great obstacle to the dominance in social and political relationship of such a spirit as that of the Apostle Paul. He summed up the great religious peril of "the respectable classes" in these days as a "tame conscience," satisfied with a Christianity of sentiment. It is due to this that so many good causes fail; there is belief in their excellence and tacit admission of their claim, but there is a fatal lack of passionate devotion and spiritual earnestness.

The Christian.

Take the day and all it brings quietly and patiently; life, after all, is a tangle for every one of us.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st September, 1904:—
Edward Turner Born, Esquire, M.B. to be Colo-

nial Surgeon.

Percy Reginald Bolus, Esquire, M.B. (London)
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. to be Assistant Colonial

Percy Reginald Bolus. Esquire, M.B. to be a Justice of the Peace, Public Vaccinator, Deputy Collector of Customs, Deputy Postmaster and Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths for the West Falklands.

His Excellency has also been pleased to approve of the appointment by the Registrar General of Dr. Bolus to be Registrar of Marriages for the West Falklands.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—
M. Craigie-Halkett, Esquire, to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint:—

Mr. David Forbes, to be an Itinerant Schoolmaster in the East Falklands, with effect from the 28th September, 1904, on the terms and conditions contained in his Agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies of the 10th August, 1904.

Mr. Peter Scott, to be an Itinerant Schoolmaster in the West Falklands, with effect from the 28th September, 1904, on the terms and conditions contained in his Agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies of the 9th August, 1904.

SCAB RATE.

Under the power and authority given by Section 33 of "The Live Stock Ordinance, 1901," it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council has determined that the Scab Rate, payable to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 31st day of December, 1904, shall be at the rate of one forty eighth of a penny per acre.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

It is notified for general information, that on Wednesday the 9th November, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, the Government Offices will be closed.

NOTICE.

Wednesday, the 9th November, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House at 11 a.m.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands
Ann Elizabeth Goss, deceased.

Whereas Georgina Berntsen has applied for Letters of Administration of the Estate of the above named deceased.

These are therefore to warn the next of kin and the creditors that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted provided no caveat be entered in the Supreme Court within twenty-one days from the date hereof.

The deceased died leaving a will, dated the 4th day of October, 1901.

M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Registrar, Supreme Court.

1st October, 1904.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24. Sofula from Barry.

- ,, 28. R. M. S. Oropesa from Liverpool. Pass:—Miss Felton, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Messrs. L. Williams, G. P., A., and J. Smith, D. Forbes, P. Scott, J. Tanner, R. Hunter, A. Harvey, F. Bubb, E. Dobbyn, G. Clerk, S. Johnston, S. Brymer, A. Cooper, A. Bremner, Miss and Master Uwins.
 - ,, 28. Hornet from Port Howard, &c.
- - " 9. Fortuna from Hill Cove, &c. Pass:— Messrs. J. Benney, A. Dyer.
 - " 11. R. M. S. Oruba from Valparaiso.
 - ", ", Chance from the West. Pass:—Mr. and Mrs. Markland and family, Messrs. Alf. Biggs, A. Bonner.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29. R. M. S. Oropesa for Valparaiso.

- Oct. 5. Samson for Darwin. Passengers:—Miss Jennings, Miss and Master Uwins, Messre. G. Clark. S. Johnston, S. Brymner, A. Cooner, A. Bremner.
 - ,, 6. Hornet for Fox Bay and Port Howard. Pass: -Mrs. and Miss Dickson. Messrs. J. Dickson, J. Tanner, F. Bubb, A. Harvey.
 - " 6. Edith R. Balcom for Sealing Grounds.
 - ,, 6. Agnes G. Donahoe ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8. Samson for Johnson's Harbour. Pass:--
 - " 8. Samson for Johnson's Harbour. Pass: --Mrs. G. P. and Messrs. G. P., J. and A. Smith.
 - ,, 11. R. M. S. Oruba for Liverpool. Pass:-Mr. and Mrs. Markland and family.
 - ,, 14. Fortuna for Teal Inlet, San Carlos, Fox Bay and Darwin. Pass:—Mrs. Porter, Dr. Bolus, Messrs. L. Ellis, J. Benney, A. Dyer.

MISS M. WILLIS,

Wishes to inform the Public she has for sale at low prices, An assortment of Stationery, Note paper, Envelopes, Correspondence cards Exercise books, Invoice and Memorandum forms, Pens, Pencils,

Sealing Wax, Manuscript music books, &c.

Also J. Luxton's Book of Views and Picture Post Cards.

Xmas and New Year Cards expected by October mail.

Any special orders, executed within three months, from time of mail leaving Stanley.

Orders for Printing promptly and carefully executed.

Printing Office, Stanley.

TO SHEEPFARMERS.

DO NOT MISS THIS UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY. GREAT REDUCTION.

The World famed "Littles" Dip which has won 32 Prize Medals and Awards at exhibitions, of which New Zealand, Stafford, Adelaide and Calcutta are a few, is now being offered at the extremely low price of 2/9 per gallon in the tollowing quantities:—

Non Poisonous Fluid in 2 & 5 gallon drums & 40 gallon casks. Poisonous Fluid in 2, 5 & 10 gallon drums.

APPLY AT THE AGENCY

Globe Store,

THE KELPERS' STORE.

Sole Agency in the Falklands for

KOPS SPECIALITIES.

which is extremely nutritive and invigorating on account of its being brewed ONLY from the finest Malt and Kentish Hops, etc., while the absence of alcohol is a distinct advantage.

KOPS non-alcoholic ALE is a pure English bitter Ale without alcohol.

Mr. W. HARDY wishes to inform his customers that he has, and is expecting a further supply of, all Christmas goods, to suit old and young.

FOR SALE

LARGE and COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers. Two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining a LARGE PIECE of LAND, unoc cupied, portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

A Half plate Camera for sale. To take $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in or $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inch plates. With stained stand and Leather Camera Bag with patent lock The Camera takes beautiful portaits and views. Price £13. 'Mrs. Paice. The Restaurant. Stanley.

A number of BROOM PLANTS, best time for planting out now.

Apply to JAMES BINNIE, THE PARSONAGE, STANLEY.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS. St. Nicholas several old volumes, and ther periodicals to be sold cheap. Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

NOTICE.

Any person landing from any vessel, for the purpose of shooting, or gathering eggs on CLIFTON STATION, without permission will be prosecuted.

ARTHUR E FELTON,

WESTPOINT ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1904.

WANTED

A Young woman or girl not less than 15 years of age to do light work and assist in house in Stanley. A Comfortable and good house. Person to live, in, the house. Apply in writing to the Editor.

THE KELPERS STORE

Mrs. John Davis,

Has the following Articles for sale:

Ladies' sailor Hats, Underclothing, Silk and lace Ties, Corsets, Holland and muslin Aprons. Boots and shoes, Umbrellas Flowers, Feathers and Birds, Veilings

Gents Undergarments, Gents and boys Suits, Spare Pants,
Coloured and white silk Handkerchiefs, Sets of Studs, Pipes, &c., &c.
White Shirts and evening Shoes,
Nailed Boots from 16/6 per pair.

Also a large assortment of Childrens Pinafores and Overalls, all sizes. Infants Clothing, woollen Hoods, Jackets, Mits, Gaiters, Woollen Overalls.

Lace Curtains from 3/- per pair.

Cutlery, Clocks, Photo Frames, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, &c. &c.

A large assortment of glass Dishes and Jugs. Toilet Sets, Ornaments, Bed Pans, Feeding Cups, Foot warmers. Gilt framed oil paintings, Landscapes, assorted, fancy green and gilt mounting. Crumb Brush and trays, Japanese Trays.

ENAMELLED Soup ladles, Jugs, Dishes, Candlesticks,
Meat and Wood choppers, Sets of Skewers, Rolling pins,
Clothes Baskets, Wash Boards @ 1/- Brass and Iron Padlocks. Spades 5/Ready made Bed Ticks, Children's tea sets, dolls, &c.
Wall Paper, price 10d., 1/- and 1/2 per roll.

Expected by the October mail

Overmantles, Marble top and Japanned wash stands, Cheffoniers, Also an assortment of Shell goods, Engraved wine glasses, tumblers, glass dishes, Suspension lamps, Baths, Family scales, and various other goods required by Housekeepers.

Holly leaves suitable for Xmas decorations, Xmas Stockings and Cards.

Orders from the Camp will be promptly and carefully executed.

MALVINA STORE.

Globe Store.

6

alkland Felands Magazunc.

A varied and choice selection of goods has been received at the above, suitable for Wedding and other presents, of which the following are a few:—

Ladies' companions, Glove and Handkerchief sets, Tie Boxes, Hall sets, Brackets, Writing Desks,

Cabinet Frames a very unique collection.

Steel Chatelaines, Dressing Cases, Silver backed hair brushes,
Jewel Cases, Celluloid Vases, Birds. Stags and Fowls, Inkstands, Trays,
Carvers, Butter Knives, Jam Spoons, Bread Forks, Cruet,
Sugar and Cream and Egg Stands, Fern Pots and Vases,
Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Salad Bowls,
Butter and Preserve Dishes an unequalled assortment.

A well selected consignment of Toys such as Dolls, Tin Stoves,
Bazaars, Running Horses, Bear Chimes, Sand Mills, Acrobats,
Grocers' Shops, Running figures, Wood Kitchens, Bricks, Boats,
Man and Ladder, Clock work Mice, Sandows, Performing Dogs,
Flute players, Trains, Stubborn Donkeys, &c. &c.
Santa Claus Stockings and Crackers.

A varied selection of Clocks, Cuckoo and eight day at extremely low prices. Account Books. Wreath Cases:

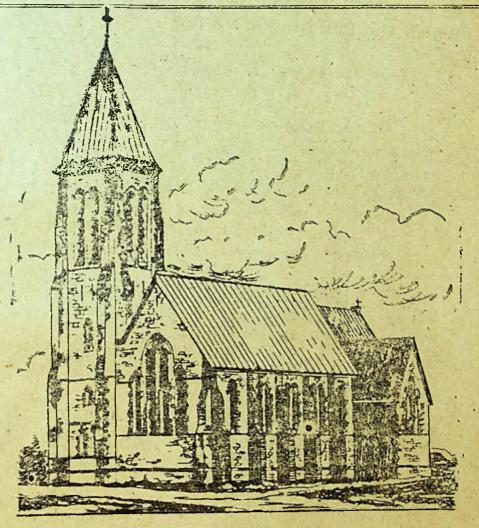
CALL EARLY AS THE STOCK IS LIMITED.

No. 8. VOL XVI. DECEMBER 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. C. K. BLOUNT. M. A.



CLERGY.-Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain, SELECT VESTRY .- Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden,

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary. Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen. Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

The Colonial Surgeon starts on his daily round at 10 a.m. All messages

should be sent in between 9. and 10. a.m.

Special visits, notice of which was not given before the Doctor starts will be charged 12 rates (Urgent cases excetped). Surgery hours: 2.-3 p.m. E. T. BORN

Col. Surgeon.

English School.

Director. The Rev. Canon Aspinall.

Head Master Mr. Patterson. Head Mistress Mrs. Patterson.

It is hoped that we shall be able to open the above on October 1st. in the house just below the Church, for both Boarders and Day-Scholars. School hours will be from 9 to 11 in the morning and 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

Boys and Girls will be taken in the Day-school, from 5 to 16 years of

age, and as Boarders from 7 to 14.

Charges. Day-scholars. 5 to 8, 5dol. 8 to 12, 10dol. 12 to 16, 15dol. a month.

Boarders. 300dol. a term (two terms in the years.)

All fees must paid in advance, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, according

to arrangement.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to charge reduced fees to Orphans and to the children of poor Widows, in the event of more than two children of one family being placed at the school at the same time, a reduction of 10% off the fees, will be allowed.

All Protestant children must attend the religious instruction. The Boarders must be Protestant unless arrangements to the satisfaction of the Committee can be made to have them properly looked after, away from the School on

Sundays.

The following Subjects will be taught.

Ordinary Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, (including Metric system) Grammar, History and Geography (all in Spanish and English), Singing (tonic-sol-fa) Musical Drill, Free-hand Drawing and plain and fancy Sewing.

EXTRAS. In the higher classes, without further charge, Algebra, Euclid,

Mensuration and Geometrical Drawing.

At 15 dols a term, any one of the following subjects.-Music, Domestic Economy and Cooking, Shorthand, Book-keeping, French, Greek, Jatin and Wood carving (elementary).

Night school will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays for young men, Tuesdays, and Thursdays for Young women, when the English Civil Service course will be taken at a charge of 15 dols a month. Shorthand extra.

The Teacher will not guarantee an efficient education, unless the parents make the children attend regularly, be punctual and support the dicipline of the school.

Boarders will be required to bring the neccessary school outfit, particulars of which can be had on application to the Head Master.

MARRIAGE.

ALLAN-ELLSON. Stanley, 12th November, Robert John Allan and Catherine Matilda Ellson.

DEATHS.

NEWING. Germiston Transvaal, South Africa, August 19th, William John Newing, Aged 24

DEAN-PITT. Gibraltar Sept. 4th. of fever, Harriet Mary Augusta, the beloved wife of Captain Stanley T. Dean-Pitt. Royal Navy, and second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Henry Williams of Weddell Island, aged 45. R.I.P.

McCarrier. London, Sept. 15th, Charles McCarthy, aged 25 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN EVER LOVING MEMORY of George Thomas William dearly loved eldist son of John and Mary Luxton, who fell asleep November 8th, 1902. Aged 6 years and 7 months. Dearly loved, ever missed. Safe in the Arms of Jesus.

He is gone, but not forgotten,
Never will his memory fade,
Sweetest thoughts will ever linger,
Round the grave where he is laid.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF Catherine Carey, our dear little baby, who fell asleep on November 26th, 1903, aged 1 year and 10 months. Gone but not forgotten.

The light is from our household gone, The voice we loved is still, The place is vacant in our home That never can be filled.

The Colonial Surgeon star

OBITUARY NOTICE.

The sad news of W. Newing's death was received by last mail Since he arrived in S. Africa he had been getting on very well, and at the time of his death was working in a mine. On his way for a wash after work he had to cross or walk along a railway track and was overtaken by an engine and knocked down. He died a few hours afterwards. He was a fine manly and steady young fellow and we extend to his sorrowing mother and family our sincere sympathy.

ITINERARY.

CAMP ITINERARY OF THE BISHOP.

DARWIN AND SAN CARLOS.

Tuesday 8th November left Stanley for Hillhead; 9th Mount Pleasant, Hillhead. Black Rock. High Hill and Darwin; 10th Camilla Creek. Port Sussex and San Carlos S; 11th San Carlos N, and back to San Carlos S; 12th returned to Darwin; 13th Matins. Evensong. Children's service and Celebration of the Holy Communion at Darwin; 14th left Darwin and reached Hillside; 15th returned to Stanley.

THE BAZAAR.

We beg to remind our friends, especially those in the camp that the Bazaar will be held in January. We hope to clear off the remaining debt on the Tower Fund. All kinds of fancy work, useful articles, curios, polished horns, whips or other specimens of native horse gear will be most acceptable. Some of the eggs of the rarer birds, molly mawks, stinkers etc., fetch good prices when neatly and properly blown. A supply of articles for sale is expected shortly from England. All local contributions will be most gratefully received by Mrs. Dean, Stanley Cottage, who is also ready to supply cut out overalls, pinafores, sofa cushions, fancy work, dolls to dress, etc, to any who would be kind enough to help with needle work.

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 (Wednesday)
[at 7.p.m.

The boly 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.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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

THE SELECT VESTEY meets on the 3rd Monday of every month in the Vestry at 8. P.M.
All Letters should be addressed to Mr. J.
Poppy, 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, OCTOBER 1904.

Number of Congregation .	Morning 126
NUMBER OF COINS	Evening 118
NUMBER OF COINS	Morning 493
., - ,,	Evening 493
Number at S. School	. Morning 56
93 93 eq	Afternoon 88
1st Sunday very bad weather.	

Number of coins in the Offertories:—
0 sovereign, 0 half-sovereign, 1 crown. 0 four shilling piece, 6 half-crowns, 11 florins, 53 shillings, 86 sixpences, 89 threepenny-pieces, 181 pence, 10 half-pence, 1 farthings, & 3 other coin. Total 431.

BAND OF HOPE.

The next meeting will, D. V. be held on December 29th.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS OCTOBER 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance			2
By Balance 2. "Offertory	1	1	0
9. ", ",	1	15	4
16. " "	-1	õ	23
23. "	1	5	8
O.C.	3	9	()1
Thank Offerings		2	0
	£8	18	õ

EXPENDITURE.

То	Wages:—			
	Sexton	3	1	0
77	Organ Blower		10	0
	Extra ditto		1	11
,,	Bell Ringer		10	0
27	Sunday School		5	0
,,	F. I. Co. July and Sept. a/c	3	10	6
	Balance	1	0	0
		£8	18	5

Balance in hand £1 0 0
THOMAS BINNIE,
HON. TREAS.

BAPTISMS.

DAVIS.
THOMPSON.

THOMPSON.

Stanley, Oct. 31st Henry Davis.

November 6th, William [Humphrey Austin Thompson.

Stanley, Nov. 6th William George [Davis.

Sornsen.

7th, Jane Elizabeth [Sornsen.

TOWER FUND.

This fund now stands as follow	s:—		
Already Published	£825	12	7
R. M. S. Orita. (per Capt. Hayes	2	6	0
Mr. John Mannan	1	5	0
Sale of Broom plants	1	19	6
Collected in England			
(per Rev. F. C. Macdonald)	4	11	0
Box in Porch		5	3
	-		_
	£834.	13	4
		900	-

November 17th 1904. W

W. C. GIRLING, Hon. Treas.



Vol., XVI, No. 8.

DECEMBER 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN'S OBLIGATION. By The Bishop.

"Brethren, we are debtors." Romans 8. 12
I S it not often the case that in attending to details in God's teaching in the Bible we overlook the great purpose of the whole? In studying small things—(all of which are important, remember not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Father' The very hairs of your head are all numbered' For every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment') are we not very apt to forget the great things?

In the Old Testament it is easy to be familiar with many details of the history, battles and journeyings, stirring scenes of success, sorrowful occasions of disaster, incidents in the lives of patriarchs and kings and priests and prophetsand yet be all but blind to the wonder of the great fact that covers and explains all, the fact that through long ages God was training and educating a people among all the nations of the earth, to bear witness to Himself, revealing Himself to them as they were able to bear it, disciplining them through all the events of their long chequered national history, witnessing to Himself by an ordered system of sacrifice, speaking words of warning or cheer by the months of His servants the prophets. When the Old Testament lesson, is read in Church, how many are there, I wonder, to whom it is not merely a chapter, a portion of a book but a glimpse into a marvellous divine order, a light, if only a side light, upon God's plan for dealing with the whole human race, that plan which has by no means been dropped or altered but is being worked out still? You see how easy it is through familiarity with details to overlook great truths.

And in just the same way in the New Testa. ment we are apt to pass over and neglect the greatest and grandest truths: A familiar word may represent a revelation, and yet, because it is familiar, we overlook it. For instance, there is the word "Brethren" That familiar word seems hardly worthy of a thought, it never occurs to us to linger over it, and yet the fact that S. Paul should have been able to use that word tells of a historic victory. It shows, does it not? that Christ had not failed, but, by His life haid down, had succeeded in the purpose of that life, the establishment upon earth of a living church or society to witness to Him and do His work. This society did actually exist. It was a brotherhood. Naturally, of necessity, it took this form, for the knowledge of Christ involved the discovery (it was nothing else) of this new relation of man to man. They could not believe in Him the universal Redeemer of all men, and not be brethren one with another. He could found no society which was not a brotherhood, and they who believed in Him, could not but be conscious of their new relation to one another through Him. Henceforth they could no longer be jarring discordant atoms in the seething struggling strife of the world, they must come together as a brethren. Though a brotherhood was an unheard of thing in the world 'except in the barest' theory) they must accept the fact of it and live in the strength of it. And so it happened that S Paul could truthfully and naturally appeal to those Reman Christians as "Brethren." Separated from him as they were by leagues of ocean, and most of them probably unknown to him personally, perhaps with little community of interest or taste to bind them to him, still they are to him truly 'brethren.' Christ's Church in the

world to him is a great fact.

Ought we not to ask ourselves whether to us it is a fact still? Are we conscious now of belonging to a society whose business it is to bear witness to Christ in the world? Does Church-manship to us mean brotherhood? No doubt, as centuries have passed and numbers increased, the idea is more difficult of realisation. The larger the Society, the more difficult it is to grasp that its members are brethren. And added to this difficulty is the pitiful fact that Christendom has been rent and torn into many different churches and sects, the church is no longer one as its Founder prayed it might be-"That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us." This tends, of course to ruin the idea of brotherhood. Moreover there is no longer the sharp distinction which there once was between the church and the world, the bittle between them seems to have died down, there is scarcely any hostility remaining, all is friendly intercourse. No doubt this is to the Church's loss. For if we have gained in numbers and general influence, we have lost in vigour and initiative, and the loss I take it more than counter-balances the gain. Certainly we have a justification. We can point to the parable of the wheat and tares, we can sav 'It must needs be so: Christ said 'There would be good and bad in His church until the end of time, it would be useless to try and separate the two.' But, if it is possible to say so of anything that fell from Christs lips, have we not learned that lesson, if anything, rather too well? Because there will always be tares among the wheat, are we therefore excused from the duty of purging the church? Because we cannot eliminate the evil, are we therefore to be content to leave it alone and fold our hands? Do we adopt that course with other evils that we see about us? Because cruelty and immorality and intemperance are common vices and we can never hope to wholly stamp them out, are we satisfied to leave them alone? Of course not, we strive to reduce them to the smallest possible compass. So it is our bounden duty to cleanse and purify our church. I mean this, we must so get rid of false membership and nominal membership as to leave our church a living reality for fighting against the world and the devil! It is not as though Christ's cause had so won all along the line that there is nothing left to fight against. That we know is not the case. The forces of evil which remain are enormous. How can we be a Church worthy of the name if we do not fight against them? My friends, we must go back to the fountain head, back to the Lord's original plan of a society called out of the world to witness to Him and fight the world; brotherlusal implies this; it does not imply general ease and contentment and letting the devil alone, it implies union with one another in Jesus Christ

for furthering Jesus Christ's work in the world. Let us strive to make the word "brethren" again the reality it once was. Still it stands at the beginning of our Church Service. Sunday by Sunday you are addressed "dearly beloved brethren." Let not that be a mere phrase, a meaningless mockery, a joke for outsiders. Let it be true. Let us be brothers and sisters in Christ, united one with another through Christ, putting Christ's cause first, seeking His glory always. What a power we should then be for influencing the society in which we live.

"Brethren, we are debtors" If we are a living church, there is an obligation resting upon us, S. Paul could not have chosen a better word than debtor for expressing the sense of obligation. a feeling of a burden which must at all costs be borne or a responsibility which must at all hazards be fulfilled. How an honourable man will always chafe under the sense of a debt! To him a debt is something which if incurred must be paid. It may be the object of his life not to get into debt (thousands of honourable poor we know live ardnous lives with this express object) but if he falls into debt, he must pay it, he could not respect himself otherwise. It is this tremendous sense of obligation which the word bears in the text "Brethren, we are debtors" How? Let us see how S. Paul answers that question. It is but right that we should know. If a weighty obligation is resting upon us, let us see what it is. He pauses and, as though to mark more vividly what He is about to say, gives us a contrast "Brethren, we are debtors, not to flesh, to live after the flesh. For if ye live after the flesh ve shall die. .

It is true, is it not? Decidedly we are under no obligation to follow the dictates of that animal nature which we share with the brute creation. To obey certain laws and principles connected with it, yes but to make it our object to indulge and gratify it. no. The end of such a life would only be death (St. Paul does not exaggerate) not only the death of the body, but that which is a thousand times more awful, the death of the soul. . . "but if ye through the spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ve shall live. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." You see he never finishes his original sentence. The contrast he has introduced causes him to express himself in a different way to that which he originally intended (for you will not forget that we are studying words from a letter not a set treatise but a letter in which he writes as he would speak, sets down his thoughts out of a full heart). He does not finish his original sentence, but his meaning is abundantly clear. " Brethren, we are debtors-to live after the Spirit."

To listen to the Spirit of the Living Christ, to live in accordance with His Teaching as He moves our spirits, to work in obedience to His

direct commands-that is the supreme obligation which rests upon us. Obedience to the Holv Spirit is the one test of brotherhood and churchmanship and spiritual life. We must live "after the Spirit." Listening to and following the Spirit of God and of Christ makes true members, makes the church in the world a reality, otherwise the church is a fictitious thing, a phrase, a name, "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the Sons of God." Do not let it confuse vou. that you are taught to believe, that in baptism all receive the Holy Spirit and become members of Christ's Church. That is true. Baptism is no mere form, it expresses a great truth. All, the weakest and most helpless are admitted to membership, all do receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. Thank God that they have their chance, as it were, in this wonderful world. But how many keep up their membership? How many listen to and obey the Spirit as He speaks to them? You cannot call those who scorn their membership, who drive away God's Spirit true 'sons of God.' As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the (true) sons of God."

That, then, is the obligation resting upon us. "Brethren" (If we treat the Church as a real society, we shall be brethren, the word will be no mockery). "We are debtors" (all that we have and are is not ours. Soul and body we belong to Another who redeemed us by His death). There rests upon us this tremendous obligation the, exquisite compulsion (for it is nothing less) to follow and obey the living Spirit of God and of Christ in opposition to the world.

THE LAST OF THE MERSEY PILOT CUTTERS.

Sailed september 23rd, 1904 for the Falklands.

IVERPOOL has bidden farewell to the last of the old Mersey sailing pilot cutters, which sailed from the Clarence Dock for the Falkland Islands, to take her place on that station for the Falkland Islands Company, Limited. The George Holt, or as she was known in the service, No. 10, was the finest of the splendid fleet of sailing pilot boats which have been suspended by the present steam fleet. She was built by Phillips and Co. at Partmouth in 1892 to the design of Mr. Richardson, Liverpool, and speedily made herself known as the fastest and most successful boat in the service. Previously, and for some time after her advent, the pilot's earnings in respect of each host were pocled and divided amongst the pilots allotted to the particular boat, but the George Holt proved so speedy that she frequently cut out the other boats, and her earnings, and consequently those of the pilots on board, far exceeded those of the other vessels. The result was a certain amount of dissatisfaction was en-

gendered, and it was finally decided to pool the earnings of all the boats and divide the proceeds amongst all the pilots. Even after the introduction of the steam boats the George Holt was retained in the pilotage service of the Dock Board as a supplementary boat, so that she has never until recently been out of the service entirely. A short time ago Messrs, W. Lowden and Co., Water-street were instructed by the Falkland Islands Company to secure for them a good and serviceable sailing vacht for their trade amongst the islands, and Messrs. Lowden were fortunate in securing a boat of the type of the George Holt, which is eminently suited for the work of the company, Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands is a port of call of some of the intermediate steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Falkland Islands Company have a fleet of sailing yachts which carry passengers, mails, and cargo from Port Stanley to all the other islands of the group, and bring back other cargo for export-this consisting chiefly of wool collected from the numerous farms in the various islands. This is the work in which the George Holt will now be engaged, and she sailed as stated to begin her work there. Quite a large number of Mersey pilots were at Canning Dock to see the last of their old favourite, and Captain Fortay, late chief officer of the Liverpoof ship Lalla Rookh, who goes out in command of the vessel, must certainly have been pleased with the heartiness of the send-off. The George Holt is a vessel of 100 tons net register, and as she is a fast sailer she may reach the end of her vovage (a matter of 7,300 miles) in ten or eleven weeks. She has been refitted for her new service by Messrs, R. and J. Evans, of Liverpool, the midship section being reserved for cargo, while the passenger accommodation is aft the crew being berthed forward. She is taking out a full general cargo for the islands, Captain Fortay on arrival at Port Stanley will hand the vessel over to her new captain, and return home. The crew, however will remain with the George Holt for two years. The George Holt in future will be known as the "Lafonia".

Mr. Cobb, the Falkland Islands Company's shipping Agents, Dean Brandon and a large company of pilots and others gave her a good send off on Friday the 23rd September, from the Liverpool docks, they followed her on her passage through the docks until the tug was alongside to take her out. Some of the craw gave their friends a rather strange farewell, sending them—verbally at least—to a certain hot world. The tug reported that she cast her off at the usual place and she sailed away with a fair wind. It is a question whether she or the P.S.N.Co's s.s. "Panama" leaving on October 27th will reach the Falklands first. Our old friend, Captain MacLaughlin, had

the oversight in the F. I. Co's interests of her being fitted out for her new sphere of duty; he got quite 10 years younger while engaged on her. Her masts have not been cut down, as she has experienced worse weather on the Liverpool har than she is ever likely to encounter in the Islands. She is an exceptionally strong composite schooner of steel "timbers" with English oak planking. The cabins and saloon are most comfortable and roomy, a very great improvement on the Fair Rosamond, comfortable as she was. She will most likely he the fastest schooner trading in the Falkland Islands. We can but wish her God-speed, good luck and a long, useful career in the Colony.

NEWS LETTER.

The Arrival of the Bishop. The knowledge that the Orita was probably the steamer by which the Bishop was travelling, caused us all to be on the look-out on the day she was due to arrive. The mail gun fired between five and six p.m. on Wednesday evening 26th October and at a quarter past six a gun was fired on board the Ocita as a signal she had dropped auchor in Port William, Capt. Hayes considering she draws too much water to come into the harbour. A large party went off in the Plym. The Bishop was heartily greeted and came on shore the same evening. The Orita in addition to her own passengers had also a large number belonging to the Oravia. The latter during a dense fog collided with an Italian steamer to the north of Maldonado. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the Italian boat had to be beached and the Oravia has since been sent home for repairs. The total number of passengers on the Orita amounted to 1116, amongst them being Mrs. Sproat, neice of our late Governor, who was married here. She was returning to her husband in Chili. There were several other passengers in whom we were interested. Mrs. C. Williams, daughter of Mr. Felton, has returned to Stanley after a trip home for her health. Mrs. and Miss Bridges and one of Mrs. Bridges stalwart sons were returning to their interesting home in Tierra del Fuego.

In consequence of the above mentioned collision there has been no homeward mail this month. The *Orita* is expected to call on her homeward voyage about the 22nd November.

Confirmation and Special Services. The Bishop has been fairly busy ever since he arrived. On Sunday 30th October, he admitted to the holy rite of Confirmation those young persons who have been preparing for it for the last three months. The service was held after Morning Prayer. The Candidates were presented by the Rev. C. K. Blount. The Bishop sat in his chair which was placed just

inside the Chancel screen. Before and after the Laying on of hands, he delivered a solemn address, emphasizing in each the importance, and help of Confirmation. In the afternoon of the same day there was a short Children's service and the Bishop gave the address at it and in the evening preached to a large and attentive congregation. On Tuesday November 1st, his Lordship started for a weeks tour in the camp and visited Darwin, and San Carlos north and south, The particulars of this tour will be found elsewhere. On the following Sunday, November 6th, in addition to the usual services at which the Bishop preached, there was a special Service for men in the afternoon. With the Volunteers who assembled for a Church Parade about sixty men were present and the Bishop's address was listened to with great attention and appreciation. The next day there was a similar Service for wo nen. There was a fair attendance and at the close the Bishop went to the Assembly Room and met most of those who had been at the service.

Burque Emilie. This vessel, homeward bound from the Gilbert Islands, in the South Pacific, put in here on October 24th. The Captain and second officer had died on the voyage from beriberi, from which most of the crew had also suffered, though happily no other deaths had occurred. Sundry damages had occurred to the vessel during the voyage, and it would seem that she had a narrow escape of becoming a wreck on the rocks to the N. W. of Cape Horn, and in endeavouring to beat off the lee shore several sails were blown away. Being a small vessel the first officer who had assumed command was able to run her through a passage which would probably be fatal to a larger ship and great credit is due to Captain Englested for his successful attempt to get out of a very dilicult situation.

The Emilie is loaded with copra and is bound to the Azores for orders. Captain Willis late of Fair Rosamond has signed on the articles and leaves with her. Two sailors have also joined here and she will have a complement when she leaves Stanley. There are some repairs needed to the rodder, and it is hoped that if H. M. S. Brilliant comes down shortly she may have a diver on hoard, there seems to be a lamentable dearth of divers in Stanley now, a thing to be wondered at considering the money that can be earned whenever such work is asked for.

The King's Birthday. This popular holiday was observed with much enthusiasm. The Governor held a Levee at eleven o'clock in the morning which was attended by most of the principal inhabitants of Stanley and those who were in the settlement just then. After the Levee His Excellency held a Review of the Volunteers. The Royal Salute was fired as he came into the Pad-

dock. The day was fine though the wind still remined a wintry feel about it and overcoats were decidedly welcome.

The event of the day, however, if not of the year, was the Ball given by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Allardyce in the Assembly Room. Invitations had been sent to most of the inhabitants of Stanley and to all the sheep farmers and their managers. We are accustomed to good things in the way of balls in Stanley, but it would be hard to point to a better one, or a more genial gathering than this which has just been held No pains were spared to make the evening enjovable. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, code signals of welcome and lovalty arranged by Capt. Auld of the Sofula being suspended from side to side, the piano was raised on a platform which made it sound to better advantage; and Miss Birgs' skill was ably assisted and supported by Mr. Slater, Government Itinerant Teacher on the West Falklands, who played his violin with much vigour and added to the evening's enjoyment that thrill which good playing aroused at a dance.

Dancing commenced with a set of quadrilles shortly after nine o'clock and was kept up steadily until between two and three o'clock, "God save the King" being sung by all present at the close. The billiard room was reserved for refreshments and the tables fairly groaned with the weight and variety of the good things pro-

Band of Hope. A most successful meeting of this popular society was held in the Assembly Room on Friday evening 11th November. Spring time is usually against evening meetings as so many have to spend an hour or two on the peat bog after work. The parents and friends of the members were however almost as numerous as the children themselves. The usual papers were distributed and several new members were enrolled. The meeting being opened with prayer by Mr. Blount, the Bishop gave a short address. He said that while he wished to speak to the children he also desired to speak in a more general way of the evils of intemperance. In South America drunkenness is regarded as the failing of the British as a nation. The Bishop gave several striking examples of this. One incident which some of our readers may have heard of before is specially striking and, as the Bishop said, makes one ashamed. Upon some occasion of national rejoicing-the Queens Jubilee or the Coronation-the following notice was posted up in Buenos Aires "Drunken British are not to be arrested." We can see it was meant to be a privilege, but is it not a disgrace that such a privilege should be even thought of? It shows how others see us, and while recognising our good qualities, by which

we surpass themselves, they cannot avoid draw-

ing attention to that failing which wrecks so

mar.v who go abroad.

After the address a nice programme of music and recitations was given by the members. The whole of the performance was very creditable to Miss Campbell and her young friends. We hope our Christy Ministrel friends will work up some more songs and pieces and give us a separate performance on some future occasion. The evening being far advanced only a few slides were shown. The details of the programme were as follows:—

1. Piano Solo Reception Dance, Miss Alice Bender 2. Recitation Which side are you on, Miss May

3. Song I've made up my mind to sail away. Miss
[Dolly Clethero

4. Piano and violin Duet. Miss and Master Watt

5. Recitation, Health, Miss Nellie Felton
 6. Piano Duet Play it again, Misses N. Felton and K. Biggs

7. Song Duet Gipsy Countess, Miss H. Wilkins [and Mr. E. Binnie

8. Piano and violin Duet Gay Cavaliers March
[Misses Mannan and Campbell

9. Song Cheer up Buller, Master P. Brown 10. Piano Solo Japanese War March, Miss Sigrid Enestrom

11. Song The blind Irish Girl, Miss H. Wilkins 12. The Christy Minstrels

The Fortuna. For the first time since the Fortuna arrived from England. Capt. Rowland was unable to take charge of her when she left on her last voyage for Roy Cove on November 3rd. Her worthy captain, has we regret to say, been laid up and unable to leave the house. The schooner was therefore placed under the command of Capt. Thomas with Capt. Osborne as pilot. Needless to say, under this capable command, and being favoured with exceptionally fair winds she made a good voyage. We wish Capt. Rowland a speedy return to health and strength.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24. Bk. Emilie from Gilbert Islands.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Mrs. C. S. Williams, R. Buckworth Esq. C. Williams Esq.

,, 28. Hornet from Port Howard.

" 28. Fortuna from Teal Inlet, S. Carlos, &c.

... 29. Richard Williams from Pebble. Nov:17 Fortuna from Fox Bay, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20. Cutter Flora for Speedwell.

" 27. R.M.S. Orita for Valparaiso. Pass:— Miss Paice.

Nov. 3. Fortuna for Fox Bay, Roy Cove, &c.
Pass—R. Buckworth Esq, Dr. Bolus,
Miss V. Felton, Mr. E. Bound.

A LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(Continued from last No.)

A FTER a few days in Dublin we went to the Co. Carlow to stay with a brother of the Dean's and his family. On the way we called for a few hours at my native town of Carlow and were very unfortunate as regards weather, experiencing the first real downpour of rain since landing in April! It was St. Swithin's day too! But the it rained often and heavily during the proverbial forty days, there were many levely days and parts of days, and at least the rain kept down the dust which is worse than rain!

Returning to Dublin we prepared to take up our residence here, in Lucan, at the Rectory, for five weeks, arriving July 29th, the Dean having urdertaken Sanday duty in the parish during the absence of the rector.

This is a village very prettily situated in a hollow. Trees grow luxuriantly and abundantly everywhere about. Walks and drives bring you soon to places where fine views can be seen. The Rectory, enclosed by trees, lies on the edge of the village and close by winds the river Liffey embowered wherever we have seen it with trees on both banks. A village higher up called Leixlip (Salmon leap) lies most picturesquely on the banks. We walked to it some days ago through "the demesne" a beautiful well kept gentlemen's place through which the river flows. About halfway is the "Spa"; close by is an hotel,

situated, just outside the demesne, but connected with it and the "Spa" by a subway. Here people come to stay to take "the waters. We take all our visitors to sample "the waters" for which we pay 1d. per glass; it smells like bad eggs but the taste is not so bad, however a few sips generally suffice! Arrived at Leixlip you pass out of the demesne, cross the road and enter a gate which leads down to the river. whose banks you follow until you reach the "Salmon leap." It is as if the solid rock bed of the river had risen up in irregular masses, across the river to the height of 10 or 12 feet or so; over this the waters above pour and up it the salmon ascending the river spring to reach the waters above. They can often be seen this month springing again and again into the air before they succeed in the feat. A few days ago we drove to Carton, the Duke of Leinsters' place; through it also flows the Liffey. A picturesque, creeper-covered little house called the "Shell house" is a spot there specially to be visited. Two rooms have the walls and ceiling carried out in a quaint design of shells and fir cones. The effect is unique and very pretty. The rooms are filled with curios from all parts of the world laid out on shelves and tables of antique design. The whole was designed by one of the Duchess' of Leinster and carried out in fifteen years by a single workman under her supervision.

A striking feature of this locality is the abundant pasturage and numbers of fine cattle. A large farm near this pays its rent of £300 per an, by the sale of milk alone, twice a day, at 1/per gallon or 3d, per quart.

Our time here has passed very quickly and pleasantly; situated as we are quite close to the electric tram line, friends from Dublin can come down in forty minutes; in the neighborhood also, we have made several pleasant acquaintances.

One day we were invited to lunch at a most interesting place quite in the country not far from this. Five brothers live there with their Mother and as money is abundant and each has a hobby the result is most interesting and profitable in the best sense. The house to begin with is well situated, looking over a wide extent of wooded pasturage dotted with fine cattle and bounded on the horizon by the blue mountains. The place is beautifully kept and has shady walks and nooks which lead everywhere to enclosures containing choice specimens of "prize" fowl of every breed and description. Cocks and hens, dacks, geese, pheasants, and pea fowl which latter roam at large and roost winter and summer in the trees. Another place we were introduced to was a large covered yard partitioned to hold 200 head of cattle with a tram running round to carry the trucks of food. Here the animals are fattened and prepared for the Shows to which they are sent and all round were posted up the cards setting forth a first, second or third prize won by such an animal at such a time. Prize animals fetch enormous prices and are very profitable to their owners. In another place were the stalls of horses bred and reared with a view also to their winning prizes at some time or another. The records of many such prizes were also here in evidence. Seven animals were away in Belfast whence they were brought to Dublin for the Show, held last week. From the live stock vard we passed the neat pretty cottages of the employes and entered the "mineral water" factory. Here are manufactured about a dozen different kinds of drink including lemonade, ginger beer. &c, &c. We watched the process from the cleaning of the bottles to the corking of the same both done by a patent process. The mackinerv used and the capsules for covering the corks are all made on the spot. In our rounds we paid a visit to the garden which was an immense one, walled in, and where were greenhouses and hothouses, fruit trees, vegetables and flowers in luxuriant abundance. Besides all I have described there is a great dairy business connected with the farm. Immense quantities of milk, collected from the farmers for miles round and subjected to severe tests, are daily sent in to Dublin, and all over the city are to be seen small shops looking bright and clean where milk and cream are sold and ten and bread and butter supplied.

Another object of interest we have visited is a mill for the manufacture of "Irish tweed." It is quite near us, just over the bridge on the other bank of the river which flows along at the foot of the garden. Trees hide it from our view, tho' the whire of the machinery is noticeable and the tall chimney occasionally sends out curls of black smoke. Falkland Island wool is too long for their purpose, they prefer the short finer kinds. Some girls' business is to do nothing but sort; a machine swallows it wholesale and sends it out teazed and workable, yet another swallows it and out comes-apparently long strips of cloth, these go on another machine and in the form of fine thread is reeled off on to bobbins. These go into shuttles and we watched "warf" and "woof" transforming the thin threads into substantial cloth-every variety of pattern being a matter of regulating the mechanism. When the cloth comes out of this, women take it in hand and with tweezers pick out knots, while others darn the flaws: then the piece is washed and dried, then steamed before being placed in a machine with sharp knives which trim the surface, the discarded fluff being gathered and worked up for inferior cloth.

Lastly the cloth is put into a hydraulic press whence it issues with the gloss we are familiar with in the shops. Dress materials like hopsack, &c, are woven white then dyed; other cloths have the wool dyed first.

Last week we went to the Horse Show which as everybody knows is held every August in Dublin and is the finest in the world.

The enclosure covers acres of ground; thousands of people can be there without a sense of overcrowding. The horses were a sight to see and so also were the fashions, some ludicrous, others very pretty, especially the girlish broad brimmed hats tied softly under the chin. One interesting hall we were in was full of the most exquisite work of all descriptions from lace to wood carving, leather work, beaten brass and iron, &c., &c. The needlework, done mostly by Irish ladies, was perfect and many prizes were deservedly awarded.

Next Tuesday 6th Sept, our stay here comes to an end and after a few days with some friends not far from this and perhaps a flying visit to Carlow we return to Dublin and begin thinking about and seeing after things for our return journey. Probably a run over to London to see about the Clock and Bells and the Bazaar things will be a part of the programme before our departure on 27th October.

I see our next Bazaar is advertised for January and I may as well mention here a suggestion for a Stall. It would be called the "Pound Stall" and would be furnished entirely by contributions from friends in the shops of a pound of something or another. 1lb sugar, 1lb tea, &c. a lb tin of jam, of butter, matches,

candles &c. &c. to be sold at the ordinary prices. Anyone could of course give as many pounds of any particular thing they ple sed, so long as each pound were done up separately.

Another good thing I have heard of is a Secing, Smelling and Tasting competition. For the "seeing" the competitor is allowed a two minutes glance at a number of items on a tray then he must write from memory what he has seen.

There is one thing about the Dean I have omitted to mention: he has a bicycle, which he finds most useful; he can go into Dublin on it; if we are driving he follows on his bicycle; in fact he would be quite lost without it. He has just gone off on it now to visit a sick parishioner.

Postscript. Since writing the above the Dean and Mrs. Brandon have been moving about, some times together, sometimes on separate visits. Writing under date Sept. 18th the Dean says "We left Lucan a week last Tuesday. Mrs. Brandon went by train, I on the bicycle to Moone (a lovely spot in County Kildare). I took 45 hours, had no trouble finding the way and was in consequence very proud of myself. Got one very heavy shower, but rain was pouring more or less all the time on all sides, but leaving me Mrs. Brandon returned to Dublin, the Dean going on to Old Leighlin where his brother Ernest is Rector of the parish and Sub-dean of the thousand-vear-old cathedral there, which, though not beautiful links the present with the stormy past of the Celtic Church.

The Dean speaks of bringing with him a porch for the Church House—it will be a very welcome addition. The last sheet of his letter was written at Highgate, London.

POSTAL ORDERS.

The following extract is from the Mail of 30th September:— "The Postmaster General announces a large addition to the number of British Colonies, dependencies, and agencies abroad where postal orders issued in this country under ordinary conditions will, after December 1st next, be payable, and where British Postal Orders will be obtainable".—The Fatkland Islands will we think be included. The commission or rather poundage payable, will be something like $2\frac{1}{2}d$ or 3d on the £. and about $1\frac{1}{2}d$ on 10/- in place of the usual 6d commission on £2 0 0 and under.

Dr. Wiley, of the Burreau of Chemistry who has been investigating adulterated foods on behalf of the Government, has caused some consternation by declairing that imported pate-defoie grase, selling here at 8s. per pound, is made of European veal.

Imported German sausages are chiefly composed of Continental dog-meat, horse-flesh, and unnameable waste.

American Paper

ITH regard to the Field-day proposed to be held on Saturday the 2th instant, the following was the special idea :-A rider from Darwin has given information that a boat's crew is attempting to lend at the entrance to Mullet Creek obviously with the intention of making an attack on Port Stanley: he also reports that three or four other boat's crews are on their way from a vessel anchored outside of Port Harriet.

The Volunteers are called out for the defence of the Town and are directed to take up a defencive position on Sapper Hill. One 7 pr. Gun will be placed in the most suitable position for commanding the entrance to Mullett Creek which will be fired into, and Riflemen will take up positions behind rocks in skirmishing order and fire at canvas targets which will be placed at unknown distances, representing the enemy's advanced sconts i.e. the party trom the first boat which would have advanced over a portion of the ground.

Each Volunteer should be careful to select a good position for himself, where he can see well to his front and be able to use his rifle effectively. and with a good line of retreat if necessary. Firing should be from the right of rocks, or other cover if possible and men should be very careful never to let the enemy discover their exact position if they can avoid it. Any advance or retirement which may have to be made should be done as quickly as possible if at all exposed. Each man should know the exact position of his right and left hand man. Squad Commanders should know the position of each man of their squad so as to he able to communicate orders to them. Squad Commanders should also know the position of the Company Commander in order to be able to report any movements of the enemy which the Company Commander may not have seen and to take his orders. The magazine will be kept charged, but will only be used in case of emergeney, such as being suddenly rushed by the enemy, at parties or single men exposed for a short time, say while rushing from cover to cover, &c. Bayonets should be fixed if the enemy should succeed in reaching within 350 yards of the 10th November, 1904 I. WATT. position.

> Head Quarters. Falkland Island Volunteers, Stanley, 15th November 1904

Report of Field Operations carried out on 12th November 1304.

HE special idea was that a rider from Darwin gave information that an armed party was landing from a boat at a point about 500 yards from the entrance to Mullet Creek and that other boats were making for the entrance to Maket Creek from a vessel anchored

FALKLAND ISLANDS 101 28 Hourside Port Harriet, the obvious intention being to try to capture the fown The Volunt ? ? W VOLUNTEERS. , sedd or deers were called out to defend the hown and advanced in skirmishing order with one gun to take up a position on Sapper Hill. The advance 37 was preceded by recommon ering seconts. Our scouts located those of the enemy to the South West of the flag Staff at a distance of about 500 yards. Riflemen were immediately despatched with instructions to take up positions in the advanced fringe of rocks and engage the enemy's scouts, while the gun was posted in a commanding position, well protected from the enemy's fire, and played at a prominent rock on the beach about 200 yards to the East of the entrance to Mullet Creek representing the enemy's main body landing. The Riflemen did good execution having obtained 10 hits out of a total of 150 rounds issued, also the ground about the targets was very much cut up with bullets, thus showing that had a real enemy been there heavy execution must have resulted. Each man seems to have paid particular attention to the selection of his position, which is a very important matter. The targets were placed at unknown distances which were as follows:-

3 Target 1 2 210 368 258 658 Distance Hits 4 2

Good practice was also made with the gun. The distance was found by the usual process of rangeing which was very difficult owing first, to some of the shells burying themselves in the sand or soft peat and later to a heavy mist, which if it had continued, would have rendered gun laying over tangent sights impossible. Firing in that case would have been continued by laving with the chnometer; the degrees of angle of sight and elevation having been previously taken and recorded. The weather fortunately cleared after a squall. The target was located with the seventh round and good practice was afterwards made.

The judging of distance to the scouts was rather weak although good practice was made. This good practice was evidently the result of aiming up and down the target instead of firing off all the rounds at the same spot. The judging distance to the main body was satisfactory.

LORD ROBERTS says: "The period of the drunken, dissolute, and improvident soldier is past; it can never come back. The modern soldier is steady, self-respecting, painstaking, and clean-minded. He takes trouble with himself. He is anxious to get on. He is provident and ambitious. The change in the private soldier of late years is extraordinary; and, mark you, far from having lost any of the dash and spirit of his more dissolute predecessors, he is a keener and efficient fighting man, and just as brove.

MISS M. WILLIS,

Wishes to inform the Public she has for sale at low prices, An assortment of Stationery, Note paper, Envelopes, Correspondence cards Exercise books, Invoice and Memorandum forms, Pens, Pencils,

Sealing Wax, Manuscript music books, &c.
Also J. Luxton's Book of Views and Picture Post Cards.

Xmas and New Year Cards expected by November mail.

Any special orders, executed within three months, from time of mail leaving Stanley.

Orders for Printing promptly and carefully executed.

Printing Office, Stanley.

TO SHEEPFARMERS.

DO NOT MISS THIS UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY. GREAT REDUCTION.

The World famed "Littles" Dip which has won 32 Prize Medals and Awards at exhibitions, of which New Zealand, Stafford, Adelaide and Calcutta are a few, is now being offered at the extremely low price of 2/9 per gallon in the tollowing quantities:

Non Poisonous Fluid in 2 & 5 gallon drums & 40 gallon casks.

Poisonous Fluid in 2, 5 & 10 gallon drums.

APPLY AT THE AGENCY

Globe Store,

THE KELPERS' STORE.



Sole Agency in the Falklands for KOPS SPECIALITIES.

Aobit Wavis.

Mothers should take KOPS non-ancholic STOUT which is extremely nutritive and invigorating on account of its being brewed ONLY from the finest Malt and Kentish Hops, etc. while the absence of alcohol is a distinct advantage.

KOPS non-alcoholic ALE is a pure English bitter Ale without alcohol.

Mr. W. HARDY wishes to inform his customers that he has, and is expecting a further supply of, all Christmas goods, to suit old and young.

FOR SALE

LARGE and COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers. Two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining a LARGE PIECE of LAND, unoc cupied, portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

CART and HARNESS, as good as new. For particulars apply to F. BUSE.

A well situated PIECE of LAND being the South West corner of paddock known as Mr. Felton's, fenced on the west and south with galvanized iron. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. SUMMERS.

A THREE-QUARTER PLATE CAMERA. To take $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inch or $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inch plates, with stained stand and Leather Camera bag with patent lock. The Camera takes beautiful portraits and views. Price £13.

MRS. PAICE, THE RESTAURANT, STANLEY.

A number of BROOM PLANTS, best time for planting out now.
Apply to JAMES BINNIE, THE PARSONAGE, STANLEY.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS. St. Nicholas several old volumes, and other periodicals to be sold cheap. Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

MRS. PITALUGA, Stanley, is prepared to go out washing, charring, nursing, or as mother's help, by the day, week, or month.

Mrs. John Davis,



Has the following Articles for sale:-

Ladies' sailor Hats, Underclothing, Silk and lace Ties, Corsets,
Holland and muslin Aprons. Boots and shoes, Umbrellas,
Flavors Facthers and Birds Veiling

Flowers, Feathers and Birds, Veiling.

Gents Undergarments, Gents and boys Suits, Spare Pants,

Coloured and white silk Handkerchiefs, Sets of Studs, Pipes, &c., &c.

White Shirts and evening Shoes, Oxford shoes and boots,

Nailed Boots from 16/6 per pair.

Also a large assortment of Childrens Pinafores and Overalls, all sizes. Infants Cothing, woollen Hoods, Jackets, Mits, Gaiters, Woollen Overalls.

Lace Curtains from 3/- per pair.
Cutlery, Clocks, Photo Frames, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, &c. &c.

A large assortment of glass Dishes and Jugs. Toilet Sets,
Ornaments, Bed Pans, Feeding Cups, Foot warmers.
Gilt framed oil paintings, Landscapes, assorted, fancy green and gilt mounting.
Crumb Brush and trays, Japanese Trays.

ENAMELLED Soup ladles, Jugs, Dishes, Candlesticks,
Meat and Wood choppers, Sets of Skewers, Rolling pins,
Clothes Baskets, Wash Boards @ 1/- Brass and Iron Padlocks, Spades 5/Keady made Bed Ticks, Childrens tea sets, dolls, &c.
Wall Paper, price 10d., 1/- and 1/2 per roll.

Expected by the October mail

Overmantles, Marble top and Japanned wash stands, Cheffoniers, Also an assortment of Shell goods, Engraved wine glasses, tumblers, glass dishes, Suspension lamps, Baths, Family scales, and various other goods required by Housekeepers.

Holly leaves suitable for Xmas decorations, Xmas Stockings and Cards.

Orders from the Camp will be promptly and carefully executed:

MALVINA STORE.

Globe Store.



A varied and choice selection of goods has been received at the above, suitable for Wedding and other presents, of which the following are a few:—

Ladies' companions, Glove and Handkerchief sets, Tie Boxes, Hall sets, Brackets, Writing Desks,

Cabinet Frames a very unique collection.

Steel Chatelaines, Dressing Cases, Silver backed hair brushes,
Jewel Cases, Celluloid Vases, Birds. Stags and Fowls, Inkstands, Trays,
Carvers, Butter Knives, Jam Spoons, Bread Forks, Cruet,
Sugar and Cream and Egg Stands, Fern Pots and Vases,
Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Salad Bowls,
Butter and Preserve Dishes an unequalled assortment.

A well selected consignment of Toys such as Dolls, Tin Stoves,
Bazaars, Running Horses, Bear Chimes, Sand Mills, Acrobats,
Grocers' Shops, Running figures, Wood Kitchens, Bricks, Boats,
Man and Ladder, Clock work Mice, Sandows, Performing Dogs,
Flute players, Trains, Stubborn Donkeys, &c. &c.
Santa Claus Stockings and Crackers.

A varied selection of Clocks, Cuckoo and eight day at extre low prices. Account Books. Wreath Cases.

CALL EARLY AS THE STOCK IS LIMITED.

Butch

No. 9. VOL XVI. CHRISTMAS NUMBER 1904. PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE

Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR THE REV. DEAN BRANDON. M. A.



CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. C. K. Blount, M. A. Assistant Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY. -Mr. W. C. Girling, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Watson, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thomas Binnie, Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Poppy, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. Atkins, Senr. and Mr. F. Simpson Sidesmen.

Miss Lewis, Organist. Mr. J. F. Summers, Sexton.

The Colonial Surgeon starts on his daily round at 10 a.m. All messages

should be sent in between 9. and 10. a.m.

Special visits, notice of which was not given before the Doctor starts will be charged 1 rates. (Urgent cases excepted). Surgery hours: 2.-3 p.m. E. T. BORN,

Col. Surgeon.

English School. PUNTA ARENAS.

Director. The Rev. Canon Aspinall.

Head Master: Mr. Putterson. Heal Mistress: Mrs. Patterson.

It is hoped that we shall be able to open the above on October 1st. in the house just below the Church, for both Boarders and Day-Scholars. School hours will be from 9 to 11 in the morning and 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

Boys and Girls will be taken in the Day-school, from 5 to 16 years of

age, and as Boarders from 7 to 14.

Charges. Day-scholars. 5 to 8, 5dol: 8 to 12, 10dol: 12 to 16, 15dol. a month.

Boarders. 300dol. a term (two terms in the years.)

All fees must paid in advance, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, according

to arrangement.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to charge reduced fees to Orphans and to the children of poor Widows, in the event of more than two children of one family being placed at the school at the same time, a reduction of 10% off the fees, will be allowed.

All Protestant children must attend the religious instruction. The Boarders must be Protestant unless arrangements to the satisfaction of the Committee can be made to have them properly looked after, away from the School on

Sundays.

The following Subjects will be taught.

Ordinary Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, (including Metric system) Grammar, History and Geography (all in Spanish and English), Singing (tonic-sol-fa) Musical Drill. Free-hand Drawing and plain and fancy Sewing.

EXTRAS. In the higher classes, without further charge, Algebra, Euclid,

Mensuration and Geometrical Drawing.

At 15 dols a term. any one of the following subjects—Music, Domestic Economy and Cooking, Shorthand, Book-keeping, French, Greek, Latin and Wood carving (elementary).

Night school will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays for young men, Tuesdays, and Thursdays for young women, when the English Civil Service

course will be taken at a charge of 15 dols a month. Shorthand extra.

The Teachers will not guarantee an efficient education, unless the parents make the children attend regularly, be punctual and support the discipline of the school.

Boarders will be required to bring the necessary school outfit, particulars of which can be had on application to the Head Master.

BIRTHS.

Evelyn Station, Teal Inlet. Nov. 1st, the wife of Finlay Morrison of a daughter. MORRISON.

Punta Armas, Nov. 3rd. the wife of George Barns of a daughter (stillborn.) BURNS.

Stanley, November 18th, the wife of John White of a son. WHITE.

" December 3rd, the wife of John Aldridge of a daughter. ALDRIDGE.

Stanley, " DIX. " the wife of Charles Dix of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YEADON-OGILVIE. At Dandee, on the 20th October, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, M.A. Theodore Marshall Yeadon, of Leeds, Yorkshire, formerly of Patagonia, also of the Falklands, to Isabella Gray Ogilvie of Dundee, late of the Falklands.

DEATHS.

SCOTT. Carcass Island, November 10th, Sarah Scott, the wife of Charles R.Scott, aged 42 years.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

THE LATE MRS. C. R. Scott. On October 29th, she ran a splinter under the nail of her left thumb, it was taken out and after a day or two the pain passed away. November 5th she went for her stores as usual and walked about the gardens admiring the flowers, &c.; on the 6th there was a slight stiffness about her jaw and headache, but nothing was thought of it Next day she was up early and at work; about 10 a.m. feeling poorly she lay down; at 4 p.m. violent spasms set in and the jaw began to close. The Doctor was at once sent for, fortunately being close at hand a schooner brought him to Carcass Island. He said at once that it was lock jaw and beyond human aid. He remained until the end, which came at 10 a.m. on Nov 10th. She suffered much, and died of exhaustion. The elder children were sent for, but arrived too late. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Scott and his family. A singularly united home has suffered an irreparable loss. And yet :- "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; . . . they rest from their labours." Rev. 14, 13.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT IN PATAGONIA.

MR. WILLIAM BLAKELEY was for a number of years in the Falkland Island Company's employ in the North Arm section and as a shepherd was very much esteemed.

He went to Patagonia a few years ago and was engaged by Messrs. Hamilton and Saunders to take char e of one of their cattle ranches, Palniki, where he has been ever since. The river Chico rais through the land there and on the morning of the 5th October, Mr. Blakelev went to cross the river to look at some cattle that were grazing on the opposite side, owing to the heavy fall of snow the river was in flood. They expected him back in the evening but he did not return; the next morning his son James went to look for him and saw his horse on the other side of the Pass.

He then went back to the house and told his mother, and accompanied by a Chilano he went back to the river and tried to cross over, but again the horse got into a hole in the river and he also was drowned, the man that was with him seemingly could do nothing to save him. They found Mr. B tkeley's body on the 8th and his son's on the 11th. They were buried at Palaikie; what makes the accident more sad is the fact that he has left a wife and large family behind him to mourn their loss.

The family and friends of the late Henry Hollen desire to return thanks for all kindness shown to him during his illness and for sympathy at time of his death,

The Envelopes sent out for collecting the Special Parochial Funds, have been coming in. Some persons are good enough to say they are highly pleased with this plan of e diecting. In the subscriptions received we notice a good many for the Sunday School and Camp Prize Fund. These objects certainly deserve especial support, as the elucation of children in things Spiritual depends so much upon what is done for them in the Sunday School, and the prizes to Camp children are intended to encourage them to make good progress in all branches of education.

The Choir Fund surely deserves to be well supported in Stanley, (and there are several old choristers in the camp) but concerning it see else where.

CHURCH SERVICES

Sunday: - Morning Prayer at Evening Prayer at 7 p.m. Week-days:- Morning Prayer (daily) at [8. 45. Evening Prayer (Wednesday) fat 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.,

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN in the Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH from 2.30 p.m. to 4 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 S. P.M. All Letters should be addressed to Mr. J. Poppy, Hon. Secretary, Stanley.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY ID 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.

CHURCH NEWS.

AVERAGES, NOVEMBER 1904.

Number of Congregation Morning 1331
Evening 1424
NUMBER OF COINS Morning 535
, Evening 62
Number at S. School Morning 591
, Afternoon 884
Number of coins in the Offertories :-
0 sovereign, 1 half-sovereign, 1 crown, 0
four shilling piece, 10 half-crowns, 19 florins.
19 chillings 102 signature 100 ch
42 shillings, 103 sixpences, 106 threepenny-
pieces, 160 pence. 19 half-pence, 4 farthings,
& Lother goin Total 466

H.E., W.Grev-Wilson C. M. G, was to leave England on the 17th November to take up his new appointment as Governor of the Bahamas. Mrs. and Miss Grey-Wilson hope to join him there in the course of next year when the latter will have left school.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS NOVEMBER 1904.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance		0	0
6. " Offertory	1	14	04
18. ,, ,, -	4	U	0
20. ,, ,,	2	6	7
27.	Selver and I	12	7
Thank Offerings	A TON	9	0
	- The state of the		
	£11	2	21
	and the same of the		

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages :-			
" Sexton	3	0	0
., Organ Blower		10	()
" Bell Ringer		10	()
" Sunday School		4	0
Washing .		4	O
., Repairs to Lamps		3	G
Diocesan Fund	4	0	0
" Balance towards insurance	2	10	81
p emium £17 12 65	_		
	£11	2	24
			-

THOMAS BINNIE. HON. TREAS.

CHOIR FUND.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged · with many thanks:

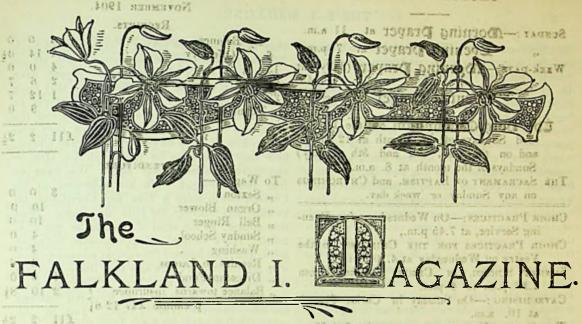
Mrs. J. Summers.		ō	0
Mrs. Wilmer-		5	0
Mrs. Dean.	2	0	0

This is all that has been in hand together with a balance from last year of 10/- to meet current expenses, such as Organist's salary, gratuities to Choir boys and cost of music so we are considerably in debt. At the close of the year we hope to receive through the "Envelope" system several subscriptions which will in due course be acknowledged, but these will not be sufficient to meet our wants so we earnestly appeal to all Church people to kindly help us if it be only to the extent of 1/-, either through the "Envelopes", or the Choir box in the Cathedral, or in response to the subscription list which will be sent after the New Year We cannot do with less than £20 annually to meet all expenses. J. BRANDON.

BAPTISMS.

Hon. SEC. and TREAS:

HALL. The Warrah, Oct 11th 1903; Rose Hellen Hall. Anderson. Hoste Inlet. Nov. 9, 1903. Alfred Peter Anderson. LANNING. Stanley, Dec. 4, 1904. Violet [Caroline Lanning. OSBORNE. " 11 Clara Amelia Osborne



Vor. XVI. No. 9.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER 1904.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE SEASON OF ADVENT.

"After this the Judgment." Hebrews ix 27.

C HAKESPERE, in a familiar passage, tells) us that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries." It would There be hard to find truer words than these is not a year passes upon which we can look and say we have lost no occasions for rising higher or becoming better. Every year has points at which the current of our life might have been changed had we willed. Can we not almost find times in each day, when our tide has been "at the flood"? How many times just a little more energy, or perseverance, or faith, or prayer, or resistance would have made all the difference in the world? At such moments we pass through what we term a crisis. There we are—the better on one side, the worse on the other-which way are we going? How often the voice comes to us "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." We may not, perhaps be conscious of the importance of our choice, but our decision is noted. "There is joy" says our Saviour "in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Heaven regards, if it escapes our notice, what (so we deem) the trifles of our life, wiil lead to. There are many tragedies take place within us as around us that we do not perceive. A person may be lying sick unto death in a house in an English street while his next door neighbour does not even know that he is ill. But his friends and the doctor note the crisis is at hand. The next few hours will decide it. With what breathless suspense they wait when the crisis arrives! The world goes just the same

outside. A woman's heart may be broken, or the plenty of a family turned to want and scarceness. Only those concerned know and note the crisis.

So, my friends, the words of our text tell us it will be with each some day. "It is appointed unto men once to die but after that the Judgment," or rather "the Crisis." It is really on the other side of the grave, unless our Lord comes again before we leave this world. The big crisis of all. The crisis that will be known and felt, not only for the moment but for ever and ever. Men forget the times when perhaps they have been snatched back from the jaws of death, or been freed from great trouble. They have no doubt been thankful for the time, and the deliverance has made them more serious. But, by degrees, the resolution "to show forth God's praise" not only with their lips but in their lives has grown less and still less distinct. Past mercies and God's present claims are soon forgotten. But the crisis to which the words of our text refer, can never be forgotten, simply because what follows it will be the result of all that has gone before. "Whatsoever a man soweth" says S. Paul "that shall be also rean, for he that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh read corruption; but he that so weth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting" What solemn words these are! They tell us that God's law reigns supreme in the world of matter and in the spiritual world. Effect is preceded by cause, there as here. The youngest child knows, or ought to be taught, that disobedience brings punishment, and punishment means suffering, However old we are we know that wiifulness generally leads to pain and loss. As it is with things we know, so it is in that world still hidden from our eves. What we see and know and feel is meant to warn us against the future,

"After this the Judgment."

II. I think we cannot help wondering on the First Sunday in Advent whether we are at the beginning or end of the Christian Year. This Sunday looks both ways. It reminds of time past-not always well spent. It tells of that which is to come. In an age when men and women are constantly on the look-out for some fresh excitement, the article of the Creed which we accentuate in our services today, surely prevents the Christian from regarding the outlook as monotonous. "I believe that Jesus Christ the Only-begotten Son of God shall come again from the right hand of the Father to judge the living and the dead." There is no want of outlook in the life of one who really believes this. If this is his Creed he cannot complain of the monotony of life. Always Some one to watch for and work for and wait for. It speaks not only to the weary and heavy laden, but also to the ambitious, to the energetic, to those who think they can take the world by storm, to those who feel they could be enthusiastic if there was anything within their reach worth being enthusiastic about. There is something my brethern, and that within the reach of all. There is the Lord Jesus coming back. Coming to us who are members of Himself. Coming to greet His faithful servants with that "Well done, good and faithful, enter ye into the joy of your Lord." This and much more the Judgment means to those who love the Lord and look for His appearing.

And still, I say, while we are bidden today to look forward as we stand at the threshold of another Christian Year, when we are about to review once more all that God, our good and gracious Father, has done to draw man away from earth to Himself, all the means of grace He offers to keep us in that narrow way that leads unto everlasting life, all those gracious promises made to "whosoever believeth on the Son" whom He sent here with man's weakness to teach men where to find strength, we cannot help thinking of today as a kind of summing up of the past. "Behold" He seems to say, "I stand at the door and knock." Our life today is at one of those crises to which I have already referred. Let us think for a moment of the Judgment. We shall be judged for what we have done, for what we have left undone.

"Behold", He seems to say to us to day, "I stand at the door and knock". Our life to day is at one of those crises to which I have already referred. The Judgement what is it for? We are to be judged for what we have done—for what we have left undone. "We all most appear at the Judgement seat of God". Not simply—not only by any means to be, punished for what we have done amiss. To think thus resolves God into a hard taskmaster. To think

thus is to forget the loving Fatherhood of Gol. All the parables of the Judgement deal, let me remind you, with the good that people have done or left undone, with the service they have given or refused. Goodness and wickedness, in the parables of the Sheep and the Goats and the Wise and foolish Virgins, means how they who are spoken of have served or not served Christ, how they have been on the watch for Him or else have slumbered and slept. We have to face this thought. We are supposed to be Christians-to have a love for Christ-to be looking and waiting for Him to return. Does this appear, in the sight of God, to be our attitude? Have we used all opportunities for right living and right acting? Downright sinners—those who positively don't care how they live-have but one thing waiting for then. "They are condemned already because they have not believed the Only-Begotten Son of God," But by the carnest follower of our Lord Jesus Christ it may be looked to as a time of mercy. Though they are far from that perfection they see mirrored in Him, everything will be taken into account. Their intention, their power in fulfilling it, their achievements, their temptations and special hindrances. By the revelation of our Lord and Saviour, we learn how mercifully He will deal with us. It will be a crisis but not one to be feared if our heart is right-if our faith is sincore and sure and stedfast. So the first followers of our Lord thought of it. Read the Epistles to the Thessalonians and see how near S. Paul thought that day. But what was his message to them? "Don't give way to much grief for those who die." "Sorrow not even as others which have no hope." For the day shall come when the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain, shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air : and so shall we ever be with the Lord".

THE LATE WILLIAM JOHN NEWING.

N the December number of the Magazine appeared the announcement of the death of Mr. William John Newing.

He had been in South Africa for some time; had acted as cook for a good while to a surveying party living in tents; when he met his death, he was engaged in one of the mines.

The following extracts from a letter which his "chum" wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Newing, will be of interest to the large circle of Falkland Island friends who knew him:—

Rose Deep, G. M. Coy.

Germiston, Aug. 21, '04. "I have the sad news to tell you that your son

William was run over on the 19th August by the train which brings the coal to the mine; he was taken to the hospital, but only lived about an hour in great pain, but fortunately he was unconscious.

I was on shift at the time and did not hear of the accident until the next day. I have known Billie for eighteen months, we have been working together during that time. I was with him in the camp at Springs last year.

On Friday, the 19th August, after dinner he went to the bath room and coming back he had to cross the railway siding at the mine, and must have walked right in front of the engine.

I respected Billie very much, he was always a very cheery fellow and very often spoke to me about his father and mother.

He was buried on Saturday, the 20th of August, in Germiston Cemetery."

Mr. Bradbury knows the place well; he says, that there is a sharp turn in the railway line where William met with his accident and in all probability he did not hear or see the train until it was too late.

All sympathise deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Newing and their whole family in this most distressing fatality. A bright, happy and kindly young life called away in a strange land. "My times are in Thy hand." Psalm 31, 15, "The righteous is taken away from the evil to come." Isaiah 57, 1.

Continuation of

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

R. M. S. Panama

November 21st.

ERHAPS a short account of what we did in London, before leaving for the Falklands, might be interesting to some of our readers. After leaving Lucan early in September, we spent a short time with relatives in the country and in Dublin, and then towards the end of the month went over to London, where we were from a fortnight to three weeks, chiefly to see about the Clock and Bells for the Tower and to purchase things for the Buznar we hope to have in January. I spent the greater part of several days, in the bewildering maze of a wholesale establishment, where things have to be bought by the dozen, or half dozen or quarter dozen according to their value. Before I knew where I was, I found the money at my disposal slipping far too quickly through my fingers! But I think I succeeded at all events, in getting a good many novelties at moderate cost. Some new kind of lamp shades, strongly made of fancy paper which fit round wire frames to go over the lamps; plenty of fancy note paper, pens and pencils and note books: glove and handkerchief boxes; cigarette cases: handkerchief bags; fancy pins and broaches: story and picture books: dolls to be

dressed; toys of every description, a whole day was spent in this place; it was hard to know where to stop. They had a special place underground where the only light was electric, and where tables upon tables were spread with the cheapest of toys from 1d up to 3 lor 1d, but to he purchased only in dozens. Here also were to be had a great variety of boxes for sweets which and afterwards be used for knick knacks. In short it would take too long to enumerate the various articles, and it remains to be seen whether purch sers will approve of them to the extent hoped for! I hope we may also be able to have a Biziar in Darwin after the season's work is over: there are quite enough things to attract purchasers in both places.

The Dean spent many hours, at Messrs, Benson, learning the mechanism of the Clock of which we have every reason to think Stanley people will be justly proud. One day, before it was taken to pieces to pack, a party of us went to the workshop to see it. Two faces were already lying in their case back to back securely screwed in. There are four faces altogether of copper painted black and each measures four feet across. The numbers are all of raised copper painted gold and are 7 inches long. Attached to the mechanism are five iron bars, each of which communicates with a small hammer, which in its turn strikes the quarters and the hours on the outside of the bells. They will ring according to what is called the Westminster chimes. Each bell has a different tone and for the first quarter the hammers strike each of the smaller ones in the order of 1, 2, 3, 4; for the half hour the hells strike twice over in the order 3, 1, 2, 4: 3, 2. 1. 3; for the three quarters they strike three times in the order 1, 3, 2, 4; 4, 2, 1, 3; 1, 2, 3, 4; and for the four quarters they strike four times in the order 3. 1, 2, 4: 3, 2, 1, 3: 1, 3, 2, 4: 4, 2, 1, 3; after which the hour sounds out on the hig fifth bell in full ponderous tones.

We made an expedition to Whitechapel to the foundry to see the bells. It will be always interesting to think of our bells being east in a place that has remained practically unchanged for over 300 years, and that has cast and sent out thousands of bells, to different parts of England and the world, many of which would have strange histories to tell could they but speak! Over the door, leading from the street, was the date 1570; when it closed behind you, you could imagine yourself back away in the times of sav Henry viii. There was a singular absence of "modern improvements," You could think with truth,-this is how they did the business 400 years ago! All looked rough and primitive and vet the true artist spirit was there. An old leaden water tank, still serving its original purpose, stood in the yard bearing a date of 300 or more years ago. In a corner stood a great bell that had hung in Salisbury Cathedral for many

many years, but was cracked, and had been replaced by a bigger one. As we went into the great workshop, there were furnaces on the left in use for smaller purposes, and not much further on the right, were our Bells suspended, a few feet from the ground to their great beams of wood. The biggest weighs 9 cwt, the other four respectively 7 cwt., 6 cwt., 4 cwt. and 3 cwt. Then, while we went away to a distance, we had an opportunity of judging how they will sound, when they ring out the hours and quarters from the Cathedral Tower. We were delighted with the tones, but took some exception to the tone of one, which a little more filing down would reduce to perfect harmony with the others. Each bell has its special tone to which it is brought by flattening or filing away the metal. No tone can ever be sharpened. Besides the hammers which strike the hours and quarters, each bell is provided with a tongue, to which the ropes will be attached to ring a peal on festive occasions, or to ring the big bell for Services. On the big bell has been cut the motto "May God bless all whom we do call" and also the inscription:-

"Orissa Dean. In Memoriam George Markham Dean. Died April 1st, 1888."

Also, screwed to the iron stand of the Clock mechanism, is a brass plate bearing the following inscription, 'The Bells and Clock of this Cathedral arc erected by Orissa Dean in ever dear and loving memory of her husband, George Markham Dean, who fell asleep in Jesus on Easter morning, April 1st, 1888, aged 51 years. Ever sadly mourned and missed by all. 'And then God sent His Angel, The worker's work was done.' 'Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.'

They were not actually casting any bells the day we were at the foundry, but we were shewn how it is done—still as in the days of Solo mon! The clay model is first made inside a mould and on it is drawn or cut the inscription or devices whatever they may be. When several are read, they are placed side by side imbedded in the soft clay. The furnace which stands in one corner is lighted, the metal placed in a reservoir and when at the right point of fusion, it is poured into each of the moulds which are left until the next day to cool.

We were asked to mount a flight of rickety looking stairs and were in a room where brass hard bells for musical purposes were being finished off and tuned. One of the skilled workmen delighted our ears with a "musical recitation" on a set of them.

When we returned to Ireland, there were not many days left for packing and saying good bye to friends. On Wednesday night the 26th we crossed to Liverpool whence we sailed on Thursday 27th. We have had smooth water and fine

weather ever since leaving, which with pleasant fellow passengers, sports and concerts, &c. have made the days slip by quickly. For the first week of the voyage, there was a certain amount of excitement on account of the Russians, as we expected to meet some of their ships that had so lately won a dangerous reputation in the North Sea. Double watches were on duty. At La Pallice we heard the Russian fleet was in Vigo, awaiting the enquiry. British men-of-war were everywhere about; in Carril, the port next to Vigo, we saw five or six British cruisers lying at anchor, and the night before we got to Lisbon numerous war craft, torpedo boats, &c, of both nationalities were seen hovering round.

Later on we had a more startling adventure, which made us feel very thankful when we were providentially preserved from what might have been a very serious disaster. On Sunday night, the 13th, or rather in the early hours of Monday we were nearly run into by the Italian mail boat Orione. The vessels of this line are swifter than ours, and she had been noticed late in the evening gradually gaining upon us. The sharp sound of the steam whistle woke most of us at about 2.30 a.m. and as we sprang up startled, we could at once see through the open door of our cabins, which are on deck, the many lights of a steamer quite close to us; we noticed that although she was passing us going in the same direction she was coming ever nearer and nearer broad side on. It was a moment of terrible suspense as we watched and realized what might be. The shouts and screams from the other vessel added to the awfulness of the moment. But it was only in reality a few seconds before the stern of the Italian ship came in contact with our vessel near the bows. The shock was not great, but enough to leave a mark on a couple of bent plates. The danger was over, and she was seen scuttling away into the gloom as hard as she could go. By that time most of our passengers were on deck and it took the Captain and officers some little time to reassure them that no damage had been done. That a collision should have occurred at all remains a mystery. The only explanation possible is, that the Italians in bravado were desirous of showing off their superior speed, and just came a little too near

It all happened so quickly that the officer on the bridge had only just time to order engines to be reversed and to go full speed astern otherwise the Italian would have caught us just amid-ships. This threw the stearing apparatus out of gear, so that when we moved on again the vibration was unusual and alarming and caused another panic when we stopped for a short time for repairs which were soon effected. When we arrived in Monte Video our indignation was great to find that the Italians, who were before us had already published, in the local papers, their account of the collision which in our opinion

about fitted their own part in the matter rather than ours! We left our version signed by a numher of the passengers to be published in due course. They stated that we had tried to run into them, that the saloon was brilliantly lighted and ladies in evening dress were moving about and that they supposed we were celebrating King Edward's birthday! As a matter of fact there were only the usual lights; all were peacefully asleep in their cabins until the alarm was raised, when naturally the decks were soon alive with passengers in various descriptions of "evening dress."They further asserted that after the collission the Panama held on to her course and steamed away as fast as she could; in reality she was some little time stationary getting her machinery to rights again after the shock of a sudden reversal of engines. The Orione did not sustain much more damage than ourselves-a boat was

The passage to the Falklands was uneventful. The day before landing we experienced a Falkland biow with bright sunshine and on Thorsday 24th, after a t e nendous tossing during the night we landed safety in Stanley.

NEWS LETTER.

The Italian third Class Craiser arrived unexpectedly in Stanley Harbour on the evening of the 30th instant. She is on a cruise from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso by way of Bahia Blanca and after leaving here calls at Ushuwia on her way to the West Coast. She met with very bad weather on her way down here and was knocked about considerably. However after stopping a couple of days, and taking in a supply of beef and vegetables, she steamed out of the harbour at 3. 15. a .m. on the 3rd instant. Her Commander and many of the officers speak English with fluency, and appeared pleasant men. There was some doubt on the question of a salute upon her arrival, and as enquiries and explanation took some time it was not until the second morning of her stay that she boomed out the customary 21 guns, a compliment which was duly returned from the battery.

The Emilie was towed out by the Samson on the 1st. instance, bound for the Azores. Certain repairs to her rudder have been effected, new sails supplied, a mate and two sailors shipped, and she leaves to complete her homeward voyage "A right little tight little" ship after being here rather over four weeks. We wish her and her captain and officers a safe and speedy voyage home. Captain Willis shipped as mate and expects to be back again in Stanley in a few months' time.

Wednesday last was the Queen's birthday, and the Royal Standard was flown at Government House, the Union Jack at the Dockyard, and numerous other flags were hoisted by loyal people. News was received by cable from Monte Video that the Admiralty had arranged with the owners of the Sofala to accept consignment of the entire cargo of over 3.000 tons of coal for the Naval Depot here. This is in lieu of the vessel proceeding to Erquimalt, whither she was bound on Admiralty charter. The discharging of so large a cargo here, where the facilities are limited, is a lengthy business and as a considerable amount of ballast will be required there is a prospect of much work for our men. Prophets are disposed to think that we are likely to see a man-of-war down here shortly to carry out the Commodore's desires as to the disposal of the coal.

Fire in Stanley. On Wednesday morning, November 30th, at 4 40 a.m. Stanley was aroused by the customary signal that a house was on fire—the firing of a gun and the ringing of the bell in the Government dockvard.

The roof of Mr. Wilkins's bakehouse was on fire. He had risen early about 4 o'clock to attend to the baking; while dressing both he and Mrs. Wilkins smelt smoke, on coming down stairs and opening the kitchen door-the kitchen is connected with the bake house by another door, which however was shut to keep the dough warm, he found the room full of smoke, it had gradually made its way through the key hole and cracks in the door; he immediately closed the door and ran to arouse the family; he then called up his neighbours on either side, Messrs. Thomas Watson and Joseph Harries, also Mr. Edwin Rutter of the "Stanley Arms." ran to the Constable on duty to give the alarm, while the others opened the doors to allow the smoke to disperse; they found the roof on fire, in the bake house beside the oven chimney. When the corrugated iron was removed from the roof the fire blazed up; but a plentiful supply of water being in the tanks round the house and numerous willing helpers having arrived, many with prompt foresight came armed with buckets, quantities of water were poured on the fire and speedily extinguished it.

Mr. Bradbury had started the fire in the fire engine and in a quarter of an hour had a pressure of 10lbs. of steam in the engine; but fortunately its services were not needed.

A hole was burned in the roof; a batch of dough was ruined and had to be thrown out, besides other losses from the heat and water, but it is a cause for great thankfulness that there was no wind to fan the flames, otherwise the dwelling house would have been burned also.

On the very next day, Dec. 1st, with commendable promptitude, the Falkland Islands Company's carpenters—acting for Mrs Dean had a new roof well advanced. It being impossible for Mr. Wilkins to set or bake bread while the heavens formed a portion of his roof. As the carpenters were engaged all day in repairing the good ship "Sofala." they worked "before" and "overtime"—from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m.

and again from 6 p.m. to 9 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins tender their most grateful thanks to the many who so speedily appeared on the scene and by their energy saved the

premises.

Some criticise the steam fire engine for not of its own self lighting up and being the first to reach the scene of action. This could be the case if a body of firemen were to sleep in the customs shed, but whether the result would be worth the expense is another question. In any case, the fire engine is always available to keep a fire from spreading to neighbouring houses, if a high wind—as so frequently is the case—is blowing.

In the "good old days," when members of the fire brigades went to bed like other folks, one individual—the captain—arrived late and appeared unusually bulky; after the fire was extinguished, an investigation was held, in his excitement he had "tucked in" his bed sheets; "I did wonder why the thing seemed to have no end," was his exclamation. He was an Irishman from "the North."

BALL IN PORT SAN JULIAN.

subscription ball was given in Port San Julian on September 1st. 1904; the dance was held in the well known Hotel of Mrs. Wallace. Dancing was commenced at 9 o'clock p.m. and was continued for three successive evenings, the guests retiring to their respective quarters during the greater part of the day for rest, with the exception of one or two ladies, who, after an hour or two's rest, were to be seen on the grounds again quite refreshed, and charming as the flowers in spring, and willing to oblige any young man who happened to come along and request the pleasure of a dance, as the melodious music of the good old accordion was kept going the greater part of the day, owing to a number of the guests and members from the surrounding farms having taken up their abode in the same Hotel. Supper was served the first evening at six o'clock, the cooking was all that could be desired, the table was most charmingly spread and looked very inviting and homely with such a number of pretty faces smiling round it; after doing fair justice to the ham and meats and other delicacies, the party adjourned to the ball room and there anxiously awaited the well loved strain of the opening waltz.

The ball room was most hindsomely decorated and beautifully illuminated and brought great praise to Mr. Andrew Fraser and Miss Sarah Wallace, who must have spent a great deal of their valuable time and hard labour in doing up the room and other necessary requirements for them ing event. The ball was conducted by

Messrs. Andrew Fraser, and Peter Beataton, who did their very best and carried out the arrangements in a most satisfactory manner; every one at the end went off seemingly very happy and well pleased; the only draw-back being the paucity of the rather few ladies, owing to the long distance from some of the farms to Port San Julian. Some of the ladies did not venture, but I will say, and I think most of the subscribers will side with me, that great praise must be given to Mrs. and Miss Fraser and Mrs. Jas. Patterson for their great pluck and bravery, having come six hours hard riding from Mata Grande to Port San Julian the day previous and, I think I can safely say, notwithstanding the long ride appeared to all eyes among the gayest and happiest in the ball room, and to them is due thanks for the great success of the dance, for had they proved as slow and faint hearted as some of the other ladies who did not venture, I can safely say the dance would have been a great disappointment to many.

A LOVER OF DANCING.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Fortuna from Roy Cove, North Arm.

,, 22. Orita from Valparaiso.

- ,, 24. R.M.S. Panama from Liverpool. Pass:

 Dean and Mrs. Brandon. Miss Crowe,

 Mrs. Ifill and two sons, Mrs. Clark, Mr.

 David Ogilvie.
- " 30. Italian Cruiser Umbria from Buenos Aires.

Dec. 2. Chance from Teal Inlet. &c.

- ,. 6. R.M.S. Victoria from Valparaiso, Pass:-Senior Constable Atkins, C. Poole.
- " 6. Samson from Johnson's Harbour. Pass:-Mr. R. Smith.
- " 13. Fortuna from Fox Bay, &c. Pass:— Mr. and Mrs. Holt and daughter.
- " 14. Lafonia from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3. Hornet for San Carlos, Keppel Isld, &c. Pass: -Mrs. R. Davis and two children, Miss R. Dickson, Mr Ewenson.

,, 14. Richard Williams for Pebble Island, &c. Pass: -Mr. and Mrs. Chamosa and family,

Mrs. J. Goodwin.

., 20. Chance for Teal Inlet. &c.

- " 23. R. M. S. Orita for Liverpool. Pass:— The Right Rev. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands.
- " 24. R. M. S. Panama for Valparaiso. Pass:-Senior Constable Atkins.
- 29. Fortuna for Fox Bay, Port Howard, &c.

Dec. 1. Emilie for the Azores.

" 3. Italian Crusier Umbria for Ushuaia.

" 6. Samson for Johnson's Harbour.

" 7. R. M. S. Victoria for Liverpool. Pass:-Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, and son.

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Quarter Ill, Quarter Evil, or Black Leg, in Sheep.

A LTHOUGH quarter ill has existed in Great Britain and in Ireland for a very great number of years, no reliable estimate can be formed of the number of animals which annually die of this disease; but it may at least be concluded that the mortality is very serious.

Quarter ill may be said to lack much of the importance and interest which is attached to anthrax, inasmuch as it is confined to two domestic animals—sheep and cattle—and is not communicable to man. It, however, resembles anthrax, in so far as they are both caused by the i troduction into the blood of the healthy animal of specific bacilii.

Both diseases have a tendency to recur on farms or premises on, or in, which animals affected with these diseases have been previously kept.

On the other hand neither authrax nor quarter ill is communicable by association of the affected with the healthy animal, and in that respect they differ from most of the contagious diseases which are legislated for in this country.

Another peculiar feature of quarter ill is that while it is very fatal to sheep at any age, cattle over two years may be said to have an immunity against the disease,

The first indication of an animal being affected with quarter ill is a marked stiffness or lameness of one of the limbs; it is exceedingly dull, and presents a most anxious and dejected appearance, does not feed, and it is with extreme difficulty that it can be forced to move. Very soon after the limb is attacked a swelling appears beneath the skin, usually upon one of the hind quarters. which is extremely hot, increases in size rapidly, and is most painful to the animal when touched. This swelling has a disposition to extend down the leg, or perhaps along the loins and back, and when pressed gives a peculiar crackling sensation to the fingers. In almost every instance death supervenes within few a hours after the swelling has appeared.

In the case of sheep the first indication is lameness, but the swelling is not so odservable in sheep as in cattle, being hidden to a great extent in the case of the former by the fleece.

There is no doubt that the disease exists to a greater extent among the sheep in certain counties in England than has been generally known, and from the rapidity with which sheep frequently die is often locally called "Strike".

Should any doubt exist in the mind of an owner as to whether his sheep have died from quarter ill, the difficulty can easily be solved by making an incision through the skin of one of the dead animals into the tumour or swelling, when he will find it contains a large quantity of dark coloured fluid, which emits a very strong and particuliarly offensive odour. Any fluid that may thus escape should be carefully collected

and destroyed. The organism causing the disease, like that of anthrax, is believed to exist in the soil; it has not yet however been determined how it finds its way into the system of the affected animals, but the probabilities are that it is

through the digestive system.

No form of medical treatment has been discovered which can be relied upon as a cure for quarter evil, but it has been claimed by veterinarians residing on the continent of Europe and in America, in which countries the disease appears to be more prevalent than it is in Great Britain, that certain vaccines which have been prepared from the organism of quarter evil give protection to the animals inoculated. Some of the authorities regard one vaccination as sufficient, while others advocate two, after an interval of eight days, but the length of period for which immunity can thus be obtained has not yet been satisfactorily determined. Another most important fact, which must not be overlooked, is that some times the inoculation is followed by the death of the animal it was intended to

Since quarter ill and anthrax are both due to specific bacilli which, although different in form, have equally fatal results, similar steps in the mode of disinfection should be adopted. There is little hope that any attempt to destroy the spores of the disease in the soil can easily be followed by any good result, but measures of a preventive nature can be adopted by every-one who has the misfortune to have the disease in his sheds, yards, or other enclosed places.

The carcases of animals which have died of quarter ill should be buvied in accordance with the rules laid down for anthrax, or, still better, cremated on or in the place where the animal died

died.

All dung, fodder, litter, or other materials of a like character which may have been on or about places or sheds where animals have died should be burnt or thoroughly mixed with some

about places or sheds where animals have died should be burnt, or thoroughly mixed with some powerful disinfectant and buried in part of the premises to which sheep and cattle do not have access. The sheds, particularly the flooring and mangers, shoul! be thoroughly washed and scrubbed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, and it would be prudent to repeat the process before they are again used for cattle or sheep.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE Governor and Mrs. Allardyce left Stanley for Darwin riding on Nov. 25th. The "Fortuna" picked them up at Breuton Lock about a week later and landed them at Fox Bay, whence they visited Port Howard, Hill Cove, Roy Cove and The Chartres. They landed again at Breuton Lock and rode into Stanley on December 14th.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Statement showing total Receipts and Expenditure during Quarter ended 30th SEPTEMBER, 1904.

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Treasury Stanley

(sd.) W. A. THOMPSON. Troasurer.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

should be greatly obliged for a supply of "Christmas to

We should be greatly obliged for a supply of "Christmas bush" and tussac grass for the decorations of the Church. Kindly bring the above to the Vestry on the morning of Friday the 23rd, as we hope, with the assistance of as many of the young people who can come, to begin work on wreaths to have in readiness for putting up in the Church on Saturday the 24th.

We would also be very glad of some plants. Will those, who are good enough to lend such, please send them to the Vestry on Saturday morning.

It would be well to mark the pots with the owner's initials.

The Bazaar,

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Every thing for the above is now in train. The goods from England have been unpacked and the general opinion is that they are just the kind of things with which people will be pleased. Some varieties will appear in Stanley for the first time. There are lamp shades with wire frames; very pretty table centres, string bags, lined baskets—some with lids, others open: photo frames, new and in great variety; brass copper etc. candlesticks, brass string boxes, key and watch chains, a large number of Calendars for 1905, pot haskets, hanging pot baskets, crinkled paper, canvas shaving tidies &c. and silks to work them, writing cases and post card albums, blouse, hat and lace pins, brooches, &c. Sceut, soap; work boxes, glove and handlerchief boxes, and baskets, also a variety of small boxes for various purposes. Side combs. &c, cigarette cases, shaving brushes, &c. Note paper, pocket books, pens. pencils, books, for grown-ups and children, games prayer and hymn books. There are about 150 different kinds of toys &c for the special delectation of childhood; a large number of dolls as well. Cushion covers-muslin and tapestry. Some beautifully executed pieces of needlework. Irish crochet lace collars, linen tray cloths, &c, &c. There will be also Sweets in dainty

The actual date of the Bazaar is not yet fixed, but it will most likely take

place one day in the last week of January or the first week in February.

We hope all those who helped us before will kindly do so again this time. There are dolls to be dressed and materials for making up three or four cushions for muslin slip covers.

Perhaps after Christmas there might be some with sufficient leisure to

help in this way.

As the time draws nearer contributions of any saleable sort including cakes, &c &c, will be most acceptable.

DARWIN BAZAAR.

About the same time, when the Annual Sports come off, Mrs. Allan has kindly consented to organise a Sale in Darwin for the Church House Fund. We hope to send her in good time an assortment of the above mentioned articles.

"AN ENGLISH GIRL IN JAPAN."

A few copies of this interesting book can now be obtained at the Churcle House, price three shillings and six pence. The profits are to be given to the Tower Fund. Immediate application is necessary as the number on hand is extremely limited.

FOR SALE

SHARES IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM by holders who are leaving the Islands for good.

APPLY TO THE EDITOR.

LARGE and COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, the property of Mr. Sharp. Wash House containing two copper boilers. Two peat sheds, three 400 gallon tanks, one stable, two other sheds. Situated in the centre of Stanley. Also adjoining a LARGE PIECE of LAND, unoccupied, portion of which has been all under cultivation, and very suitable for building purposes. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. For all particulars apply to THOMAS WATSON.

. CART and HARNESS, as good as new. For particulars:

Apply to F. BUSE.

A THREE-QUARTER PLATE CAMERA. To take $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inch or $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inch plates, with stained stand and Leather Camera bag with patent lock. The Camera takes beautiful portraits and views Price £13.

MRS. PAICE, THE RESTAURANT, STANLEY.

A number of BROOM PLANTS, best time for planting out April.

Apply to JAMES BINNIE, THE PARSONAGE, STANLEY.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS. St. Nicholas several old volumes, and other periodicals to be sold cheap. Apply to the LIBRARIAN.

MRS. PITALUGA, Stanley, is prepared to go out washing, charring, nursing, or as mother's help, by the day, week, or month

MRS. PAICE Stanley is prepared to go out nursing, or to take in washing.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

PRIZE DESIGN.

A yearly prize of £10. 10. 0 is offered by the Education Committee of the League of the Empire for a design for the cover of the Federal School Magazine. Lesser prizes will be given for the best design (other than the winner) sent in from each country of the Empire. The conditions of these prizes are viz:—that the winner shall hold the cover for the year, and that the prize design from each country shall be printed inside the Magazine for purposes of comparison. The full size of the cover of the Magazine is 11 in. by 9. in., the title will be placed at the top of the page. The design sent in is to occupy space measuring 5½ in. square. The design need not follow the outline of the square. It is to be done in black and white. The design should be sent in to the Central Office of the League early in December. All designs will be first judged in the country in which they are done, and none will be accepted that are not sent through the judges appointed there for that purpose.

The design or designs should be sent to the Hon. the Coionial Secretary,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Mrs. John Davis,

Has the following Articles for sale:-

Ladies' sailor Hats, Underclothing, Silk and lace Ties, Corsets, Holland and muslin Aprons.

Boots and shoes, Umbrellas,

Flowers, Feathers and Birds, Veiling.

Gents' Undergarments, Gents' and boys' Suits, Spare Pants,

Coloured and white silk, Handkerchiefs, Sets of Studs, Pipes, &c., &c.

White Shirts and evening Shoes, Oxford shoes and boots,

Nailed Boots from 16/6 per pair.

Also a large assortment of Childrens' Pinafores and Overalls, all sizes. Infants' Clothing, woollen Hoods, Jackets, Mits, Gaiters, Woollen Overalls.

Lace Curtains from 3/- per pair.

Cutlery, Clocks, Photo Frames, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, &c. &c.

A large assortment of glass Dishes and Jugs. Toilet Sets, Ornaments, Bed Pans, Feeding Cups, Foot warmers. Gilt framed oil paintings, Landscapes, assorted, fancy green and gilt mounting. Crumb Brush and trays, Japanese Trays.

ENAMELLED Soup ladles, Jugs, Dishes, Candlesticks,
Meat and Wood choppers, Sets of Skewers, Rolling pins,
Clothes Baskets, Wash Boards @ 1/- Brass and Iron Padlocks, Spades 5/Ready made Bed Ticks, Childrens' tea sets, dolls, &c.
Wall Paper, price 10d., 1/- and 1/2 per roll.

Arrived by the October mail

Overmantles, Marble top and Japanned wash stands, Cheffoniers, Also an assortment of Shell goods, Engraved wine glasses, Tumblers, Glass dishes, Suspension lamps, Baths, Family scales, and various other goods required by Housekeepers.

Holly leaves suitable for Xmas decorations, Xmas Stockings and Cards.

Orders from the Camp will be promptly and carefully executed.

MALVINA STORE.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY:-



A beautifully engraved silver watch will be presented to any customer who returns receipts to the value of £36 for groceries purchased throughout the year 1905.

This offer to take place from January 1st_next.

Intending competitors should send in their names at an early date.

The following

are expected to arrive by the mail due 21st inst, and offered for sale after Stock Taking.

Ladies' Blouses. Walking out Shoes, House Shoes, Girls' Serge Dresses.

Silk Umbrellas, Infants' Silk Socks, Infants' Shoes.

Charles William's Store,