THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9

S.Y. "NIMROD" IN FLOE ICE.
Could you have better proof of the sustaining value of SPRATT'S PATENT DOG CAKES?

There is nothing to equal them for all Breeds

They were carried by Lieut. Shackleton on his dash for the SOUTH POLE.

Captain Scott

fed SPRATT'S Biscuits to his dogs except on his Final Trip, when, for the sake of economy of space, he substituted Stockfish. He wrote: “It would be unprofitable, as well as distasteful, to give a close history of the further career of our wretched Dog Team. They failed us almost immediately after we had formed such high hopes of travelling a long distance. The failure was certainly due to the Stockfish.”

SPRATT'S PATENT LTD.
24 & 25, Freshwhit St, London, E.C.
Lieut. Shackleton’s Expedition and Rowntree’s Elect Cocoa

The nearer Lieutenant Shackleton approached the Southern Pole, the greater was the demand on the vital resources of his men.

It speaks volumes for its sustaining and supporting qualities that Rowntree’s Elect Cocoa was the only cocoa used continuously throughout the entire winter.

Rowntree’s Cocoa

was taken on the expedition to the magnetic pole, and on the final dash on sledges to within 111 miles of the Southern Pole.
GABARDINE

The Registered name of Burberry Material which has done more than any other item of Exploration Equipment to bring the darkest recesses of the Earth into the light of human knowledge, and assist the heroic efforts of Shackleton, Scott and Nansen.

From Farthest South to Farthest North, Gabardine has afforded protection and comfort to Pioneers of Science, Sport or Civilisation. For the less hazardous purposes of Shooting and Fishing at home, or for Winter Sports in Switzerland, Gabardine is “facile princeps.”

Light-in-weight, Air-free and Weatherproof—Warm in the cold of Winter—Cool in the heat of Summer. No more cogent evidence of Gabardine’s extraordinary qualities could be instanced than the fact that all Polar Expeditions have been fitted out with the tropical texture of this fabric—thinner than that recommended for the regions of the Equator.

Burberry Garments are so labelled, and are obtainable only from Burberrys or their appointed Agents. Illustrated Catalogues and List of Agents sent on application.

BURBERRYS
LONDON: 30 to 35 Haymarket, S.W.;
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BASINGSTOKE; & Agents in chief Towns of the United Kingdom & France.

THE CASES in which the Specimens are shewn have been kindly lent to the Exhibition by

SAGE & CO.
GRAY’S INN ROAD

MAKERS OF AIR-TIGHT CURIO CABINETS AND SPECIMEN CASES.
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

McDoddies

Manufacturers and Packers of Evaporated Vegetables and Concentrated Rations

These Vegetables were used solely by Lieut. Shackleton’s Antarctic Expedition, 1907, also by Dr. Charcot’s Antarctic Expedition, 1908, and are taken every year by the Hudson Bay Company’s Arctic Ships.

They are also supplied in large quantities to H.M. War Office, H.M. India Office, and to Merchants and Shipping Companies in every part of the World.

McDODDIES, LONDON, S.E.
SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON NEAR THE SOUTH POLE.

The above picture, sketched from life, will be of great interest to all our readers.

We all know what a very trying time Lieutenant Shackleton and his gallant little band experienced in their noble struggle which carried them almost within sight of the South Pole.

When we realise that all food and provisions, scientific instruments, etc., taken by the party on their final dash to the Pole had to be carried on sledges, and that every ounce of extra weight meant additional labour in pulling the sledges over the boundless seas of snow, we realise what a wonderful tribute Lieutenant Shackleton paid to the nourishing and stimulating powers of OXO when he took plentiful supplies with him to sustain and nourish himself and companions.

Lieutenant Shackleton was so delighted with his experience of OXO that he went to the trouble as soon as he reached New Zealand, on his return home, to send the following cable to London:

"Found OXO excellent in sledge journeys and throughout winter.—Shackleton."

Surely a greater tribute was never paid by a great man to a great food! Just think of this and what it means. OXO kept Lieutenant Shackleton and his men well nourished and fortified against the rigours of a winter absolutely unknown to us in England.

You, who sit shivering round the fire on chilly nights, should follow Lieutenant Shackleton’s example and have a bottle of OXO handy to warm and nourish you.

The little ones, especially, will be delighted with OXO. It is delicious to take and it is recommended by doctors as a food which builds up the body and makes blood, bone, and muscle very quickly.

A cup of OXO is a splendid supper beverage. It warms the body all over and induces sound refreshing sleep. In fact, it almost invariably succeeds in giving sleep to those who suffer from insomnia. It is a thousand times better than drugs, because it is a rich, nourishing food. For those who get up early in the morning to go to business—the factory, the workshop, or the mill—OXO is simply invaluable. It is better than tea or coffee, because it provides energy and nourishment which lasts for several hours.
E. H. SHACKLETON, C.V.O., Commander.
The British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-9.

The expedition left New Zealand, 1st January, 1908, and landed at Cape Royds, under the great volcano Mount Erebus. The "Nimrod," having landed the party and stores, returned to New Zealand.

Mount Erebus, 13,350 feet, was ascended for the first time in human history. The Southern Party left the Winter Quarters on 28th October, 1908, and on 9th January, 1909, hoisted the British Flag in Lat. 88° 23' S., Long. 162° E. The party travelled 1,728 miles; and, after having undergone many hardships, arrived at Winter Quarters 3rd March, 1909, having been away 126 days.

The Southern Magnetic Pole was reached by a party on the 16th January, 1909. This party travelled 1,260 miles in 122 days.

The "Nimrod" returned to the Antarctic in January, 1909, and, having picked up the shore party, reached New Zealand in April, and eventually returned to England on 28th August, 1909. The Expedition thus returned to England, after an absence of two years, without loss of life.
MEMBERS

E. H. SHACKLETON, C.V.O., Commander.
J. MURRAY, Biologist.
Dr. E. MARSHALL, Surgeon.
Dr. FORBES MACKAY, Surgeon and Ponies.
Lieut. J. B. ADAMS, R.N.R., Meteorologist.
Sir PHILIP BROCKLEHURST, Bart.
Ernest E. Joyce, Frank Wild
George Marston, Artist.
Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, F.R.S., Geologist.
Raymond E. Priestley, Geologist to the Expedition.
Douglas Mawson, B.E., B.Sc., Physicist and Magnetician.
Bernard Day, Engineer.
B. Armytage, Ponies.
A. E. Mackintosh.
W. Roberts, Cook.

The S.Y. “Nimrod,” previously used as a whaling vessel, was launched about forty-three years ago.

In addition to the sixteen members of the Landing Party, the “Nimrod” carried a crew of twenty-six officers and men. On the voyage from New Zealand to the Antarctic, space was also occupied by ten ponies, nine sledge dogs, the materials for the hut, sheep and a large quantity of stores.

Various items to be noted are the wardroom in which twenty-four (party and officers) lived during the voyage. The sleeping quarters are underneath, space in these quarters also taken up by stores. On the poop is the pole compass, while above the maintop-mast the crow’s nest can be seen from which the ship is navigated through the ice.

A member of the ship’s company will be in attendance during the Exhibition.
EXHIBITION ROOM.

Members of the Expedition will be in attendance from time to time.

EQUIPMENT AND STORES.

Exhibit.

1. **Tent.**—These tents were used on all the sledge journeys, and provided the only shelter to the explorers from the severe climatic conditions in the Antarctic.

2. **Sleeping Bag.**—This affords sleeping accommodation for three men.

3. **Sleeping Bag.**—Accommodation for one man.

4. **Nansen's Cooker.**—The centre and outer rim are filled with snow or ice which provides sufficient water to make pemmican for three meals.

5. **Primus Oil Lamp.**—Boiling water can be made from snow or ice in twelve minutes.

6. **Sledging Pannikin.**

7. **Sledge.**—This sledge was used on the Southern Journey.

8. **Ski-pair.**—These are used for travelling over snow.

9. **Sledge Flags.**—These flags were specially designed and made for Lieut. Shackleton and his comrades by their friends. It is the usual custom of Arctic and Antarctic Explorers to take Sledge Flags.

   (a) E. H. Shackleton, C.V.O.
   (b) F. Wild.
   (c) J. B. Adams.
   (d) R. E. Priestley.
   (e) E. E. Joyce.
   (f) B. Day.
Exhibit

10. **Sledge Fully Equipped.**—The estimated weight of a fully equipped sledge is 600 lbs. Attached to sledge are traces and man harness, also sledgemeter, which registered the distance travelled. This sledge was used on the Southern Journey.

11. **Man Harness.**

12. **Pony Harness and Pack Saddle.**

13. **Fur Boots and Ski-Boots, and Fur Mitts.**

14. **Burberry Suit.**—Model of Man in Antarctic Costume. This suit was worn by one of the Southern Party 125 days.

15. **Winter Clothing.**—Supplied by JAEGER'S, LTD.

16. **Scientific Instruments.**

   (a) **Theodolite.**—This instrument was used on the Southern Journey for surveying and taking observations for position.

   (b) **Aneroid Barometer.**—Used for taking altitude of the mountains on Southern Journey.

   (c) **Hypsometer.**—Used for ascertaining altitude by boiling point of water.

   (d) **Thermometers.**—Used on sledge journeys.

17. **Sledge Remnant.**—All that is left of the Farthest South Sledge, which was torn to pieces on the rough ice of the Glacier.

18. **Model of Ship.**—Made by BERNARD DAY during the long winter night.

19. **The "Aurora Australis."**—This book, of which there are one hundred copies, was compiled from manuscripts written by
Exhibit

the members of the Expedition, and printed by E. Joyce and F. Wild, illustrated by G. Marston, and bound in covers made from packing cases by Bernard Day.

20. **The Printing Machine.**—This machine with all accessories was presented to the Expedition by Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd. It frequently happened that the ink plate had to be heated by candle flame to soften the ink.


22. **Singer's Sewing Machine.**—Presented by the Company, and on which harness, etc., was made.

23. **Photographic Apparatus.**—Thousands of Photographs were taken by members of the Expedition, from the outfit supplied by Newman & Guardia, Ltd.

24. **Bath.**

25. **Gramophone.**—Presented by the Gramophone Co., which relieved the intense monotony of the long winter night.

**FOODS.**

26. Dried Vegetables.—Supplied by McDoddies. Vegetables in this form did much to lessen the chances of an outbreak of scurvy.

27. Plasmon Powder and Biscuits, etc.

28. Oxo.

29. Rowntree's Elect Cocoa and Queen Chocolate as supplied to the Expedition.


31. Oil used by the Motor Car in all temperatures, supplied by Price's.

32. Medicines supplied by Burroughs & Wellcome.
ZOONOLOGICAL EXHIBIT

The greater part of the Zoological specimens have been distributed to the principal museums of the World.

33. **Weddell Seal** (*Leptonychotes weddelli*), one of the several species of Antarctic seal. They are frequently found ten feet long and weigh 800 lbs. Its flesh being palatable is used for food. It is somewhat lethargic and never fierce, except during the breeding season. (Mounted by Rowland Ward.)

34. **Weddell Seal.**—Young, age four days.

35. **Adelie Penguin** (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) is the commonest of Antarctic penguins, and abounds in the known parts of the Antarctic regions. A large rookery was found at Cape Royds near the Winter Quarters. These birds move northwards at the end of March and return in October. The nests are made of stones and the eggs are laid in November. The average weight is eight to eleven pounds.

36. **Emperor Penguin** (*Aptenodytes forsteri*).—This is the largest of the penguin species, usually weighs sixty to ninety pounds, and have been found forty-two inches in height. It is essentially the penguin of the Far South, and becomes rarer towards the outskirts of the Antarctic regions. It is the only bird known that breeds in midwinter, building no nest, but carrying its solitary egg between the legs on its upturned feet.

37. **Gentoo Penguin** (*Pygoscelis papua*).—This species does not penetrate far into the Antarctic area. It is the most timid of the penguins. The nest is built of stones and a few feathers, and the eggs are laid in November. Average weight eleven pounds and twenty-two inches in height.
Exhibit

38. **King Penguin** (*Aptenodytes patagonicus*).—This is the second largest species of penguins. Average height thirty to thirty-six inches, and weigh from thirty to fifty pounds. Found only in the Sub-Antarctic area; like the Emperor lays only one egg, and carries it on its feet.

39. **King Penguin's Young.**—Age twenty-five days.

40. **McCormick Skuas** (*Machelestris maccormicki*).—These are the most aggressive of Antarctic birds, and during the breeding season of the penguins they continually hover over the rookeries ready to swoop down on any unprotected egg or chick. They also eagerly devour offal and dead carcasses. The nest is built of small stones and the two eggs are laid in December. Note the dead carcase of young penguin over which they are fighting.

(Specimens mounted and arranged by G. W. Pinfold, Naturalist, Prince of Wales Road, London.)

**EGGS.**

41. Royal Albatross.
42. King Penguin.
43. Adelie Penguins.
44. Skua Gulls.

**BIOLOGICAL EXHIBIT**

**Exhibit 45.**

1. Specimens of the life on the sea floor at Cape Royds up to a depth 60 fathoms. Each bottle is labelled with the name of the class to which the specimens belong; in all cases where possible names familiar to the general public have been used. This exhibit will include: Sea-urchins, Starfish, Worms, Polyzoa, Corals, Sea-slugs, Shell-fish and Seaweeds.
II. Flying Fish and Portuguese Men-of-war secured during the voyage of the “Nimrod” to New Zealand.

III. Lacustrine and Freshwater Animals and Plants.

IV. Lichens and Moss.

V. Sea Elephants’ teeth.

GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT 46. The rocks here shown have not yet been sectioned and examined sufficiently closely for all to be referred to particular types. The names given to them are therefore field names determined by their macroscopic characteristics, and may be subject to alteration.

I. Rocks in situ at Cape Royds:—
   (a) Types of kenyte.
   (b) Lava from a parasitic cone on Erebus.
   (c) Volcanic agglomerate also from a parasitic cone.
   (d) Volcanic ash and pumice (in situ), Mount Erebus lower slopes.
   (e) Samples from a raised beach 150 feet above sea level; the material consisting mainly of sponge spicules and containing many hundreds of small shells, polyzoons and fragments of serpulæ.

II. Rocks occurring as erratics at Cape Royds, and including Olivine Basalts, Trachyte (prob.), Kenyte tuffs and agglomerates, diorites, diabases, granites and quartzite (prob.).

III. A small selection of rocks from the Western Journey collections, including samples of Beacon Sandstones.

EXHIBIT 47. King Edward VII Land Postage Stamps specially printed for the Expedition.
PHOTOGRAPHS

These Photographs, which illustrate the course of the Expedition, have been selected from some thousands, taken by various members of the Expedition.

(The Photographs are strictly Copyright.)

EXHIBIT
1. "Nearly hidden by a South Pacific wave;" "Koonya" towing.
2. "The First Iceberg."
3. "Passing through Heavy Icebergs."
4. "Passing through Heavy Icebergs."
5. "The Great Ice Barrier." The Ice Barrier extends five hundred miles, rising to a height of two hundred and forty feet.
6. "Ice Field which prevented the Expedition reaching King Edward VII Land."
7. "The Dreadnought." An iceberg seven miles long and two hundred and forty feet high.
9. "Passage becoming more difficult."
10. "Heavy Pack Ice."
11. "Floe Ice."
12. "Looking for Winter Quarters."
13. "Entering the Bay in McMurdo Sound."
14. "McMurdo Sound." Lat. 77°23' S.
15. "Starting to unload Stores."
THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9.

Exhibit

16. "Hauling Stores over Ice Cliff."
17. "Stables in front of Hut (made from packing cases), Sledges and Stores."
21. "Starting the ascent."
22. "The object of the journey looms before them."
23. "Fumarole." Near the Crater of Erebus.
24. "The ascent accomplished for the first time in history."
27. "Penguins Mouling, before moving northward."
28. "The Last of the Adelie Penguins at Cape Barne before Winter."
29. "The Last of the Adelie Penguins at Cape Barne before Winter."
30. "Freezing-in of McMurdo Strait."
31. "Ice Flowers fronting Ice Foot."
32. "Ice Flowers."
34. "Cape Barne with Icebergs." Moonlight view from Cape Royds.
35. "Interior of Winter Quarters—Preparing Sledging."
36. "Interior of Winter Quarters—A Winter Amusement."
EXHIBIT
37. "Making Sledge Harness."
38. "Printing the *Aurora Australis.""
40. "A Group of the Ponies."
41. "'Merry,' born in the South."
42. "'Possum,' 'Gwen,' and 'Queenie.'"
43. "Puppies born during Winter."
44. "Puppies born during Winter."
45. "'Daisy'—A Proud Parent."
46. "Ice Cave."
47. "Icicles and Ice Cave."
48. "Ice Cave."
49. "Club-shaped Icicles."
50. "Snow Cornice."
51. "Ice Cave near Winter Quarters."
52. "Cave in Iceberg." Lamplight Photograph; lamp in foreground.
54. "Foot Stalactites."
56. Another View. Seals in foreground.
57. "The Antarctic Motor Garage."
58. "The Motor."
THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9.

EXHIBIT

60. “Laying a Depot with the Motor.”
61. “Commencement of Laying Depots to the South.”
62. “Western Party getting Sledge over Rough Ice.”
63. “Western Party carrying Sledge over Rocks.”
64. “Western Party leaving Winter Quarters.”
65. “Western Party leaving Winter Quarters.”
66. “Camp and Depot of Southern Supporting Party on Glacier Tongue.”
67. “Camp and Depot of Southern Supporting Party on Glacier Tongue.”
68. “Motor,” with Weddell seal and young in foreground.
69. “Collecting Specimens.”
70. “Weddell Seal in Blow Hole. Tent Island.”
71. “Weddell Seal in Blow Hole. Tent Island.”
72. “Killer Whale Diving.”
73. “Collecting Specimens. Tent Island.”
74. “A Group of Emperor Penguins.”
75. “A Friendly Visitor.”
76. “Arrival of Penguins at Winter Quarters—Building Nests.”
81. “J. Murray, Biologist, and Adelie chick.”
82. “Antarctic Gramophone Matinée.”
EXHIBIT

84. "Penguins Fighting."
85. "Adelie Penguin and Young."
86. "E. Joyce holding young seal."
87. "R. Priestley and A. E. Mackintosh."
88. "Looking for Return of Sledge Party."
89. "Sledging Tent for three men."
90. "J. Murray."
91. "Dr. Forbes Mackay, Surgeon."
92. "E. Joyce, Zoologist."
93. "Raymond Priestley, Geologist, before sledging."
94. "Raymond Priestley, Geologist, after sledging."
95. "Socks." The pony who, after surviving the rest of the ponies, met his fate by falling down a crevasse on the Southern Journey.
96. "Dogs Fighting."
97. "Dogs Fighting."

SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE PARTY.

98. "Starting for the Magnetic Pole."
99. "Camp under Snow Cliff." Professor David on right of tent.
100. "At the Magnetic Pole, 16th January, 1909: Dr. F. Mackay, Professor David, Douglas Mawson."
101. "The rescue of the Party at a critical moment."
THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9.

Exhibit

102. Microphotograph—“Antarctic Rotifer.”

103. Microphotograph—“Antarctic Water Bear.”

THE SOUTHERN PARTY.

104. “Four Ponies used on Southern Journey.”

105. “Mr. Shackleton and Ponies.”

106. “F. Wild before Sledging.”

107. “Arrival at Depot A.” The depot was laid in the spring.

108. “First Camp beyond Capt. Scott’s Farthest South—82° 21’ S.”

109. “Mt. Cloudmaker and Camp, 3,300 ft. above sea level on the great Southern Glacier.”

110. “Land at head of Glacier where Coal was found—lat. 85° S.” Steep icefalls necessitated relay journeys. Party returning to pick up sledge in distance.


114. “Nearing the End of the Journey.”

115. “Arrival on Ship after one hundred and twenty-six days and having travelled 1,728 miles. Wild, Shackleton, Marshall, Adams.”

116. “Shackleton.”

117. “Wild.”
Exhibit

118. "Adams."

119. "Arrival of 'Nimrod' at Cape Royds."

120. "Ship in Floe Ice."

121. "Ship in Floe Ice."

122. "News from Home."

123. "Sledging Party on Slopes of Mount Erebus in search of Mackintosh who was lost with the mails, but returned safely."

124. "Sledging Party on Slopes of Mount Erebus in search of Mackintosh."

125. "Sledging Party on Slopes of Mount Erebus in search of Mackintosh."

SOUTHERN DEPOT PARTY.

126. "The Start." Danger Slope on left where Vince lost his life during "Discovery" Expedition, 1901.

127. "On the Great Ice Barrier."

128. "Fast Travelling."

129. "Arrival at Depot left by 'Discovery,' 1902. Digging to ascertain depth of Snow-drift since 1902."

130. "Arrival at Depot left by 'Discovery,' 1902. Digging to ascertain depth of Snow-drift since 1902."

131. "Camp on Ice Barrier: Thick Weather."

132. "Resting."

133. "Building Bluff Depot for Southern Party."
THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9.

**Exhibit**

134. "‘Discovery’ Winter Quarters after eight years.” Notice Magnetic Hut.

135. "Conveying Stores to the ‘Nimrod’ from Cape Royds, Winter Quarters."

136. "B. ARMYTAGE after sledging on Western Journey."

137. "The Shore Party taken before the Winter."

Top Row: DAY, WILD, MARSHALL, BROCKLEHURST, ARMYTAGE.
Middle Row: JOYCE, ADAMS, SHACKLETON, DAVID, MARSTON.
Bottom Row: PRIESTLEY, MURRAY, ROBERTS.


139. "JOYCE, MACKINTOSH and MARSTON on the Great Ice Barrier."

140. "GEORGE MARSTON, Artist."

141. "Professor DAVID before Sledging."

142. "Professor DAVID after Sledging."

143. "An Ice Foot near Winter Quarters."

144. "Dog Team near Black Sand Beach.” Weddell seals in foreground.


146. "Homeward Bound."
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, PASTELS, ETCHINGS, &c.

By GEORGE MARSTON

Enquiries relating to sales of pictures to be addressed to the MANAGER

EXHIBIT

2. "Mid-winter at Cape Royds," shewing Aurora.
3. "Icebergs."
4. "Cavern under Iceberg."
5. "Western Mountains, Early Morning."
7. "JOYCE & DAY Skinning Seals."
9. "View of Western Mountains."
11. "Grey Day in McMurdo Sound."
12. Pastel—"Sunrise, Midday, Cape Bird."
14. Pastel—"Sunset."
15. "Inaccessible Island."
16. "Sunset and Moonrise."
17. "Moonlight over Half-frozen Sea."
18. Pastel—"Early Morning, from Hut door."
19. "PRIESTLEY Reading in his Cubicle."
THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-9.

Exhibit
20. Pastel—“June 29th, Midday.”
22. Water-colour—“Southern and Supporting Party Camping in Blizzard.”
23. “Homeward Bound—the Last Aurora.”
25. “Mawson mends his Mitts.”
26. Etching—“Erebus and Penguin Rookery.”
27. “In the Stables.”
28. Pastel—“Parsilenæ.”
29. Pastel of “Aurora.”
30. “David’s Cubicle (the Pawn Shop).”
31. “Sunset over Mount Discovery.”
32. Portrait of Prof. David.
33. Drawing of “Erebus.”
34. “First View of Erebus and Terror.”
35. “Outward Bound.”
36. “Camp, Midnight on Barrier.”
37. “Emperor Penguins.”
38. “Ship in Pack Ice, McMurdo Sound.”

All articles found to be placed in care of the Manager.
A REWARD OF TWENTY POUNDS

Will be given to anyone recovering and returning to us in good condition the Plasmon Biscuit Tin left by Commander SHACKLETON, C.V.O., near the South Pole on 9th January, 1909, “to mark the farthest point reached.”

It was just like these

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Lieutenant SHACKLETON reports that the Oils were "absolutely satisfactory."

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The small exhibit representing "N. & G." Cameras, should prove
especially interesting.

The majority of the Photographic record work of the Expedition, was
done with Cameras supplied by Messrs. Newman & Guardia, Ltd.

It is indeed interesting to note that the apparatus proved everything that
could be desired, and, in fact, all materials, including a large number of
"N. & G." plates are reported to have given entire satisfaction.

Those interested in Photography are cordially invited to visit the Show-
rooms of Messrs. Newman & Guardia, Ltd., at 17 and 18, Rathbone
Place, London, W., to view their latest productions, and also an exhibition
of Photographs taken by users of "N. & G." Cameras.

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