

## HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

No. 30.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK  
FOR 1887.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
1888.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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1888.

# NEW SERIES OF REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

No.	Colony.	Year.	Price.
1	Virgin Islands - -	1886	d.
2	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues.	"	1
3	Gambia - - -	"	2
4	Victoria - - -	"	1
5	New Zealand - - -	"	2½
6	Tobago - - -	1887	5
7	Gibraltar - - -	"	1
8	Gold Coast (Governor's visit to the Eastern Districts).	—	1
9	Heligoland - - -	1887	1
10	Natal - - -	"	1
11	Straits Settlements - -	"	1½
12	Gold Coast (Sanitary Reports).	—	1s. 4d.
13	Jamaica and Turks Islands	1887	2½
14	Newfoundland - -	1886	½
15	Grenada - - -	1887	1½
16	Trinidad - - -	"	1½
17	Bermuda - - -	"	1
18	St. Helena - - -	"	½
19	Barbados - - -	"	1
20	Lagos (Sanitary Report) -	"	1
21	Bahamas - - -	"	1
22	Labuan - - -	"	½
23	Malta - - -	"	1½
24	Straits (Penang and Malacca)	"	3
25	St. Vincent - - -	"	½
26	Sierra Leone (Report on Medical Department).	"	1
27	Leeward Islands - -	"	3½
28	British Guiana - - -	"	2
29	Western Australia - -	"	½

## No. 30. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[For previous reports see 1886 [C.—5239]; 1885 [C.—4842]; 1884 [C.—4583]; 1883 [C.—4404]; 1881 [C.—4015]; 1880 [C.—3218].]

Governor KERR to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
MY LORD, June 12, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1887, with the following report thereon:—

### Taxes and Duties.

There was no alteration during 1887.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1887 was 8,963*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, or 961*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* more than the estimated amount, which was 8,002*l.*

The excess under the several heads was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - -	474	9	8
Rents, exclusive of land - -	44	4	0
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court -	19	18	0
Land revenue - - -	15	12	10
Postage - - -	75	4	0
Miscellaneous receipts - -	12	6	0
Auction duty - - -	27	17	0
Sale of Crown lands - - -	321	0	0

Under the following heads there were deficiencies in the estimated receipts:—

	£	s.	d.
Licenses - - -	5	8	0
Sale of Government property -	23	11	8
Interest on investments - -	0	6	7

No aid was received from Imperial funds.

The expenditure in 1887 was 9,128*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, or 357*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* less than the estimated amount, which, inclusive of a supplemental vote of 860*l.* for public works, transport, and medical stores, was 9,410*l.*



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December 1887, inclusive of cash in the Colonial chest (2,227*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*), and in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies (1,850*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*), was 6,326*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

This balance includes 2,000*l.*, which has been invested in Colonial securities on account of land sales and 1,000*l.* on account of surplus funds; the gross interest on these investments amounts to 107*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* annually.

*There is no Public Debt.*

*Public Works.*

There was an unusually large expenditure on the roads and drains of Stanley, amounting, inclusive of the purchase and freight of drain pipes, lime, cement, and paving tiles, to 740*l.*

An old storehouse was converted into a school-house, to replace that which was destroyed by the peat-slip in June 1886, at a cost of 130*l.* The parsonage, one of the oldest wooden buildings in the Settlement, was put in complete repair, including new roofing, at a cost of 138*l.* Materials were procured for fencing in the dockyard and the Government garden, at a cost, including freight, of 210*l.* Rooms were fitted up in the Government offices for a post office and a printing office, and repairs were made to the gaol, the police guard-room, the barracks, the Government House and offices, and to several of the cottages used as police quarters, or rented out at a total cost of 90*l.* An excavation was commenced for enlarging and improving the public reservoir, a cutting was made from the reservoir to a spring in the suburbs of Stanley, and an iron pipe laid for conveying the spring water to the reservoir at a cost of 188*l.*, exclusive of the value of the pipes, which were already in store. The aggregate cost of the foregoing works was 1,496*l.*, to which must be added the cost of peat cutting, of tools and implements, and of some furniture for the Government House, part of a supply voted and sanctioned in 1886, but by delay in shipment included in the account for 1887, bringing up the total expenditure under the head of Public Works to 1,780*l.*

*Legislation.*

Four Ordinances were passed in 1887:—

No. 1.—“An Ordinance to enable aliens to hold and dispose of land in the Falkland Islands.”

This Ordinance was passed on the 20th January, and was confirmed and allowed on the 18th of March following. It contains certain provisions of a retrospective nature, having reference to property previously acquired in Stanley by an alien.

No. 2.—“An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886.”

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

This Ordinance was passed on the 12th of September, and was confirmed and allowed on the 11th of November following. The object of the Ordinance was to sanction excess of actual over estimated expenditure under several heads in the accounts of the years to which it refers.

No. 3.—“An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1888.”

This Ordinance was passed on the 12th of September, and received the Royal Assent on the 12th of November following.

No. 4.—“An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1887.”

This Ordinance was passed on the 15th of December for the purpose of making provision for services insufficiently provided for by the Appropriation Ordinance for 1887.

*Legislative Council.*

Mr. J. M. Dean, senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, left the Colony on the 12th of March on leave of absence for 12 months.

*Civil Establishment.*

Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks, Colonial Secretary, and Police Magistrate, was absent from the Colony on leave throughout the year. The duties of Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Coroner, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Police Magistrate were performed by Mr. H. B. L. Jameson, the Government Clerk. The duties of Government Clerk, Shipping Master, Registrar General, Registrar of Courts, Receiver of Wrecks, and Clerk of Councils were performed by Mr. Mark Kerr, Private Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. B. T. Henston, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who has been appointed a Medical Officer in Western Australia, continued on leave of absence from this Colony, and received half salary to the 31st of January, when his service expired. Mr. Henston's duties were principally in connexion with the district in the possession of the Falkland Islands Company, who have since employed a surgeon at their own expense, thus rendering the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, in succession to Mr. Henston unnecessary.

Mr. A. T. Anderson, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who was stationed on West Falkland Island, died on the 20th of May and the appointment remained vacant during the rest of the year.

*Pensions.*

There was no change under this head. The annual charge for pensions continued to be 235*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.*Population.*

There were 61 births during 1887, of which number 34 were males and 27 were females.

There were 11 marriages.

Eighteen deaths were registered, of which 12 were males and six were females.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Infantile diseases	-	-	-	-	4
Accidental deaths	-	-	-	-	3
Paralysis	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	-	18

The health of the population was, as usual, good throughout the year.

Of the 18 deaths registered, two were Fuegian Indians, who died at the Keppel Island Mission Station of a form of lung disease, to which these people are peculiarly liable, and three were mariners in vessels casually arriving at Stanley, so that there were only 13 deaths amongst the resident population. Of these, six were in Stanley and seven in other parts of the Colony.

The following report from the Colonial Surgeon applies only to Stanley to which his practice is confined:—

*The Colonial Surgeon to the Colonial Secretary.*

"Sir,

"I have the honour to furnish a report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, on the sanitary condition of Stanley for the year 1887.

"I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the great increase of population—it being nearly double what it was when I arrived in this Colony in 1879—the death rate from preventable diseases is low; a few sporadic cases of enteric fever of a mild type, the usual number of cases of febrilla, catarrh, coryza, varicella, and rheumatism.

"It is rather unfortunate that a very large number of persons, both children and adults, suffer from a severe form of tonsillitis, but in many cases it can be traced to a scrofulous origin.

"On the whole the Settlement may be congratulated on its healthy state.

"I have, &c.

"SAMUEL HAMILTON,  
"Colonial Surgeon."

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

The number of the population, which was assumed to be 1,800 on the 31st of December 1886, was increased to 1,843 on the 31st of December 1887, by the excess of births over deaths.

*Education.*

The Colonial Chaplain, who performs the duties of School Inspector, made the following report:—

*Education Report, Falkland Islands, 1887.*

"The number of children on the rolls in the Government infant and senior schools, Stanley, during the year were 92 and 95 respectively.

"The average attendance was 65 and 70 respectively, thus showing a slight improvement over the previous year.

"I had not the opportunity of visiting this year the only other school in the islands, viz., the Falkland Islands Company's school at Darwin, but I believe it was continued as usual.

"The Penny Savings Bank connected with the Government schools continued its operations; at the close of the year there were 88 depositors, and 582*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* due to them.

"I again venture to call his Excellency the Governor's attention to the following:—

"*First.*—That there are many children in Stanley of school age who seldom or never enter the schools and are receiving no education at home; this will continue through the neglect of their parents until education is made compulsory.

"*Second.*—That as the children attending the infant school vary very much in age—from 5 to 13 years of age—proper attention cannot be given to them by the infant schoolmistress and her assistant during the summer months, when the attendance has at times reached 90 children. Consequently, during the summers of 1886 and 1887 a second assistant was paid by private subscription.

"*Third.*—The state of education in the country parts of the islands is deplorable, nothing whatever having been done during the year either by Government or the lessees of Crown lands towards the education of the children scattered throughout the islands, with the exception of the school established in Darwin by the Falkland Islands Company, where the few children resident in Darwin receive instruction.

"(Signed) LOWTHER E. BRANDON,  
"Government School Inspector."

*Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports in 1887 was 66,785*l.* In 1886 it was 73,602*l.*, and in 1885 it was 48,314*l.*



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

The value of the exports in 1887 was 107,995*l*. In 1886 it was 108,946*l*, and in 1885 it was 97,846*l*.

The following table represents the relative value of the several articles of export during the six years ending with 1887 :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool - - - -	57,055	68,313	74,062	82,113	72,098	80,066
Tallow - - - -	10,120	8,735	13,314	3,360	3,040	4,475
Sheep skins - - -	3,893	4,345	5,080	5,125	3,813	5,039
Hides - - - -	4,819	2,775	4,242	4,727	1,850	515
Old metal - - - -	339	306	196	350	—	70
Sealskins - - - -	—	—	101	—	—	12
Seal oil - - - -	—	—	125	—	—	—
Hair, bones, and bone ash -	20	118	62	93	8	—
Live sheep - - - -	—	2,400	2,720	2,078	10,949	3,314
Live horses - - - -	—	—	150	—	—	—
Frozen mutton - - - -	—	—	—	—	15,070	13,882
Live geese - - - -	—	—	—	—	18	—
Specie - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	623
Total - - - -	70,840	80,992	101,338	97,846	108,940	107,995

*Shipping.*

Thirty-five sailing vessels arrived in the Colony in 1887; the tonnage of the whole was 21,535; and the crews numbered 525. Of these, only 18 were engaged in the trade of the Colony, and they arrived at the following places :—

Port Stanley	-	-	-	9
San Carlos (East Island)	-	-	-	1
Port Howard (West Island)	-	-	-	1
Roy Cove	„	-	-	1
West Point	„	-	-	1
Hill Cove	„	-	-	1
Shallow Bay	„	-	-	2
Pebble Island	-	-	-	1
Weddell Island	-	-	-	1

Of the remaining 17, two were yachts visiting the islands on their respective voyages, seven vessels called for provisions and water or for medical assistance. One vessel put in because her cargo of coal was heated and sailed again as soon as the danger was overcome, and seven vessels arrived in distress, having been more or less damaged by furious gales encountered in the passage round Cape Horn. They were all repaired and proceeded on their respective voyages.

The Kosmos Company's steamers arrived regularly with the monthly mails, and two extra steamers of that line called for coal.

## HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

FALKLAND-  
ISLANDS.

The steamship "Selebria" took two cargoes of frozen mutton and other goods for London, and the steamship "Granville" brought out supplies to the stations on the West Falkland and adjacent islands, and took a full cargo of wool from thence without coming to Port Stanley.

Her Majesty's ships "Ready," "Swallow," and "Watchful" visited the islands during the close season of the seal fishery, and the United States ship of war "Juanita" visited Port Stanley in January on her way to the Pacific. The American yacht "Brunhilde" with her owner, Mr. J. J. Phelps, called at Port Stanley on her return to New York from a voyage round the world, and Captain Dewar's yacht, the "Nyanza," of the Royal Yacht Squadron, also visited the islands on her way to the Pacific and Australia.

*Criminal Statistics.*

These are happily very scanty and unimportant.

There was only one conviction in the Supreme Court during the year. The case was a criminal prosecution for libel.

Thirty-seven persons were summarily convicted before the police magistrate. Of these 30 were punished by fines, and seven by peremptory imprisonment. Those who were imprisoned were refractory seamen.

*Climate.*

I am indebted to Mr. Cobb, of the Falkland Islands Company, for the following meteorological information :—

	Temperature.			Humidity (Saturation = 100).	Rain.		Average Cloud (Overcast = 10).
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.		Inches.	Days.	
January - - -	62.8	36.2	50.0	83	4.36	24	7.6
February - - -	60.8	37.3	52.1	81	2.24	16	5.8
March - - -	62.7	33.4	49.8	85	1.82	18	6.1
April - - -	50.9	31.7	43.4	90	2.23	21	6.7
May - - -	48.0	30.6	41.3	91	2.18	21	7.0
June - - -	45.0	17.0	34.0	93	3.89	25	7.4
July - - -	44.2	20.2	37.5	95	1.05	20	7.1
August - - -	40.8	21.8	31.0	90	2.68	25	7.3
September - - -	49.0	20.8	36.2	86	1.40	21	8.3
October - - -	62.2	29.6	43.3	82	1.18	12	7.0
November - - -	60.5	35.3	48.5	79	1.05	12	7.0
December - - -	60.1	34.1	40.7	75	3.37	19	6.6
Totals and Means -	—	—	43.4	86	28.24	234	7.0

## FORCE OF WIND.

Stormy	-	-	68 days.	Moderate breeze	-	75 days.
Strong breeze	-	-	70 "	Light breeze	-	113 "
Fresh breeze	-	-	39 "	Calm	-	0 "

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FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

*General Remarks.*

The winter of 1887 was unusually long, and from the lateness of the spring and consequent insufficiency of herbage the ewes were so poor at the lambing season that numbers of the lambs perished; the increase of the flocks during the year was therefore far below the average, but in all other respects the prosperity of the Colony has continued to advance, and the loss of sheep from the disease to which, since 1884, they have been liable in the shearing and clipping season was far less in 1887 than in the three previous years.

The failure of the Frozen Meat Company is much to be regretted. The Company's chartered steamer "Selebria" took two cargoes to London in 1887, after which, from financial causes, the operations of the company ceased. It is said that the enterprise was conducted with unnecessary expense, and it is hoped that more prudent and economical arrangements will lead to the entire success of a renewal of this valuable addition to the exports of the Colony. Meanwhile, as most of the sheep-stations are not yet fully stocked, the prosperity of the sheep farmers will not be affected by the temporary cessation of the exportation of frozen meat.

The exportation of ewes to the new settlements in the Argentine and Chilian territories was not so great in 1887 as in 1886, but higher than in the three previous years. This branch of export is likely to be continued for, perhaps, a couple of years longer, after which it is probable that the demand will have ceased.

The peace of the Colony was undisturbed during the year, the gaol was closed for 240 days, and was only occupied during the other 125 days by naval prisoners undergoing punishment on warrants signed by officers commanding Her Majesty's ships on the station, and for 14 days of the same period by some refractory seamen committed, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, on the complaint of the ship master. No resident in the Colony suffered imprisonment.

The financial condition of the Colony continued to be most satisfactory.

The revenue amounted to 8,963*l.*, and the expenditure to 9,128*l.* The slight excess of expenditure over revenue was caused by an unusual outlay on public works, and made no appreciable difference in the large accumulated balance in hand, which amounted at the end of the year to 6,326*l.* Of this balance 3,000*l.* continues invested in Guaranteed Colonial Stock and yields interest at the rate of 107*l.* a year.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

The celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee was observed in this, as in all other parts of her dominions, with every manifestation of loyalty and affection.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (Signed) T. KERR,  
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Governor.  
&c. &c.



LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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No. 54.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK  
FOR 1888.

(In continuation of Colonial Possessions Report No. 30.)

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
June 1889.*

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1889.

C.—5620.—12.]



# NEW SERIES OF REPORTS.

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No.	Colony.	Year.
5	New Zealand - - - - -	1886
6	Tobago - - - - -	1887
7	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
8	Gold Coast (Governor's Visit to the Eastern Districts)	1888
9	Heligoland - - - - -	1887
10	Natal - - - - -	"
11	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
12	Gold Coast (Sanitary Reports, 1886 and 1887)	"
13	Jamaica and Turk's Islands - - - - -	1887
14	Newfoundland - - - - -	1886
15	Grenada - - - - -	1887
16	Trinidad - - - - -	"
17	Bermuda - - - - -	"
18	St. Helena - - - - -	"
19	Barbados - - - - -	"
20	Lagos (Sanitary Report for 1887) - - - - -	"
21	Bahamas - - - - -	"
22	Labuan - - - - -	"
23	Malta - - - - -	"
24	Straits (Penang and Malacca) - - - - -	"
25	St. Vincent - - - - -	"
26	Sierra Leone (Report on Medical Department)	"
27	Leeward Islands - - - - -	"
28	British Guiana - - - - -	"
29	Western Australia - - - - -	"
30	Falkland Islands - - - - -	"
31	Basutoland - - - - -	"
32	St. Lucia - - - - -	"
33	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
34	Fiji - - - - -	"
35	British Honduras - - - - -	"
36	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues - - - - -	"
37	Ceylon - - - - -	"
38	British New Guinea - - - - -	"
39	British Guiana - - - - -	1884 and
40	Lagos (Western District) - - - - -	1885
41	Gambia - - - - -	1888
42	Sierra Leone - - - - -	1887
43	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	"
44	Victoria - - - - -	"
45	New Guinea - - - - -	"
46	Newfoundland - - - - -	"
47	New Zealand - - - - -	"
48	Heligoland - - - - -	"
49	Gibraltar - - - - -	1888
50	Bermuda - - - - -	"
51	Trinidad - - - - -	"
52	Turks Islands - - - - -	"
53	Jamaica (Coolie Immigration) - - - - -	"

## No. 54.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor KERR to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
March 30, 1889.

MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1888, with the following report thereon:—

#### Taxes and Duties.

There was no alteration during 1888.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1888 was 8,951*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, being 236*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* in excess of the estimated amount, which was 8,715*l.*

The excess under the several heads was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Licenses - - - - -	-	60	4 0
Rents, exclusive of land - - - - -	-	8	14 2
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court and office - - - - -	-	575	11 6
Land revenue - - - - -	-	24	13 10
Sale of Crown lands - - - - -	-	346	0 0
Interest on investments - - - - -	-	0	2 6

The deficiencies were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - - -	-	683	10 1
Sale of Government property - - - - -	-	10	18 2
Postage - - - - -	-	48	7 3
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	-	25	5 9
Auction duty - - - - -	-	10	14 5

There was no aid received from Imperial funds.

The expenditure in 1888 was 8,818*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, or 419*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* less than the estimated amount, which, inclusive of a supplemental vote of 792*l.* for establishments, revenue services, works and buildings, and interest, was 9,238*l.*

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December 1888, inclusive of cash in the Colonial chest, 2,430*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1,524*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, was 6,497*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS.

This balance includes 2,000*l.*, which has been invested in Colonial securities on account of land sales and 1,000*l.* on account of surplus funds. The interest on these investments amounted in 1888 to 105*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The uninvested balance on the 31st of December 1888 was 3,497*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

*There is no Public Debt.*

#### *Public Works.*

During the year 1888 the roads, streets, and drains in the town of Stanley were considerably extended and improved. Hebe Street and part of the Fitzroy Road, which had previously existed only in name, were formed and drained at a cost of 180*l.* A new road for the use of the inhabitants in carting peat from the western suburb and for a frontage to the adjacent land (which was sold during the year) was constructed and drained at a cost of 70*l.* The Barrack Road, Reservoir Road, and John Street were extensively repaired, and partial repairs were also made to other streets and drains in Stanley at a cost of 194*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, bringing up the total outlay on roads, streets, and drains to 444*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The re-construction of the reservoir, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed, the land round the spring in the suburbs was enclosed by a substantial fence, pipes were laid for the delivery of water to shipping, and a pump was connected with the reservoir for the use of the inhabitants, at a total cost of 218*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Repairs and extensions of the sea-wall, the importation of a tramway with suitable waggons, a pile-driver, and other accessories for the improvement of the dockyard jetty, and for connecting it with the Customs store, cost 242*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The fences of the dockyard, the paddock, and the Government Garden were renewed at a cost of 148*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The repairs of the court-house, barracks, infant school, the rebuilding of some of the Government House chimneys, as well as repairs almost amounting to re-construction of the gaol, which were only partially effected in 1888, cost 393*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, making, inclusive of 40*l.* for cutting peat, which is a sub-head in the estimate for Public Works, a total sum of 1,488*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

#### *Legislation.*

Seven Ordinances were passed in 1888:—

No. 1.—An Ordinance to establish a Government Savings Bank.

This Ordinance was passed on the 20th of January; it received the Royal Assent on the 10th of March and came into operation on the 2nd of April following.

No. 2.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1887.

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This Ordinance was passed on the 10th of March, and received the Royal Assent on 10th of May following.

No. 3.—An Ordinance to prevent and punish the issue and use of imitation postage stamps.

This Ordinance was passed on the 12th of May, and received the Royal Assent on the 3rd of July following.

No. 4.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1888.

This Ordinance was passed on the 17th of September, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd of November following.

No. 5.—An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1889.

This Ordinance was passed on the 17th of September, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd of November following.

No. 6.—An Ordinance to make provision for enlarging the cemetery in the town of Stanley, and for the appointment of a Burial Board.

This Ordinance was passed on the 17th of September, and was on the same day transmitted to be submitted for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance. It was returned for the purpose of being amended, and it did not come into operation during the year.

No. 7.—An Ordinance for incorporating the Stanley Assembly Room Company, established in the Falkland Islands, with limited liability.

This Ordinance was passed on the 17th of September, and received the Royal Assent on the 8th of December following.

#### *Legislative Council.*

Mr. George Markham Dean, who was the senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, died at sea while returning to the Colony from leave of absence on the 1st of April.

Mr. John James Felton was appointed a member of the Legislative Council on the 16th of July while absent in England, and did not take his seat during the year.

Mr. F. E. Cobb was absent on leave from the 19th of March to the end of the year.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Police Magistrate, &c., returned to the Colony from leave of absence on the 17th of February, prior to which the duties of his several offices were performed by Mr. H. B. L. Jameson, Government Clerk, and Mr. Mark Kerr, the Governor's Private Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Joseph Going was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon on the 29th of February, in the place of Mr. A. T. Anderson, who died on the 20th May 1887. Mr. Going arrived in the Colony and assumed his duties on the 15th of April, when he was appointed Coroner for the West Falkland and adjacent islands, a Justice of the Peace, and Assistant Collector of Customs.



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The Reverend Patrick Joseph Diamond, a Roman Catholic Priest, arrived in the Colony on the 19th of April, to succeed the Reverend James Foran as Roman Catholic Priest in this Colony.

Miss F. M. Prior was appointed an assistant teacher in the infant school on the 1st of March, in the place of Miss E. Elmer, deceased.

Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. H. B. L. Jameson, Government Clerk, were appointed on the 2nd of April to be respectively treasurer and clerk of the Government Savings Bank, with salaries at the rate of 50*l.* per annum for the treasurer, and 30*l.* per annum for the clerk.

The office of Shipping Master, payable by fees averaging 30*l.* per annum, was transferred from Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks to Mr. H. B. L. Jameson, Mr. Brooks receiving an addition of 30*l.* a year to his salary in compensation for loss of fees.

#### *Pensions.*

There was no change under this head. The annual charge for pensions continued to be 235*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

#### *Population.*

There were 75 births during 1888, of which number 43 were males and 32 were females.

There were 11 marriages.

Twenty-eight deaths were registered, of which number 12 were males and 16 were females.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Old age	-	-	-	-	1
Debility	-	-	-	-	1
Inanition (infant)	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	4
Syncope	-	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	-	1
Inflammation of the brain	-	-	-	-	1
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	4
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	5
Cancer	-	-	-	-	1
Spinal sclerosis	-	-	-	-	1
Typho gastritis	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1
Hepatic cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	1
Tabes mesenterica	-	-	-	-	1
Childbirth	-	-	-	-	1
Murdered	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	28

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There was an unusual prevalence of illness in Stanley during the winter.

In June the severity of the weather was reported by the Colonial Surgeon to have been the cause of much suffering from bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, and rheumatism, and to have largely augmented infantile diseases. In August there was a severe and alarming epidemic of measles in Stanley, from which about one third of the inhabitants of the town suffered. There were no deaths from the disease, which did not spread beyond the limits of the Settlement, and although two persons crossed over to the West Falkland Island while affected by it, only one other case occurred in that part of the Colony.

The following report of the Colonial Surgeon applies only to Stanley, beyond which his practice does not extend:—

#### *The Colonial Surgeon to the Colonial Secretary.*

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the Annual Medical Report on the sanitary condition of Stanley for the year ending December 31st, 1888.

"The month of June was ushered in with much severity, consequently a great number of people suffered from bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, febrilla, and rheumatism, and the diseases peculiar to childhood largely augmented. The latter end of August we had an epidemic of measles, which spread rapidly and increased in severity until it assumed an alarming character, nearly every house in the Settlement being visited by the malady. It steadily continued its course, taxing my exertions to the uttermost, until nearly every child and a large number of adults had suffered from its effects.

"It was not until late in the month of October when it showed visible signs of abatement. I may add that this disease was not endemic, and certainly was imported into the Settlement.

"Since the decline of measles the Settlement is in a tolerably healthy state, very few diseases of a preventable nature existing. The recent epidemic has in many instances left the usual sequelæ behind in the form of phthisis, nephritis, &c.

"I have, &c.

"S. HAMILTON, F.R.C.S., M.C.P."

The following report from the Assistant Colonial Surgeon is almost too long for insertion here, although I have somewhat condensed it in form and detail; but as it is the only statement which has hitherto been prepared respecting the condition of the population in that important portion of the Colony, I have been unwilling to omit it.



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*The Assistant Colonial Surgeon to the Colonial Secretary.*

"SIR,

"IN order to render the subject simpler, I have in this report described the sanitary condition of each Settlement first, and then added some remarks as to the general condition of health of the people living in these parts.

1. *East Fox Bay.*

"Has three houses at the Settlement, and four detached shepherds' houses. Population 29; one birth (stillborn), two deaths from phthisis, one case of infectious disease (measles, brought from Stanley, did not spread).

2. *West Fox Bay.*

"Has two houses at the Settlement, and three detached houses. Population 20; one birth, one death (paralysis), no infectious disease, two cases of diarrhoea.

3. *Spring Point.*

"Has two houses at the Settlement, and two detached houses. Population 10; no births, deaths, or disease.

4. *Weddell Island.*

"Has two houses at the Settlement. Population 15; one birth, no deaths, no disease.

5. *Beaver Island.*

"Has three houses. Population 17; one birth, no deaths, no disease.

6. *New Island.*

"No particulars as to number of houses or inhabitants; no births, deaths, or disease.

7. *Carcass Island.*

"No information, except that no infectious disease has occurred during the year.

8. *Port Stephens.*

"Has four houses at the Settlement, and eight detached houses. Population 39; no births or deaths, and no disease.

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9. *Chartres River.*

"Has two houses at the Settlement; and two detached houses. Population 19; no births or deaths, and no disease except a few cases of diarrhoea.

10. *Roy Cove.*

"Has four houses at the Settlement, and four detached houses. Population 53; four births, one death (tubercular meningitis), two cases of sore throat, due most likely to infection.

11. *Hill Cove and Shallow Bay.*

"There are six houses at the Settlements, and three detached houses. Population 41; one birth, no deaths, two cases of measles, one imported from Stanley, the other caught from that. Diarrhoea very prevalent and severe (one child nearly died at Main Point), epidemic nasal catarrh constantly present.

12. *Saunders Island.*

"Has four houses. Population 15; no births or deaths, and no disease.

13. *Keppel Island (Mission Station).*

"Population, 4 whites and 20 Fuegians; no births or deaths. Epidemic catarrh of air passages prevalent. Fuegians well cared for, well clothed, and well nourished; more intelligent than usually supposed. Riddled, however, with strumous and tubercular disease. The majority after living at Keppel a few years break down, presenting the well-marked features of tubercular phthisis. I cannot find evidence of any white man contracting phthisis in this island, although in constant contact with phthisical subjects.

14. *Port Howard.*

"Has seven houses at the Settlement, and five detached houses. Population 42; two births, one death, no infectious disease, diarrhoea prevalent.

"At all the stations and houses the water supply is ample and, with few exceptions, very good.

"Earth-closets are universally used, and the excreta applied as manure.

"General remarks on the whole district:—

"Diet. The most general articles of diet are mutton and bread, and excessive quantities of tea and coffee. The most common kinds of vegetables are dried beans and rice. In the summer fresh milk and butter can be obtained, but this is not the case in winter. Then tinned milk and tinned butter are used; the former, as is well



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known, contains an excessive amount of sugar, and is by no means a substitute for milk. The tinned butter comes from Denmark, as to its quality I can say nothing, but more cows suffer from tubercular disease in Denmark than in any other country in Europe.

"A large amount of the hot sauces are used out here, which is decidedly bad. The cooking is badly done; the meat and bread are thus served up in their most indigestible forms. Regular, well cooked meals, so essential to the ultimate well-being of a people, are characterised by their absence. All the people are well clothed. There is no overcrowding. As to the amount of alcohol consumed, it may be said to be at a minimum; this is not due to the spread of temperance, but to the most excellent rule made by the farmers of only allowing the workpeople to have a non-intoxicating amount. Another unmitigated blessing is the absence of drinking shops.

"With regard to the children born in this district, they are certainly below the ordinary standard. The rising generation are distinguished by their weedy growth, their narrow rachitic looking chests, their flabby muscles, their coarse scaly skins, their dry uncertain-coloured hair, their slowly contracting and generally dilated condition of pupils, &c. Most of the children suffer from constipation and other disturbances of their alimentary tracks. Their teeth also decay early. I have not seen any cases of congenital syphilis.

"There is no lunacy or idiotcy. No epilepsy nor hysteria. I have seen no pneumonia or acute cardiac affections.

"The houses, with one or two exceptions, are built of wood, with iron roofs and stone chimneys. There is no definite system of drainage; there are, however, no cesspools. The houses are for the most part built on piles, and consist of a ground floor and one storey. No cellars. Peat is used for firing with few exceptions. A shepherd's house consists generally of four fairly sized rooms.

"I have, &c.

"J. A. GOING,

"Assistant Colonial Surgeon."

The number of the population, which on the 31st of December 1887, was assumed to be 1,843, was increased during 1888 by 47, being the excess of births over deaths, and may therefore be (approximately) stated as 1,890 on the 31st of December 1888.

*Education.*

The Report of the Colonial Chaplain, as School Inspector, is as follows:—

*Education Report for 1888.*

The number of children under 15 years of age in the Falkland Islands is, as nearly as I can compute, 600, distributed thus: 300 in Stanley, 150 in the Falkland Islands Company's "camp," and 150 throughout the rest of the islands.

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During the year 1888 the usual routine of school work, as approved by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, was carried out in the Government schools in Stanley.

But in the latter part of the year an epidemic of measles raged with peculiar virulence among the inhabitants of the Settlement, both children as well as adults. In consequence, the senior school was closed from September 18th to November 5th, and the infant school from September 6th to November 5th.

The number of children on the rolls and the average attendance was as follows:—

*Senior School.*

Boys on the roll	-	-	-	-	47
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	36
Girls on the roll	-	-	-	-	48
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	28

*Infant School.*

Boys on the roll	-	-	-	-	46
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	26
Girls on the roll	-	-	-	-	63
Average attendance	-	-	-	-	29

There is still an average of 25 children who attend so irregularly, only now and again at long intervals, that practically they are receiving no instruction.

The children's Penny Savings Bank has continued its operations during the year.

	£	s.	d.
Deposited in 1888	-	-	197 5 5
Withdrawn	-	-	304 19 4
Balance in Government Savings Bank, December 31st, 1888	-	-	484 4 9

Several depositors withdrew their deposits to open accounts in the Government Savings Bank.

The Falkland Islands Company's school in Darwin was closed during the greatest part of the year through the absence of the schoolmaster at home on leave.

When visiting the West Falkland Island and six of the small adjacent islands in October and November 1888 I examined 50 children, all of whom were receiving some instruction from their parents, but in many instances it is but little that they can do, owing to the defective education of the parents themselves.



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Nothing has been done either by the Colonial Government or the sheep farmers to promote the education of the children of employes in the "camp," with the exception of the Falkland Islands Company, whose school at Darwin was, however, closed for the greater part of the year, in any case a very small percentage of the children in their "camp" is within reach of the school, the settlement of families in Darwin being discouraged.

I most respectfully recommend:—

1st. That education be made compulsory in Stanley.

2nd. That an additional grant be made to the schools—

(a.) Of 18*l.* per annum for a sewing mistress to instruct the girls attending the senior school in sewing. A sewing mistress was paid for some time by subscription raised by the schoolmaster, but the matter has fallen through and there is now no instruction given in sewing.

(b.) Of 6*l.* per annum for a junior assistant in the infant school during the six summer months. Many camp children come into Stanley while their fathers are out of work, these backward children are sent to the infant school and cannot receive requisite attention when there is an average attendance of between 70 and 80 children, which takes place from October to March both inclusive.

3rd. That inquiries be made in other older Colonies with, like the Falkland Islands, a scattered country population as to what steps are taken for the education of the children in country districts.

4th. That some regulations should be drawn up by which, under certain conditions, the payment of school fees might not be required from (a) widows; (b) women deserted by their husbands; (c) fathers who are incapable of working; (d) fathers who are out of work; and (e) fathers who at much expense board their children in Stanley for their education.

I have paid yearly several pounds out of my own pocket as school fees for some of the poorer children.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,  
Government School Inspector.

#### Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports in 1888 was 54,008*l.*, in 1887 it was 66,785*l.*, and in 1886 it was 73,602*l.*

The value of the exports in 1888 was 88,743*l.*, in 1887 it was 107,995*l.*, and in 1886 it was 108,946*l.*

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The following table represents the relative value of the several articles of export during the six years ending with 1888.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Wool - - - -	£ 68,313	£ 74,025	£ 82,113	£ 72,098	£ 80,065	£ -
Tallow - - - -	8,735	13,313	3,360	3,040	4,475	2,709
Sheep skins - - -	4,345	5,680	5,125	3,813	5,030	5,032
Hides - - - -	2,775	4,242	4,727	1,850	515	906
Old metal - - - -	300	196	350	—	70	—
Sealskins - - - -	—	191	—	—	12	388
Seal oil - - - -	—	125	—	—	—	—
Hair, bones, &c. - -	118	62	93	8	—	20
Live sheep - - -	2,400	2,720	2,078	10,949	3,314	1,118
Live horses - - -	—	150	—	—	—	—
Frozen mutton - - -	—	—	—	15,070	13,882	—
Live geese - - - -	—	—	—	18	—	—
Specie - - - -	—	—	—	—	823	675
(Sheep dip - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	205
Imports re-exported. Groceries and oilman's stores - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	16
Timber and building materials - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	25
Malt liquor - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	5
Empty bags - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	72
Total - - - -	86,992	101,338	97,846	109,946	107,005	88,743

#### Shipping.

Twenty-one sailing vessels arrived in the Colony in 1888. The tonnage of the whole was 8,132, and the crews numbered 264.

Of these, 13 were engaged in the trade of the Colony, and they arrived at the following places:—

Port Stanley -	-	-	-	-	7
Beaver Island -	-	-	-	-	1
Roy Cove -	-	-	-	-	2
San Carlos -	-	-	-	-	1
Teal Inlet -	-	-	-	-	1
Shallow Bay -	-	-	-	-	1

Of the remaining eight, one came to land a seaman disabled by a fall from aloft. Three were in want of provisions and water, and four had been damaged by storms at sea. The disabled vessels were repaired and proceeded on their voyages.

Fourteen steamships of the Kosmos line arrived during the year, twelve of them in accordance with the mail contract, and two extra vessels for cargo.



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The steamer "Nithsdale" from London brought out stores for several sheep-farming stations on the East and West Islands, and took a full cargo for London without coming to Port Stanley.

Her Majesty's ships "Ruby," "Swallow," and "Flamingo," of the South-East Coast of America squadron, visited the islands during the close time of the seal-fishery, and H.M.S. "Diamond" called at Stanley on her homeward voyage from Australia.

#### *Criminal Statistics.*

There was no case for trial in the Supreme Court during the year.

Twenty-nine persons were summarily convicted by the Police Magistrate during the year. Of these, one was bound over to keep the peace, 19 were punished by fines, and nine were peremptorily imprisoned for short periods, the latter being refractory seamen, for offences under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

No inhabitant of the Colony suffered imprisonment, and the gaol was empty for nearly the whole of the year.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 11th of February on the body of a seaman who was found dying and unconscious on one of the jetties in Stanley during the previous night, with fatal injuries on the head. A verdict of wilful murder, against some person unknown, was returned, but the murderer was not discovered.

#### *Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.*

By an Ordinance passed on the 20th of January 1888 a Government Savings Bank was established in the Colony. The bank was opened for business on the 2nd of April following. The number of depositors on the 31st of December was 52, and the amount of deposits on that date was 8,407*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

The amount of withdrawals during the year was 149*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the total amount at the credit of depositors on the 31st of December was 8,258*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The rate of interest on deposits is 2½ per cent.

The amount of funds invested during the year was 6,000*l.*, the revenue from which was 43*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The expenses of management consist of salaries paid to the Colonial Treasurer and to the Government Clerk for services in connexion with the bank, and amount, in the whole, to 80*l.* per annum.

The only Friendly Society in the Colony is the Stanley Benefit Club, which was established in 1859 as a burial club and for the relief of members during sickness.

The receipts of the club in 1888 amounted to 125*l.*, and the sums paid to members during sickness and for burials to 22*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The club also contributed 10*l.* for the Imperial Institute.

The capital of the club is 836*l.* 19*s.*

#### *General Remarks.*

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The winter of 1888 was not so severe as that of the preceding year—except during the months of June and July—but it was very protracted and vegetation was retarded until very late in the spring, rendering the vegetable gardens more than usually unproductive. It was not, however, so injurious in its effects on the sheep during and after the lambing season, which was reported as being on the whole a favourable one.

The condition of the Colony was prosperous notwithstanding the decrease in the value of the exports as compared with the four years immediately preceding, which was occasioned chiefly by the cessation in the export of frozen mutton. This export will probably soon be revived, and arrangements were entered into before the close of the year for a new enterprise in the same direction—the transport of live sheep from the Colony by fast steamers for the London market, concerning which the promoters seemed sanguine of success. Meanwhile the flocks are increasing in number and in value in all the districts which are not yet fully stocked.

The number of vessels arriving at Port Stanley during the year was considerably less than the average. There was a falling off in the amount of Customs duties, and the artisans and labourers in Stanley did not find as remunerative employment as usual owing to the small number of vessels which required repairs and re-fitting. This diminution of earnings, however, was not so great as to occasion want or distress.

The establishment of a Government Savings Bank during the year supplied a want which had been long felt. Accumulated savings which had in many instances been unproductive and unsafe were being rapidly deposited. Upwards of 8,000*l.* had been paid into the bank before the end of the year, and there was every probability that this amount would in a short time be more than doubled, and that the deposits would ere long represent at least 1*l.* per caput of the population.

Except for an epidemic of measles, which it is supposed was introduced from one of the mail steamers, and which caused much suffering and alarm in Stanley, the Colony has been healthy, and no deaths were directly attributable to the epidemic.

The financial position of the Colony continued to be satisfactory. The revenue amounted to 8,951*l.*, and the expenditure to 8,818*l.*

The accumulated balance at the end of the year was 6,497*l.*, of which 3,000*l.* continued to be invested in guaranteed colonial securities, and 3,497*l.* remained in the colonial chest and in the custody of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.  
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. KERR,  
Governor.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,  
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HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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P/COL/1#03

No. 113.

# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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## REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1889.

(In continuation of Colonial Possessions Report No. 54.)



LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1890.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

No.	Colony.	Year.
63	Labuan - - - - -	1888
64	Grenada - - - - -	"
65	Straits (Penang and Malacca) - - - - -	"
66	Gold Coast (Gold Mines) - - - - -	1889
67	St. Lucia - - - - -	1888
68	Lagos - - - - -	1887
69	Trinidad (Tobago) - - - - -	1888
70	Basutoland - - - - -	"
71	British Honduras - - - - -	"
72	British Guiana - - - - -	"
73	Western Australia - - - - -	"
74	Gold Coast - - - - -	"
75	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
76	Gold Coast (Sanitary Reports) - - - - -	"
77	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
78	Ceylon - - - - -	"
79	Fiji - - - - -	"
80	Lagos - - - - -	"
81	Victoria - - - - -	"
82	Leeward Islands - - - - -	"
83	Natal (Liquor Traffic) - - - - -	"
84	Hong Kong (Further Report) - - - - -	1889
85	Bahamas (Fibre Industry) - - - - -	"
86	Heligoland - - - - -	1889
87	Newfoundland - - - - -	1888
88	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues - - - - -	"
89	Zululand - - - - -	1889
90	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
91	Grenada - - - - -	"
92	Bermuda - - - - -	"
93	St. Vincent - - - - -	1888
94	St. Vincent - - - - -	1889
95	Bahamas - - - - -	"
96	St. Lucia - - - - -	"
97	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	1888-9
98	Turks and Caicos - - - - -	1889
99	Gambia - - - - -	"
100	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
101	St. Kitts-Nevis - - - - -	1886
102	Basutoland (Governor's visit) - - - - -	1890
103	British New Guinea - - - - -	1888-9
104	Natal - - - - -	1889
105	Malta - - - - -	"
106	British Guiana - - - - -	"
107	Barbados - - - - -	"
108	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"
109	Western Australia - - - - -	1889
110	Gold Coast (Agriculture) - - - - -	1890
111	Labuan - - - - -	1889
112	Jamaica - - - - -	"

No. 113.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Colonial Possessions Report No. 54.]

Governor KERR to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
May 26th, 1890.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1889, with the following report thereon :—

*Taxes, Duties, and other Sources of Revenue.*

By Ordinance No. 2 of 1889, vessels arriving at any places in the Colony, other than Port Stanley, are liable to tonnage dues at the rate of 1s. per ton on the registered tonnage.

By Ordinance No. 10 of 1889, licenses are required to be taken for the sale of tobacco in the district of Stanley on payment of 2l. per annum, and in other parts of the Colony 1l. per annum.

There are no other changes in the sources of revenue.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue of 1889 was 8,628l. 0s. 2d., being 376l. 19s. 10d. less than the estimated amount, which was 9,005l.

Under several heads there was an excess, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Licenses - - - - -	-	28	0 0
Land revenue - - - - -	-	97	0 10
Sale of Government property - - - - -	-	14	7 8
Interest on investments - - - - -	-	302	13 0
	442	1	6

The deficiencies were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - - -	-	398	4 7
Rents, exclusive of land - - - - -	-	48	9 1
Fines, forfeitures, and fees - - - - -	-	18	0 1
Postage - - - - -	-	51	13 2
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	-	38	15 3
Auction duty - - - - -	-	23	19 2
Sale of Crown lands - - - - -	-	240	0 0
	819	1	4



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No aid was received from Imperial funds.

The expenditure in 1889 was 9,720*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, or 305*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* less than the estimated amount, which, including a supplemental vote of 982*l.* for salaries provisional and temporary (107*l.*), revenue services (800*l.*), and conveyance of mails (75*l.*), was 10,026*l.*

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of December 1889, inclusive of cash in the Colonial chest, 3,496*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, and in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies 1,069*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, was 5,392*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

This balance includes 2,000*l.*, which has been invested in Colonial securities on account of land sales and 1,000*l.* on account of surplus funds. The interest on these investments amounted in 1889 to 105*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

*There is no Public Debt.*

#### *Public Works.*

During the year 1889 the roads and drains in Stanley were still further extended and renewed.

James Street was formed, drained, and macadamized; new drains were made in parts of the Fitzroy and Ross Roads, and other streets and roads were partially renewed and repaired, at a cost of 431*l.* The dockyard tramway was completed and the sea-wall and jetty repaired at a cost of 81*l.* The lookout-mast was repaired, and a new time bell-mast and bell erected at a cost of 70*l.* The repairs of the gaol were finished, and the schools, barracks, Government House, and powder magazine were repaired and the court-house, police, and pilot's quarters were roofed with corrugated iron at a total cost of 857*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The repairs of the paddock fence cost 10*l.*, and the cost of peat cutting, which is a sub-head of the vote for works and buildings, cost 50*l.*, making the total expenditure on public works 1,499*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

In addition to the above, but under the head of "Revenue Services" is the cost of a pilot schooner, purchased and fitted out in England, and sailed out to the Colony. The actual cost of this vessel charged to the expenditure of 1889 was 688*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, which does not include the expense of sailing her to the Colony, (57*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*), where she did not arrive until early in 1890.

#### *Legislation.*

Fifteen Ordinances were passed in 1889.

No. 1.—"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of February and came into operation on the same day.

No. 2.—"An Ordinance to amend the Customs Duties Consolidation Ordinance, 1882." This Ordinance was passed on 18th of February and came into operation on the same day.

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No. 3.—"An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Protection of Women and Girls, the prevention of Outrages on Decency, and other purposes." This Ordinance was passed on the 9th of March and came into operation on the same day.

No. 4.—"An Ordinance relating to the Property of Married Women." This Ordinance was passed on the 9th of March and came into operation on the same day.

No. 5.—"An Ordinance to regulate the Attendance of Children at School." This Ordinance was passed on the 9th of March and came into operation on the same day.

No. 6.—"An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of May and came into operation on the same day.

No. 7.—"An Ordinance to abolish the office of Coroner in the Falkland Islands." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of May, but was not assented to by the Governor, and was afterwards disallowed by Her Majesty.

No. 8.—"An Ordinance to authorise the Prohibition of the export of certain Articles." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of May and came into operation on the same day.

No. 9.—"An Ordinance to provide for the Payment of Compensation in the respect of the Loss or Damage of Parcels in the Post." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of May and came into operation on the same day.

No. 10.—"An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Sale of Tobacco in the Colony of the Falkland Islands." This Ordinance was passed on the 18th of May and came into operation on the same day.

No. 11.—"An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1889." This Ordinance was passed on the 13th of July and came into operation on the same day.

No. 12.—"An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1890." This Ordinance was passed on the 13th of July and came into operation on the same day.

No. 13.—"An Ordinance to amend the Quarantine Ordinance, 1875." This Ordinance was passed on the 11th of September and came into operation on the same day.

No. 14.—"An Ordinance to consolidate and further amend the Law relating to fraudulent Marks on Merchandise." This Ordinance was passed on the 27th of December and came into operation on the same day.

No. 15.—"An Ordinance to amend the Licensing Ordinance, 1882." This Ordinance was passed on the 27th of December and came into operation on the same day.



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ISLANDS.*Legislative Council.*

Mr. John James Felton, who was appointed on the 16th of July 1888, while absent from the Colony, to be a member of the Legislative Council arrived on the Colony and took his seat on the 18th of February 1889.

Mr. F. E. Cobb, who was absent on leave from the 19th of March 1888, returned to the Colony and resumed his seat on the 18th of February 1889.

Governor Kerr, C.M.G., left the Colony on leave of absence on the 31st of July, when Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks, Colonial Secretary and Administrator of the Government, became president of the Council to the end of the year.

*Civil Establishment.*

On the 31st of July Governor Kerr, C.M.G., proceeded to England on leave of absence and the administration of the Government for the rest of the year devolved upon Mr. E. Pakenham Brooks, the Colonial Secretary, who continued to perform the duties of his other offices.

Mr. John Campbell, the Government Pilot, left the Colony on special service relating to the purchase of a pilot schooner on 31st of July and did not return during the year; the duties of Pilot were performed during his absence by police constable B. Wilmer. Miss Sarah Preston was appointed Nurse and Midwife, and arrived in the Colony on the 16th of October.

*Pensions.*

There was no change under this head. The annual charge continued to be 235*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

*Population.*

There were 60 births during 1889, of which number 29 were males and 31 were females.

There were 16 marriages.

Twenty-four deaths were registered, of which number 17 were males and 7 were females.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Syncope	-	-	-	-	1
Rupture of the apex of the heart	-	-	-	-	1
Affection of the lungs and heart	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	3
Laryngitis	-	-	-	-	1
Affection of the throat	-	-	-	-	1
Cirrrosis of the liver	-	-	-	-	1

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Cerebral apoplexy	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral disease	-	-	-	-	1
Paralysis	-	-	-	-	1
Spinal hactinitis	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric fever	-	-	-	-	4
Gastric disease	-	-	-	-	1
Bright's disease	-	-	-	-	1
Drowning	-	-	-	-	2
Shot by accident	-	-	-	-	1
Exhaustion from exposure	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	24

The number of deaths in Stanley was 14, in the Darwin district three, in other parts of the East Falkland Island one, and in the West Falkland district, six. One of the deaths registered in Stanley was that of the master of a vessel which was lost at sea, who died of exhaustion soon after being landed; and one of those enumerated in the return from the West Falkland district was the supercargo of a merchant vessel from London who died of apoplexy.

The total number of deaths among the inhabitants was therefore 22, or about 11 per thousand.

The following are the reports on the sanitary condition of the Colony during 1889 by the Government medical officers:—

*The Colonial Surgeon to the Colonial Secretary.*

"SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to furnish a report on the sanitary condition of Stanley for the year 1889.

"In the first part of the year there were many cases of enteric fever of a severe type and several deaths occurred, but since then we have had immunity from that scourge and we have had no disease of an infectious or contagious nature.

"The climate is healthy and the people as a rule are in comfortable circumstances. Animal food is abundant and cheap, and the other necessities of life easily obtained, beef and mutton being the staple food with the majority, and as they are both important factors, being highly nitrogenized and easily assimilated to the human economy, which, taken in conjunction with the other albuminoids in quantities, and the large amount of ozone gas supplying the respiratory system, it is not surprising that the people as a rule are strong and healthy; also the amount of iodine set free from the kelp acting as a prophylactic in many scrofulous diseases, and the rarity of phthisis and of many pulmonary complaints remarkable. It would surprise many of our physicians in England how that dread malady, phthisis, is warded off, and I believe in many instances completely buffeted, by the health-giving qualities peculiar to these islands. If many of those who suffer from the



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enervating influence of the climate at Monte Video and Buenos Ayres could be induced to seek the health-giving resort of the Falklands, their feeble frames would soon be braced and they would return with a stock of health.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) S. HAMILTON,  
"Colonial Surgeon."

*The Assistant Colonial Surgeon to the Colonial Secretary.  
(West Falkland District.)*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of presenting my annual report for the year 1889.

2. There has been a total absence of zymotic disease; this I attribute, not to the increased healthiness of the place by improved sanitation, as it would be almost impossible to get a healthier place than the West Falklands, but to the fact that none has been imported from Stanley or elsewhere.

3. I have calculated the death rate for 1889 to be 15 per 1,000 and the birth rate 57·5 per 1,000. The death-rate is higher than it ought to be, and, this year at least, is no true guide to the healthiness of the place, as two deaths were from violence, one from drowning and the other from shooting, another one was that of a master mariner belonging to the "Grandholm," from England, who died suddenly at Spring Point from apoplexy. The fourth was that of a man from Stanley, who died shortly after landing in Beaver Island, the cause of death being unknown. Two other deaths occurred in the West Falklands, one a baby from convulsions, and the other an adult from meningitis, which was most certainly not tubercular.

4. The rate of infant mortality for 1889 will be represented by the figures 43 per 1,000; this is very low, as the annual rate of infant mortality for England and Wales for the 10 years 1871-1880 was 149 per 1,000.

5. Since I have been in the Falklands, about two years now, I have not seen a case of pneumonia or rheumatic fever, and no case of broncho-pneumonia in children. Considering the small number of children here, there is a great deal of rickets among them, and one or two severe cases as bad as any I have seen in London, and yet none of these children have broncho-pneumonia, so common and fatal at home.

6. The absence of pneumonia and rheumatic fever are striking, considering the amount of exposure the inhabitants of these islands are subject to. They are always getting wet through, and hardly ever change their clothes, and yet they never get either pneumonia or rheumatic fever. The men suffer a good deal from that chronic intractable rheumatism in the muscles of the back, and other forms of muscular rheumatism, but never from rheumatic fever with its disastrous consequences.

7. Chronic indigestion among the adults is the bane of these islands; it principally occurs in the form of "heartburn" and "waterbrash," and is due to the enormous quantities of coffee

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and tea consumed in the very strongest forms, to the indigestible character of the bread they eat, and to the ignorance of most of the women of the most rudimentary laws of cooking.

8. With regard to the rising generation the remarks I made last year are again applicable this year; and even still more so.

No deaths among the Fuegians in Keppel Island have been reported to me this year; they certainly seem in fairly good condition. The improvements I suggested as to the ventilation of the Fuegians' sleeping room have been carried out, and a portion of the house has been set apart as a hospital, and for the purpose of isolating the cases of phthisis which may occur. Much praise is due to Mr. Whaits, the resident superintendent, for the careful way he teaches them the very first step toward civilisation,—cleanliness.

10. With regard to the statistics placed at the end of this report, they are not only useful for the showing the manner in which the population is distributed over the West Falklands, but in other ways as well. Their usefulness will increase with time, when different years can be compared with each other.

11. The healthy condition of the West Falklands is no doubt due to the splendid air and the abundance of water.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. GOING,  
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Name of Station.	No. of Houses.	Adults.		Children.		Births.		Deaths.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Fox Bay (East) - -	9	14	9	2	6	—	1	—	—
2. Fox Bay (West) - -	5	10	2	6	2	—	2	—	—
3. Spring Point - - -	5	11	3	5	—	—	—	1	—
4. Port Stephens and Port Edgar	9	25	7	5	9	1	4	1	—
5. Weddell Island - -	3	15	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
6. Beaver Island - - -	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. New Island - - - -	2	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
8. West Point Island - -	2	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
9. Carcass Island - - -	3	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
10. Saunders Island - -	3	11	2	3	1	1	—	—	—
11. Keppel Island - - -	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Pebble Island - - -	5	10	5	3	3	—	2	1	—
13. Golding Island - - -	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Chartres River - - -	6	12	5	6	2	—	1	—	—
15. Roy Cove - - - - -	8	25	9	5	12	—	2	—	1
16. Hill Cove and Shallow Bay -	10	19	11	8	6	3	—	—	—
17. Port Howard - - - -	16	33	14	18	7	3	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	95	212	80	71	48	11	12	5	1



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ISLANDS.*Summary for West Falkland District.*

Number of stations	-	-	-	17
Number of shepherds' houses	-	-	-	32
Total number of houses	-	-	-	95

Number of adult inhabitants, 212 males, 80 females.

Number of children, 71 males, 48 females.

Total number of inhabitants, 411.

*Visits by Medical Officer during 1889 from Fox Bay:—*

Spring Point,	4 hours' ride	-	-	5
Port Edgar,	6 „	-	-	2
Port Howard,	7 „	-	-	7
Port Stephens,	9½ „	-	-	5
Hill Cove,	7 „	-	-	11
Shallow Bay,	10 „	-	-	8
Chartres River,	3½ „	-	-	17
Roy Cove	8 „	-	-	7
Weddell Island	12 hours' journey	-	-	4
Pebble Island,	1 day's journey	-	-	1

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The total population of the Colony can only be approximately stated. On the 31st of December 1888 it was assumed to be 1,890, and on the 31st of December 1889 it may be stated as 1,930.

*Education.*

The Colonial chaplain, who is the Inspector of the Government Schools, has furnished the following Education Report for 1889:—

*The Colonial Chaplain to the Colonial Secretary.*

SIR,

THE routine laid down on the regulations for the Government Schools in Stanley has been carried out during the year.

The School Attendance Ordinance has worked fairly well, but a private school having been opened in Stanley, it is impossible for the schoolmaster or school inspector to know whether all the children of school age are attending or not. A return of the children attending school and the number of their attendances should be furnished by both Government and private schools in Stanley to the Colonial Secretary once every fortnight, as is done, I believe, in England.

The total number of names on the roll of the senior school during the year was:—boys, 70; girls, 48; ditto of the infant school, was boys, 61; girls, 80.

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The number of children on the rolls at the end of the year, and the average attendance in both schools was as follows for 1888 and 1889:—

*In the Senior School.*

	Number on the Roll.		Average Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1888	47	48	36	28
1889	51	26	35.5	20

*In the Infant School.*

	Number on the Roll.		Average Attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1888	46	63	26.1	29.1
1889	36	48	26.4	30

The increased grant of 24*l.* per annum made by the Secretary of State has been expended on the appointment of an additional teacher to teach the girls sewing in the senior school, which circumstance will much increase the efficiency of the girls' education but ought to be only a provisional arrangement until there can be separate schools for boys and girls, the one as now taught by the schoolmaster, and the other by a trained schoolmistress. Many girls would continue at school much longer than they now do, as parents have a most decided objection to sending their girls to a mixed school.

There are only two other schools on the islands, viz.: a school opened in Stanley by the Roman Catholic priest during the past year, and one supported by the Falkland Islands Company in Darwin.

Nothing further is being done for the education of the children scattered throughout the islands, although they comprise nearly one half of the children in the Falkland Islands.

In November 1889 I visited the West Falkland Island and nine adjacent Islands and examined 62 children; all, with the exception



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of four, had made some progress during the year under their parents' tuition.

During the summer months a junior assistant teacher in the infant school is very necessary, and this year we are again supplying the need by private subscription.

I most respectfully recommend:—

1. That 6*l.* per annum should be granted towards a junior assistant in the infant school during the six summer months when the attendance of young children is large.
2. That a return of the attendance at all schools in Stanley should be made once a fortnight to the Colonial Secretary.
3. That the advisability of having separate schools for the senior boys and girls be taken into consideration.
4. That inquiries be made as regards the education of children in other Colonies with a view to meeting the educational difficulties of these islands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LOWTHER E. BRANDON, M.A.,  
Colonial Chaplain.

The Reverend P. J. Diamond, Roman Catholic priest, opened a school in Stanley during the year. The average number on the roll was 41, of which 22 were boys and 19 were girls. The average attendance was 30, or 16 boys and 14 girls, and the numbers were rapidly increasing.

No religious doctrines are taught or observed in the Government schools, the course of instruction being entirely secular in its character.

Several children of Protestant parents attend Mr. Diamond's school, in which he states that no religious subjects are taught.

#### Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports in 1889 was 55,716*l.*, in 1888 it was 54,008*l.*, and in 1887 it was 66,785*l.*

The value of the exports in 1889 was 116,102*l.*, in 1888 it was 88,743*l.*, and in 1887 it was 107,995*l.*

The following table represents the relative value of the several articles of export during the six years ending with 1889:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool - - - -	74,625	82,113	72,938	80,065	76,573	100,540
Tallow - - - -	13,313	3,360	3,640	4,475	2,769	3,993
Sheep skins - - -	5,686	5,125	3,813	5,039	5,932	5,264
Hides - - - -	4,222	4,727	1,850	515	906	1,001
Old metal - - - -	106	350	—	70	—	80
Sealskins - - - -	191	—	—	12	388	254

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	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Seal oil - - - -	125	—	—	—	—	—
Hair, bones, and bone ash - -	62	93	8	—	29	9
Live sheep - - - -	2,720	2,078	10,949	3,314	1,118	4,467
Live horses - - - -	150	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen mutton - - - -	—	—	15,070	13,892	—	—
Live geese - - - -	—	—	19	—	—	—
Specie - - - -	—	—	—	623	675	298
Sheep dip - - - -	—	—	—	—	205	—
Groceries and oilman's stores - - -	—	—	—	—	10	48
Clothing - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	16
Spirits - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	31
Malt liquor - - - -	—	—	—	—	5	—
Building materials - - -	—	—	—	—	25	102
Empty bags - - - -	—	—	—	—	72	—
Total exports - - -	101,338	97,846	108,946	107,995	88,743	116,102

Articles imported.

#### Shipping.

Thirty-one sailing vessels arrived in the Colony in 1889. The tonnage of the whole was 12,241, and the crews numbered 365.

Of these, 23 were engaged in the trade of the Colony, and they arrived at the following places:—

East Falkland	Port Stanley	-	-	9
	San Carlos -	-	-	1
	Fox Bay -	-	-	4
	White Rock Bay	-	-	1
West Falkland	Shallow Bay	-	-	3
	Hill Cove -	-	-	1
	West Point -	-	-	1
	Roy Cove -	-	-	2
	Weddell Island	-	-	1
Total				23

Of the remaining eight, one arrived with her cargo of coal on fire, one to land a shipwrecked crew, and six to repair damages occasioned by storms at sea.

Thirteen steamships of the Kosmos line arrived at Stanley during the year, 12 of them in pursuance of the monthly mail contract, and one extra vessel for cargo.

The steamship "Grandholm" from London arrived at Fox Bay in the West Falkland with a general cargo for several sheep stations in the West Falkland and adjacent islands, and took away a cargo of wool, without clearing at the customs.



The steamship "Schleswig" arrived at Port Stanley from London with a general cargo and loaded at "San Salvador" on the East Falkland 2,278 live sheep for London.

Her Majesty's ships "Ruby," "Rifleman," "Flamingo," and "Swallow," of the south-east coast of America squadron, visited the islands during the year, as did also the United States ship of war "Swatara," bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Gillis, and the Russian ship of war "Nayézdnik" which called at Stanley for provisions on her homeward voyage from the China station.

#### *Criminal Statistics.*

There was no case for hearing in the Supreme Court either on the civil or criminal side during 1889. The court has been practically closed since 1887.

31 persons were summarily convicted by the Police Magistrate during the year. Of these eight were refractory seamen for offences under the Merchant Shipping Acts, one for assault, one for smuggling cigars, two for breaches of the licensing law, two for creating disturbance, two for abusive language, and 15 for drunkenness.

These were all punished by fines except the refractory seamen, who were imprisoned for a short period.

The gaol was only occupied for one week during the year.

#### *Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.*

The Government Savings Bank established under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1888, was opened for business on the 2nd of April in that year, and on the 31st of December following the number of depositors was 52, and the amount remaining deposited, after the withdrawal of 149*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, was 8,258*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

On the 31st of December 1889 the number of depositors was 101, and the amount remaining deposited after the withdrawal during the year of 3,267*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, was 17,218*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The amount invested in Imperial and Colonial Government securities was 15,000*l.*, the revenue from which on the 31st of December amounted to 302*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, but the amount of revenue actually received from interest on investments does not represent the total amount accruing from that source, as part of the dividends payable during the first six months of 1890 should properly be treated as an asset of 1889.

The expense of management for the year was 80*l.*, and the amount of interest paid to depositors during the year was 256*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The rate of interest is fixed at 2½ per cent.

The rapid progress and success of this useful and beneficial institution is very gratifying.

There is a Friendly Society called the "Stanley Benefit Club," which was established in 1859 as a burial club and for the relief of its members during sickness.

The receipts of the club in 1889 amounted to 113*l.* 7*s.* and its payments, to 11 recipients, for sick and burial fees, to 29*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The number of the members was 116 and the capital was 851*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

#### *General Remarks.*

The condition of the Colony was in every respect prosperous during the year 1889. The value of the exports exceeded that of any previous record by upwards of 7,000*l.*, being 116,102*l.* The highest previous record was that of the year 1886, which was 108,946*l.*, an exceptional year, in which the exports were increased to the amount of 15,070*l.*, by the exportation of frozen mutton, an enterprise which also added 13,882*l.* to the exports of 1887, and then collapsed, from injudicious management.

The value of the wool exported in 1889 was 100,540*l.*, or 23,266*l.* more than the average of the five years immediately preceding.

An agreement was entered into during the year between a number of the sheep farmers and a mercantile house in London for the revival of the export of frozen mutton, which will come into operation in 1890, with every prospect of a successful issue.

An experiment was tried in 1889, in carrying live sheep from the Colony to the London market. The steamer "Schleswig" took on board from Mr. Felton's sheep station at San Salvador, in the East Falkland Island, 2,278 live sheep, and sailed on the 26th of March, and after stopping at Saint Vincent to coal, arrived at Deptford on the 27th of April, but as the necessary sanitary certificate had not been procured at the Falkland Islands the vessel was not allowed to take the sheep to London. They were killed at Deptford. It was found that 236 had died during the voyage, and that the survivors had lost weight on an average of 14 lbs. each.

They were purchased in the Falklands for 9*s.* each and the carcasses sold for 30*s.* each, which was considerably less than they would have been worth had they been taken alive to the London market.

It is not known whether or not there is any probability of the experiment being repeated.

On the whole the prosperity of the Colony, if tested by the value of its exports, in comparison with the number of its inhabitants is, I believe, unequalled in any of Her Majesty's possessions, as it represents a sum of 60*l.* per capitum in produce, unaided by manufacture.

The well-being of the inhabitants is evidenced by the fact that the sums deposited in the Government Savings Bank average 9*l.* per capitum.

The winter of 1889 was protracted, and the spring was late and wet, but the sheep were healthier, and there was less loss from disease, especially among the lambs, than for several previous years. The clip of wool was heavy, and there was every prospect of continued and increasing prosperity.



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The revenue of the Government was less than was expected, particularly in the customs receipts, which has been accounted for by a temporary check to the importation of dutiable goods as a result of the stocks of two separate mercantile establishments having been thrown into one by the absorption of the old firm of Messrs. J. M. Dean and Sons into that of the Falkland Islands Company.

The expenditure was abnormally increased by the necessity for purchasing a new pilot schooner, but the public finances of the Colony continue to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The Right Hon.  
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.  
&c.      &c.      &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. KERR.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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No. 17.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890.

(In continuation of Colonial Report No. 113, Old Series.)



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1891.



The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

No.	Colony.	Year.
82	Leeward Islands - - - -	1888
83	Natal (Liquor Traffic) - - -	—
84	Hong Kong (Further Report) - -	1889
85	Bahamas (Fibre Industry) - - -	—
86	Heligoland - - - -	1889
87	Newfoundland - - - -	1888
88	Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodrigues	- - - -
89	Zululand - - - -	1889
90	Gibraltar - - - -	"
91	Grenada - - - -	"
92	Bermuda - - - -	"
93	St. Vincent - - - -	1888
94	St. Vincent - - - -	1889
95	Bahamas - - - -	"
96	St. Lucia - - - -	"
97	British Bechuanaland - - - -	1888-9
98	Turks and Caicos - - - -	1889
99	Gambia - - - -	"
100	Straits Settlements - - - -	"
101	St. Kitts-Nevis - - - -	1886
102	Basutoland (Governor's visit) - -	1890
103	British New Guinea - - - -	1888-9
104	Natal - - - -	1889
105	Malta - - - -	"
106	British Guiana - - - -	"
107	Barbados - - - -	"
108	Trinidad and Tobago - - - -	"
109	Western Australia - - - -	1889
110	Gold Coast (Agriculture) - - -	1890
111	Labuan - - - -	1889
112	Jamaica - - - -	"
113	Falkland Islands - - - -	"
114	Basutoland - - - -	1889-90
115	Sierra Leone - - - -	1889
116	Fiji - - - -	"
117	Hong Kong - - - -	"
118	St. Helena - - - -	"

## NEW SERIES OF COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

1	British Honduras - - - -	1889
2	Mauritius - - - -	"
3	British Bechuanaland - - - -	1889-90
4	Victoria - - - -	1889
5	Newfoundland - - - -	"
6	British New Guinea - - - -	1889-90
7	St. Vincent - - - -	1890
8	Bermuda - - - -	"
9	Leeward Islands - - - -	1889
10	St. Lucia - - - -	1890
11	Bahamas - - - -	"
12	Turks and Caicos Islands - - -	"
13	Gibraltar - - - -	"
14	Zululand - - - -	"
15	Sierra Leone - - - -	"
16	Barbados - - - -	"

## No. 17.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Colonial Report No. 113, Old Series]

Sir R. T. GOLDSWORTHY to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Stanley,  
June 15, 1891.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith two copies of the Annual Blue Book of the Colony for 1890, together with a report thereon by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. S. Sanguinetti.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.

The Right Hon.

Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

REPORT on the FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK, 1890.

## Legislation.

During the year 1890 nine Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council. Of these the following call for remark:—Ordinance No. 2 of 1890.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 6 of 1889, to amend the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries. This Ordinance was rendered necessary by the disallowance of an Ordinance to abolish the coroner's court. In Section 1 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1889, no provision was made for jurors at coroners' inquests consequent on the proposed abolition of the coroner's court, but the abolition not being allowed, it became necessary to provide for them.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1890.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2 of 1889, entitled An Ordinance to amend the Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1882. The amendment was introduced with a view of reducing the tonnage dues on vessels entering at ports of the Colony other than Stanley, the chief port, on the East Island, as complaints had been made of the rates levied which would be severely felt, it was represented, when large steamers called at the West Falkland Island for frozen mutton as it was anticipated they would do. The Ordinance also provides for the appointment by the Officer of Customs in the West Falkland, when ill or unavoidably absent, of a deputy. Advan-



tage was taken to provide at the same time for the importation of perfumery and Cologne water, and lemonade, ginger beer, and ginger ale without the admixture of spirits, free of duty, as also of methylic alcohol under certain restrictions.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1890.—An Ordinance for taking the Census of the Falkland Islands.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1890.—An Ordinance to provide for the insurance of parcels in the post. This Ordinance was framed in consequence of a representation from the Postmaster-General who stated that the insurance on parcels from Great Britain to India had already been established and had worked so satisfactorily that it would probably be established in all Colonies, and it was considered desirable to accede to the suggestion that this Colony should adopt the system.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1889 which provided for compensation to a limited amount in the case of uninsured parcels was repealed, but a similar provision is inserted in the present Ordinance.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1890.—An Ordinance for authorising the sale and conveyance of certain lands of the Crown to the Falkland Islands Company and other lessees of the Crown. In connexion with this Ordinance it seems desirable to set out at some length the history of the legislation affecting the Crown lands.

The first Proclamation, throwing open the Crown lands to settlers, is dated 31st July 1849. Its chief conditions were:—

1. That the purchase of any quantity of rural land of not less than 160 acres could obtain a license, on payment in advance of a rent of 10*l.* per annum, to depasture stock, subject to a limitation of the area of each station between six miles and 24 miles of Stanley at 6,000 acres, and beyond 24 miles of Stanley at 10,000 acres. The term of such license was fixed at 20 years in the first instance, renewable by the Governor, no land included in the license to be sold by Government during the continuance of such lease.

NOTE.—The terms “license” and “lease” are used as taken from the Proclamation. Licenses were first granted to settlers and were afterwards on certain conditions transformed into leases. Boundaries of stations marked out by individuals were to be adopted until a survey could be made, provided the Governor judged that they “reasonably fulfilled” the conditions of the license.

By a Proclamation of the 4th April 1861 any person on application and on payment of 5*l.* could obtain a license to occupy a station for one year only, not renewable. Each station was to contain as near 6,000 acres as convenient. At any time before the expiration of the license, the licensee could obtain a lease of his station for 10 years at a rent of 10*l.* a year, provided he proved that he had erected a house of certain dimensions and had stocked the land with a certain limited number of cattle, horses, or sheep. Within five years the lessee was required to purchase at

the upset price of land for the time being, (not exceeding 8*s.* an acre,) a section containing not less than 160 acres and any further quantity might be purchased at the same price. Provision was made for granting an extension of leases for five years to the lessee under this or the former Proclamation on the same terms as to rent or occupation as in the first lease, but no lessee under the Proclamation of 1849 was to receive an extension of his lease for more than 6,000 acres. No person was to be licensed for more than one section at the same time, and no lessee of any district (district comprising not more than one station, under the Proclamation of 1849) was to be licensed to occupy a station unless his district was stocked and occupied. Every station was to be defined with reference to the nautical chart of the Colony without further survey.

The West Falkland Island was not then taken up, and on the 24th June 1867 a Proclamation respecting the Crown lands on that Island was issued. The conditions prescribed were substantially similar to those in the Proclamation of 1861, except that the licensee might obtain a lease of his station for 20 years at 10*l.* a year for each 6,000 acres.

In 1870 all previous Ordinances and Proclamations were annulled by the enactment of an Amalgamation Ordinance, No. 6 of 1870. Its chief provisions gave settlers on both Islands occupation licenses and running leases for 7, 14, and 21 years at the rent of 6*l.* a year for each section of 6,000 acres for the first 10 years and afterwards at 10*l.* a section. The upset price of land was lowered to 2*s.* an acre. The conditions and concessions of former Proclamations were substantially repeated in this law. The Ordinance was, however, disallowed.

An Ordinance No. 4 was enacted in 1871 fixing the price of country lands at 4*s.* an acre and reserving (for the first time) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the right to raise or lower the price; otherwise the conditions as to licenses and leases and the compulsory purchase of a certain acreage remained unchanged.

Most of the leases now in force were granted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1870, which, as previously stated, gave the lessees the pre-emptive right of purchase at 2*s.* an acre. Although that Ordinance was disallowed the lessees under it were confirmed in their leases by subsequent Ordinances, and for a long time they contended that they had the right to purchase at 2*s.* an acre all the land they held.

By the Land Ordinance of 1882 the rent reserved in every lease to be granted under that Ordinance, and as leases fell in and were renewed, was raised to 20*l.* a section. After the passing of this Ordinance several lessees applied tentatively to be permitted to purchase their holdings at a price which, when capitalized, would give the same amount of revenue as the 20*l.* rent, or as nearly as possible, supposing 2½ per cent. interest to be obtained, viz., 3*s.* an acre. The first direct application, however, came from the Falkland Island Company, on the 9th September 1890, and was submitted



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Company desired to purchase 97,128 acres which they held on lease at 3s. an acre, the purchase money to be paid within 10 years. This offer was accepted. It became necessary, therefore, to pass an Ordinance authorising the sale of lands at a lower rate than that fixed by the Ordinance of 1871 on condition that lands held by lessees should be purchased "en bloc," thus preventing selection.

#### Finance.

At the beginning of the financial year, 1st January 1890, a surplus remained of 4,566*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The revenue of 1890 was 9,492*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* and the expenditure 9,456*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The receipts show a net increase of 722*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* over the previous year, the principal increases being customs, 517*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; postage, 167*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and interest on savings bank investments (not properly to be classed as revenue) 259*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The following is a comparative statement for the last three years of revenue and expenditure :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue -	8,951 10 4	8,628 0 2	9,492 12 2
Expenditure -	8,818 5 8	9,720 12 8	9,456 17 11

#### Public Debt.

There is no public debt.

#### Legislative Council.

Mr. Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti who was appointed to act as Colonial Secretary took his seat on the 29th December 1890.

#### Civil Establishment.

Mr. Edward Pakenham Brooks, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Police Magistrate proceeded on nine months' leave of absence on the 15th July 1890, and Mr. Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti of the Colonial Secretariat of Jamaica, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, temporarily assumed Mr. Pakenham Brooks' duties.

W. McDaid, gaoler of Stanley gaol was dismissed on the 2nd June 1890 and H. Adams was appointed in his stead.

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ISLANDS.

#### Education.

There are two Government schools in the Colony, both in Stanley on the East Island, a senior and an infant school.

The numbers on the rolls in the years 1889 and 1890 were :—

#### Senior School.

	1890.	1889.
Boys - - - -	52	51
Girls - - - -	32	26
Total - - - -	84	77

#### Infant School.

	1890.	1889.
Boys - - - -	57	36
Girls - - - -	58	48
Total - - - -	115	84

And the average attendance :—

#### Senior School.

	1890.	1889.
Boys - - - -	32	35
Girls - - - -	17	20
Total - - - -	49	55



FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS.*Infant School.*

	1890.	1889.
Boys - - - -	25	26
Girls - - - -	26	30
Total - - - -	51	56

Through the prevalence of an epidemic of whooping cough the schools were closed for two months during 1890.

The attendance of the children is somewhat fitful, owing in some measure to the help which is required at certain times and seasons by the parents of those children able to give it.

Legitimate excuses for an hour's absence occasionally are put forward such as "taking father's breakfast," and in the summer, "helping to rickle peat." But it must be admitted that many parents are negligent in the matter of their children's education, and although there is legal power to enforce attendance it is not easy to carry it out, as there is no officer specially charged with the duty, and the law is otherwise defective.

An elementary school for boys and girls is conducted by the Roman Catholic priest, the numbers on the books during 1890 being 64. This school receives no aid from the Government. The children in the several "camps" or sheep stations, on the East Island are quite without any means of education with the exception of the Falkland Islands Company's station at Darwin where a schoolmaster is provided by the Company.

On the West Island there is no school of any sort. This state of things is much to be regretted and it seems to call urgently for remedy. The difficulty lies in the scattered location of the houses and the absence of means of communication. A remedy might be provided in the shape of a peripatetic schoolmaster visiting certain centres for these children.

*Government Savings Banks.*

This bank was opened in April 1888 under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of that year. Depositors are allowed 2½ per cent. on their deposits. The number of accounts and the amount

FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS.

of deposits have been as follows during the three last financial years, which, in this case, end on the 30th September :—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Total Amount of Deposits.
1888 - - - -	32	£ 4,201 s. 1 d. 5
1889 - - - -	100	15,139 4 3
1890 - - - -	157	17,810 12 5

Taking the population to be in round numbers 1,900 this gives an average of 9*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per head, excluding an investment on account of intestate estates.

The majority of the depositors are shepherds employed on farms, thrifty, true to the traditions of Scotland, from which country most of them have emigrated. The population of these Islands being limited it is apparent that the deposits may not rise to any great extent for some years.

Withdrawals of considerable sums have taken place from time to time which there is reason to believe have been invested in sheep farming in Patagonia.

The assets of the bank are invested in colonial securities and in consols, the average rate of interest received being 3½ per cent. The Bank showed a net profit of 114*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* on the 30th September last, after providing for the moderate expenses of management.

*Trade.*

The value of the imports in each of the last 10 years has been as follows :—

Year.	£
1880 - - - -	33,505
1881 - - - -	40,443
1882 - - - -	35,429
1883 - - - -	52,913
1884 - - - -	67,848
1885 - - - -	48,314
1886 - - - -	73,602
1887 - - - -	66,785
1888 - - - -	54,008
1889 - - - -	55,716
1890 - - - -	67,182

showing an increase over the average of the three previous years of 8,346*l.*



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

The exports for the corresponding period were as follows :—

Year.	£
1880 - - - - -	88,564
1881 - - - - -	87,919
1882 - - - - -	76,922
1883 - - - - -	84,593
1884 - - - - -	101,338
1885 - - - - -	97,846
1886 - - - - -	108,946
1887 - - - - -	107,995
1888 - - - - -	88,743
1889 - - - - -	116,102
1890 - - - - -	115,845

being an increase of 1,565*l.* over the average of the three previous years and a slight decrease of 257*l.* as compared with last year.

*Public Works.*

Under this head a sum of 1,110*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* was expended during 1890. Owing to the want of any system in carrying out public works, it is impossible to specify with any approach to accuracy what has been the result of the expenditure. It may, however, be mentioned that a substantial sea-wall of about 100 yards has been built in Stanley and that the two school-houses in that town have been put into a state of good repair.

The condition of most of the Government buildings, inadequate as they are in construction and accommodation for the uses to which they are put, the unformed streets and roads, and the absence of proper drainage in the town of Stanley, must lead to a large expenditure in the future if this state of things is to be remedied.

*Vital Statistics.*

The population of these islands may be very fairly taken taken as 1,973. The births registered during 1890 number 75, being 038 of the population, and the deaths 28, almost exactly one-half of the increase. The death-rate was swollen this year by an epidemic of whooping cough and influenza which was mostly confined to children, and prevailed to a sad extent for so small a community on the East Island during the closing months of the year.

The Colonial Surgeon, who resides at Stanley, on the East Island, reports that the rarity of pulmonary complaints there is remarkable, and, he considers, peculiar to the Falklands. The air, he points out, is very pure; abundant ozone and iodine, set free from the kelp, contribute to its health-giving character acting as prophylactics against pulmonary phthisis. The same authority remarks in his annual report:—"Many children have died from tabes misenterica, " or abdominal phthisis, a scrofulous disease of mal-nutrition, the " food not being assimilated to the animal economy." He ascribes as a prominent cause, "early marriages and neglect of " hygienic rules." Of the dwellings of the majority of the labouring

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.

classes in Stanley it may safely be said that cleanliness is little sought after, and that their surroundings are highly insanitary.

Of the West Falklands the Assistant Colonial Surgeon reports that during the year there was a severe outbreak of whooping-cough among the Fuegians on Keppel Island, the centre of the operations of the South American mission. "All natives," he says, "were attacked as well as one adult European." Five deaths occurred among the natives. The same officer further draws attention to the fact that two kinds of catarrh are very prevalent at all times in the West Island, viz., nasal catarrh and gastro-intestinal catarrh, the latter most common in children. But he is unable to give any reason for the prevalence of these two forms of disease.

*General.*

The winter of 1890 was fair throughout, little snow fell and the frosts were not severe. The summer was very wet, with the beneficial result of abundance of pasturage and good garden crops.

On the sheep farms the lambing was above the average, and the clip of wool exceptionally heavy. The Falkland Islands wool of 1889 realised, it is understood, from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. all round. It is too early yet to say what the 1890 wool has fetched, as all of it has not yet been shipped.

The artisan and labouring classes in this Colony have much to congratulate themselves upon. A carpenter's wage averages 1*s.* an hour, and when engaged on the repairs of ships 2*s.* an hour or 16*s.* 8*d.* a day. Stonemasons receive 8*s.* 4*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* a day, and an ordinary labourer 6*s.* a day. Actual necessities of life are very cheap. Beef is 3*d.* per lb., and mutton 2½*d.* per lb., bread is 3*d.* per lb. Peat, the usual firing and cooking material, costs only the labour of cutting and carting. In the absence of competition, however, such articles as clothing, tea, and butter are much higher than in England. There are no taxes worth mentioning. It would seem that there is room for many more artisans in the colony. A few more blacksmiths and tinsmiths, carpenters and joiners, masons, boot-makers, and tailors would restore the balance between labour and capital, now greatly in favour of the former.

The community is very orderly, crime being rare. There was only one case brought before the Supreme Court during the year, and in other places would have been disposed of summarily by the police magistrate. Nine ships put into Stanley Harbour in distress, less than the usual number. It is to be feared that the delays and high charges incident to the repair of vessels here have rendered the port a place to be avoided if possible.

(Signed) FRED. SHEDDEN SANGUINETTI,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.  
June 19, 1891.





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COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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No. 50.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1891.

(For Report for 1890, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 17.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—6857.]

## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

### ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
13	Gibraltar - - - - -	1890
14	Zululand - - - - -	"
15	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
16	Barbados - - - - -	"
17	Falkland Islands - - - - -	"
18	Labuan - - - - -	"
19	British Honduras - - - - -	"
20	Basutoland - - - - -	1890-91
21	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	1890
22	Leeward Islands - - - - -	"
23	Grenada - - - - -	"
24	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
25	British Guiana - - - - -	"
26	St. Helena - - - - -	"
27	Mauritius - - - - -	"
28	Gambia - - - - -	"
29	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
30	Ceylon - - - - -	1889
31	Lagos - - - - -	"
32	Lagos - - - - -	1890
33	Ceylon - - - - -	"
34	Newfoundland - - - - -	"
35	Jamaica - - - - -	1889-91
36	Victoria - - - - -	1890
37	British New Guinea - - - - -	1890-91
38	St. Vincent - - - - -	1891
39	Bermuda - - - - -	"
40	Seychelles and Rodrigues - - - - -	1889 and 1890
41	Gambia - - - - -	1891
42	Barbados - - - - -	"
43	Turks Islands - - - - -	"
44	Bahamas - - - - -	"
45	Fiji - - - - -	1890
46	Seychelles - - - - -	1891
47	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	1890-92
48	Malta - - - - -	1890 and 1891
49	Gibraltar - - - - -	1891

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast - - - - -	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand - - - - -	Forests.

## COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

3

### No. 50.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1890, see Colonial Report [Annual] No. 17.)

Sir R. T. GOLDSWORTHY to LORD KNUTSFORD.

Government House, Stanley,

June 21, 1892.

MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to forward two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for 1891, together with the report of the Colonial Secretary thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

#### REPORT on the FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK, 1891.

##### *Taxes, Duties, and other Sources of Revenue.*

By Ordinance No. 8 of 1891, a license may be obtained to brew beer on the premises, and to sell the same in quantities of not less than two gallons, at the rate of 2*l.* per annum. By the same ordinance there is a duty of 6*s.* imposed on every 36 gallons of beer of a specific gravity of 10·30°, and a duty of 3*d.* for every 2° in excess thereof.

Since the reconstruction of the Offices of Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, certain fees received hitherto by the officials discharging these offices, and the minor offices attaching, are now paid into the Treasury

##### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue for 1891 amounted to 11,551*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and the Expenditure to 13,302*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

The excess of receipts over estimate was 1,901*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The excess of expenditure over estimate was 4,148*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

The excess of actual expenditure over receipts was 1,708*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

There is no public debt.

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FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.*Public Works.*

During 1891 much attention has been given to the repair of roads and drains. A sea wall, running from the Dockyard to the Falkland Islands Company's West Store, was commenced to be built and, mostly through the labour of prisoners, was considerably advanced during the latter part of the year. When completed, this will not only have added greatly to the appearance of the settlement, but will in a great measure prevent the high tides from gradually washing away the embankment adjacent.

The transference of the Government Offices from the extreme west end of the settlement, to what used formerly to be the court-house buildings and Colonial Secretary's quarters, brought about what is acknowledged by all to be an immense improvement. In one building are now to be found the Courthouse, the Judges' Chambers, the Colonial Secretary's Office, the Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster's Offices, and the residential quarters of the Treasury Clerk.

It is contemplated to convert the old offices which lie about one mile from the centre of the town of Stanley into residential quarters for the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer.

The ground at the back of the row of cottages known as "the Constables Row" has been levelled, and a cartway passing from Barrack Street round the back of the cottages on to the main road made.

The total expenditure on jetties, public buildings, and local works, amounted to 3,078*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

*Legislation.*

During the year ten Ordinances were passed.

No. 1.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the administration of justice.

This Ordinance was passed because on the retirement of Governor Kerr, C.M.G., his successor, Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., did not assume the office of Chief Justice in conjunction with that of Governor, and therefore a new office of Judge and Magistrate was created by this Ordinance, which office has since been combined with that of Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.—The Naturalization Ordinance.

This Ordinance was passed with the object of avoiding a separate Ordinance having to be passed for each alien desirous of becoming naturalised.

No. 3.—An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1886.

No. 4.—An Ordinance to provide for the holding of Commissions of Inquiry. This Ordinance was passed on the 20th of July, 1891.

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ISLANDS.

No. 5.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Customs duties and trade.

This Ordinance was passed on the 14th October, 1891.

No. 6.—An Ordinance to declare the validity of all Ordinances passed, and votes granted by the Legislative Council, during the period between the 6th day of July, 1891, when A. E. Baillon, Esquire, took his seat as a member of the Council, and the date when Her Majesty's Warrant for his appointment as a member of such Council was issued. This Ordinance was passed on the 8th day of October, 1891.

No. 7.—An Ordinance to extend to this Colony a certain Act of Parliament cited as "The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882." This Ordinance was passed 10th October, 1891.

No. 8.—An Ordinance to provide for the license of brewers and to impose a duty on beer manufactured in the Colony. This Ordinance was passed on the 14th October, 1891.

No. 9.—The Naturalization Amendment Ordinance of 1891. This Ordinance was passed on the 14th December, 1891, and was a re-enactment of Ordinance No. 2 of same year with certain amendments.

No. 10.—An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the year 1892. This Ordinance was passed on the 22nd December and came into operation same day.

*Executive Council.*

His Honour Judge Routledge became a member of the Council on his appointment to the office of Judge, Magistrate, and Colonial Secretary.

*Legislative Council.*

Mr. F. E. Cobb, who was a member of the Council, having resigned, in his place Mr. A. E. Baillon was on the 6th July, 1891, appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

On the 22nd December, 1891, the Hon. F. S. Sanguinetti ceased to act as Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, and the Hon. R. M. Routledge, Judge, Magistrate, and Colonial Secretary, assumed his seat as a member of the Council.

*Civil Establishment.*

On the 28th March, 1891, Governor Kerr, C.M.G., returned to England, and the Hon. F. S. Sanguinetti, Acting Colonial Secretary, administered the Government of the Colony until the 13th day of April, when Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., arrived and was sworn in as Governor.



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On the 19th May Mr. W. A. Harding arrived to relieve Mr. H. B. Jameson, Government Clerk, who went to England on leave of absence.

On the 27th of June R. M. Routledge, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, arrived to take up the appointment of Judge and Magistrate for the term of six months, at the end of which time he was appointed Judge, Magistrate, and Colonial Secretary.

On the departure of Mr. Sanguinetti, Mr. W. A. Harding was appointed Acting Colonial Treasurer, Mr. William Coulson, Treasury Clerk, and Mr. W. R. M. Spearman, Acting Government Clerk.

H. P. Millet was appointed printer and gaoler in place of Henry Adams who held the latter appointment. William Grierson resigned his appointment as horsekeeper, which has not been filled up.

T. Curry, Government gardener, was dismissed and John Botwood appointed in his place.

Miss Sarah Preston, nurse and midwife, resigned on the 15th day of November, 1891, and the appointment has been discontinued.

*Pensions.*

There was no change under this head.

*Population.*

The total population as taken by the census on 5th April, 1891, was 1,086 males and 703 females—total, 1,789.

The number of births were 27 males and 16 females—total 43. And the deaths 16 males and 8 females—total 24.

The Colonial Surgeon, who resides in Stanley, East Falklands, reports as follows:—

"It is my pleasing duty to state that the health of the settlement is eminently satisfactory.

"There has been no epidemic or endemic disease whatever since the hybrid [?], which was a compound of the influenza and partaking of the most virulent form of pertussis (whooping cough), with the accompanying sequelæ peculiar to that spasmodic disease when adults are attacked, visited us September and October 1890.

"Even the infantile diseases so prevalent in the spring and autumn have been distinguished by their absence.

"For over two years I have not had a single case of enteric or typhoid fever, which for some years caused considerable havoc. The reason for this is obvious. The people have been educated to a higher standard, and in place of rebelling against the laws of health they now try, in many instances, to obey her just demands, being painfully conscious that retributive justice speedily follows."

The following is the report of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who resides at Fox Bay, West Falklands:—

"I have to report the occurrence of a few cases of chicken-pox which spread from an imported case.

FALKLAND  
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"No improvement has occurred in the general health of the children and the majority of them would be all the better for some attempt at physical and mental culture. The bad cases of rickets occur when the children are brought up on condensed milk, which is largely used in the camp.

"The Vaccination Act has been carried out to the best of my ability; arm to arm vaccination is scarcely possible, being much objected to by the people, which is hardly surprising."

*Education Report, 1891.*

The Colonial Chaplain, who is Inspector of Schools, reports as follows:—

"The ordinary work, as laid down by the Colonial Government, was carried out during the year in the Government Schools.

"Two private schools and one night school (during the winter) were also open.

"The number of children actually attending school at the end of the year was as follows:—

Government Senior School.	Boys	-	-	30
"	Girls	-	-	23
" Infant Schools.	Boys	-	-	33
"	Girls	-	-	30
Rev. J. R. O' Grady's School.	Boys	-	-	15
"	Girls	-	-	12
Miss Prior's School.	Boys	-	-	13
"	Girls	-	-	6
				Total, 162
				—
" Night School (during winter)	Boys	-	-	15
"	Girls	-	-	5
				Total, 20
				—

"The school accommodation is fully equal to the present needs of Stanley.

"In the camp, the Falkland Islands Company still keep a small school at Darwin, attended by the children of about seven families, otherwise nothing is being done for education in the camp, though the number scattered throughout the Islands almost equals the number of children in Stanley.

"A proposal has been made either to have 'Travelling School Master,' or one or two Boarding Schools for camp children; as yet nothing has been formulated."



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.*Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports during 1891 was 67,827*l.*, shewing an increase over the previous year of 645*l.*

The value of the exports was 130,752*l.*, being an increase over the previous year of 24,687*l.*

*Shipping.*

26 sailing vessels arrived in the Colony during the year. The tonnage of the whole was 16,766, and the crews numbered 384.

Of these there arrived at :—

Port Stanley	-	-	-	-	23
Fox Bay	-	-	-	-	1
Roy Cove	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	26

17 steam vessels entered at ports in the Falkland Islands during the year, with a tonnage of 27,647, and crews numbering 707.

“Of these there arrived at :—

Port Stanley	-	-	-	-	15
San Carlos	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	17

The following ships belonging to Her Majesty's Navy, and attached to the south-east coast of America squadron, visited the Islands during the year :—

The Magpie, Cleopatra, Beagle, and Basilisk.

The “Maipo,” a ship of war belonging to the Chilian Government, put into Stanley and took on board stores of coal, water, and clothing.

*Criminal Statistics.*

During the year only two criminal cases were brought into the Supreme Court.

38 persons were brought before the Magistrate's Court. 15 of these were refractory seamen for offences against the Merchant Shipping Acts, and the whole, being convicted, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from a few days to six months.

The other cases consisted mostly of charges for drunkenness, assault, and three of concealing wrecked goods. In the most of these cases fines were inflicted.

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FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.*Savings Bank.*

The following is the report by Mr. W. A. Harding, Acting Colonial Treasurer, on the balance sheet of the Savings Bank for 1890-1.

“The number of depositors, and the amount on deposit have been as follows, in the financial years since the opening of the Bank on 1st April 1888.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amounts.
1888 - - - -	32	£ 4,201 s. 1 d. 5
1889 - - - -	100	15,139 4 3
1890 - - - -	157	17,810 12 2
1891 - - - -	175	21,627 12 10

“It will be observed from this return that the amount on deposit has increased by over 3,800*l.* during the year, although the number of depositors has increased by 18 only, a healthy sign showing that the original depositors continue to add to their deposits. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is 121*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* exclusive of an investment on account of intestate estates, and taking the population at 1,800 the deposits show an average of 11*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* per head of the population.”

*Friendly Society.*

The Stanley Benefit Club, which was established in 1859, has now a membership of 129. The balance sheet of 1891 showed the amount of receipts to have been 147*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* and the expenditure 136*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The total capital amounts to 953*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

*General Remarks.*

The year 1891 was, according to the report of several of the earliest settlers, one of the most genial in regard to weather ever experienced in the Falklands. There was little snow and no severe frosts during the winter, and a fine summer was ushered in by a mild spring. Seasons like it cannot be too highly appreciated in a Colony such as this, where so much depends on the rearing of sheep.

Falkland Islands wool continues to realise a fair price in the markets, and the export during the year was 3,885,210 lbs.

The number of carcasses of frozen mutton sent from this Colony to the home market was 18,277.

**FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.**  
—

A large number of shepherds and others from the several stations have, during the year, left the Colony to settle in Patagonia, which country offers great scope for farming enterprise. This caused rather heavy withdrawals from the Savings Bank, for many of the shepherds possess considerable deposits, the saving of many years earnings in this Colony.

(Signed) R. M. ROUTLEDGE,  
Colonial Secretary.



COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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No. 87.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1892.

(For Report for 1891, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 50.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
September 1893.

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1893.

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The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
52	Grenada - - - - -	1891
53	St. Lucia - - - - -	"
54	Labuan - - - - -	"
55	British Guiana - - - - -	"
56	Zululand - - - - -	"
57	Mauritius - - - - -	"
58	Lagos - - - - -	"
59	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
60	Ceylon - - - - -	"
61	Natal - - - - -	1891-92
62	Basutoland - - - - -	"
63	St. Helena - - - - -	1891
64	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
65	Jamaica - - - - -	1891-92
66	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	1891
67	Newfoundland - - - - -	"
68	British New Guinea - - - - -	1891-92
69	Victoria - - - - -	1891
70	Rodrigues - - - - -	"
71	Bermuda - - - - -	1892
72	Fiji - - - - -	1891
73	British Honduras - - - - -	"
74	Turks and Caicos Islands - - - - -	1892
75	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
76	Bahamas - - - - -	"
77	Leewr d Islands - - - - -	"
78	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"
79	Malta - - - - -	"
80	Gambia - - - - -	"
81	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
82	Grenada - - - - -	"
83	Barbados - - - - -	"
84	St. Vincent - - - - -	"
85	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
86	St. Lucia - - - - -	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast - - -	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand - - -	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone - - -	Geology and Botany.

## No. 87.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1892.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1891, see Colonial Report [Annual] No. 50.)

Acting Governor MELVILLE to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, Stanley,

June 19, 1893.

MY LORD,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship two copies of the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1892, together with the annual report thereon prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. MELVILLE,

The Right Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., Administrator.  
&c. &c. &c.

## REPORT on the FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK, 1892.

*Taxes, Duties, and other Sources of Revenue.*

There has been no alteration regarding the revenue arising from the taxes, duties, &c. during the past year.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue for 1892 amounted to 11,485*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and the Expenditure to 10,947*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

The receipts were less than the estimates by 474*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The excess of expenditure over estimate was 983*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

The surplus of actual receipts over actual expenditure was 537*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

There is no public debt.

*Public Works.*

During 1892 the building of the sea wall commenced in 1891 has been continued and will shortly be completed. When the space between the sea wall and the grassy slope which lies between the Dockyard and the Falkland Islands Company's West Store



FALKLAND  
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has been filled in, Stanley will possess what may be called its village green.

The total expenditure on jetties, sea wall, Government buildings, and local works amounted to 1,429*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

#### *Legislation.*

During the year twelve Ordinances were passed.

No. 1.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony for 1890.

No. 2.—An Ordinance to provide for the holding of Commissions of enquiry.

No. 3.—An Ordinance to amend the Brewers Licensing Ordinance, 1891.

No. 4.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the service of the Colony for the year 1891.

No. 5.—An Ordinance to provide for the prevention of the spreading of any contagious or infectious disorders amongst dogs or other animals within the Colony.

This Ordinance was passed in order to prevent the removal of animals suffering from infectious or contagious disorders within the Colony, as the Ordinance in force in the Colony merely related to the importation of animals into the Colony.

No. 6.—An Ordinance to amend the Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1876.

By this Ordinance fees derived for the discharge of Notarial Acts by the holder of the office of Judge to which that of Notary Public is attached are made payable into the Colonial Treasury instead of as hitherto to the holder of the office.

No. 7.—An Ordinance to raise a sum of money by a tax on tenements in Stanley, and to provide for the application thereof and of other local taxes for the proposed local improvements.

Ordinance No. 14 of 1882 which was an Ordinance whereby a tenement tax was imposed for the term of ten years, being by effluxion of time about to expire on 31st December, it was considered necessary in order to provide means of meeting certain expenditure on local improvements that this tax should be continued for a further term of five years, and along with certain other local taxes devoted towards the paying off the expenditure to be incurred.

No. 8.—An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Falkland Islands for the year 1893.

No. 9.—An Ordinance to amend the Stanley Cemetery Ordinance, 1888.

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By this Ordinance the trusteeship of the whole of the ground in Stanley set apart for a burial ground has been placed in the hands of the Governor of the Colony for the time being. The Burial Board has also been reconstructed by the addition to its number of the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Chapel and the minister for the time being of the Baptist Chapel.

No. 10.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1891.

The necessity for the passing of this Ordinance arose from certain omissions in the Schedule of Tariffs attached to the Customs Consolidation Ordinance.

No. 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Visiting Justices for the gaol in Stanley.

No. 12.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the postal service of the Falkland Islands.

#### *Orders in Council.*

Orders in Council, dated 10th March and 11th August respectively were issued.

The necessity for these arose from two serious outbreaks of distemper amongst the dogs in the Islands.

#### *Executive Council.*

The Honourable Charles Arthur Fraser, Colonial Treasurer, became a Member of Council on the 17th March in place of the Honourable and Reverend Lowther E. Brandon, Colonial Chaplain, resigned.

#### *Legislative Council.*

The Honourable Charles Arthur Fraser became a Member of Council on the 17th March.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

On the 17th March, Mr. Fraser arrived to take up the offices of Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Postmaster, &c., the duties of which offices had been discharged by Mr. W. A. Harding, Acting Government Clerk, as Acting Treasurer, &c. since Mr. Sanguinetti's departure in December 1891.

Mr. W. Spearman acted as Government Clerk until the return of Mr. Harding to that office on the arrival of Mr. Fraser.

On the 25th of August, Mr. C. W. Hill arrived, and assumed office as Government Clerk in room of Mr. Harding, who returned to the Colonial Office, London. The Reverend E. Coupland Aspinall was appointed Assistant Colonial Chaplain, and the Reverend L. E. Brandon, Colonial Chaplain, received the sanction



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of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his assuming the title of Dean of Christ Church, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Captain John Campbell resigned his appointment as Pilot and Master of the Government Schooner "Hadassah" and was succeeded by Mr. Wilmer, Assistant Pilot. W. Quianlan was appointed Police Sergeant and Instructor of Volunteers.

#### *Pensions.*

James Hocking, formerly gaoler, died on the 23rd November at the age of 73 years. He was placed on the pension list on 1st January 1879.

#### *Population.*

The population consists of 1,086 males and 783 females; total 1869.

During the year the number of births was 21 males and 22 females, total 43, and the deaths 10 males and 8 females, total 18.

The Colonial Surgeon, who resides in Stanley, East Falklands, reports as follows:—

"I am happy to place on record the fact that there has been an absence of epidemic and endemic diseases, the latter of which was frequent in the settlement in consequence of defective sanitary arrangements and utter ignorance of hygienic rules. A great improvement has taken place in the habits of the people. Much might be done in having a proper system of drainage, with intercepting sewers and main drains; the surface is most favourable for it, as there is a sufficient fall from the Murray Heights to the Harbour.

"The usual infantile diseases are below the average, and there has been no return of the hybrid (a compound of whooping cough and influenza) with its sequelæ of pneumonia and bronchitis which caused much havoc two years ago. Notwithstanding the climate being so changeable, the scarcity of pulmonary complaints is remarkable, especially as tubercle in many cases is dormant and merely requires the exciting cause to bring forth its deadly effects. Specific diseases are not frequent."

The following is the report of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, who resides at Fox Bay, West Falklands:—

"I have the honour to report that there were no serious cases of illness during 1892. There were no cases of zymotic disease, but numerous cases of an extremely infectious catarrh. The exact nature is extremely difficult to determine, but it is a specific fever running through all stages of a fever in about a week.

"I wish to call the attention of the Government to the food supply of these Islands, and to point out that the only food for which there is any guarantee of freedom from adulteration is the mutton, and that, even, contains too much water.

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"After examining a child brought up on a sticky substance called 'condensed milk' we are very apt to doubt the bold words on the tins of that substance. Our doubts are confirmed by chemical examination, and by the knowledge of a machine called the Centrifugal Cream Separator, made in England but used abroad."

#### *Education Report.*

The Colonial Chaplain, as Inspector of Schools, reports as follows:—

"The Government schools were conducted as usual during the year 1892, there being no break from sickness or otherwise.

"The schools were examined twice during the year, and the progress of the children found to be satisfactory."

"The number of children and average attendances were as follows:—

Number of names on the rolls during the year:

Senior school	-	-	-	-	74
Infant school	-	-	-	-	69

Number of names on the rolls in January and December respectively:

Senior school	-	-	-	-	{ 87
					{ 74
Infant school	-	-	-	-	{ 45
					{ 69

Average attendance during the year:

Senior school	-	-	-	-	50.1
Infant school	-	-	-	-	45

The two private schools, (a) the Roman Catholic School and (b) Miss Prior's School, were open during the year.

Attendance at Roman Catholic School:

Boys	-	-	-	-	29
Girls	-	-	-	-	22
Total	-	-	-	-	51

Attendance at Miss Prior's School:

Boys	-	-	-	-	13
Girls	-	-	-	-	10
Total	-	-	-	-	23

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports during 1892 was 70,138*l.*, showing an increase over the previous year of 2,311*l.*

The value of the exports was 126,312*l.*, being a decrease from the previous year of 4,440*l.*



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### Shipping.

Twenty-nine sailing vessels arrived in the Colony during the year. The tonnage of the whole was 16,197, and the crews numbered 393.

Of these there arrived at—

Port Stanley -	-	-	-	-	20
San Carlos -	-	-	-	-	2
Hill Cove -	-	-	-	-	3
Port Howard -	-	-	-	-	2
Shallow Bay -	-	-	-	-	1
Spring Point -	-	-	-	-	1

Total - 29

Eighteen steam vessels entered Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands during the year, with a tonnage of 27,323, and crews numbering 764.

The following ships belonging to Her Majesty's Navy, and attached to the south-east coast of America squadron, visited the Islands during 1892:—

The "Cleopatra," "Beagle," and "Basilisk."

The Russian Corvette "Djighit" visited Port Stanley during the month of February.

### Criminal Statistics.

During the year there were but three criminal cases brought into the Supreme Court.

Thirty-eight persons were brought before the Police Court. The charges consisted mostly of offences against the Merchant Shipping Acts, drunkenness, &c., and in most cases the punishment awarded was the infliction of a fine.

### Savings Bank.

The following is the report of the Colonial Treasurer on the balance sheet of the Savings Bank for 1891-2:—

"The number of depositors, and amount of deposits have been as follows in the financial years since the opening of the Bank on April 1st, 1888.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amounts.
1888 - - - -	32	£ 4,201 1 5
1889 - - - -	100	15,139 4 3
1890 - - - -	157	17,810 12 2
1891 - - - -	175	21,627 13 10
1892 - - - -	196	24,940 9 5

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1892.

The amount deposited has increased by 3,312*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the number of depositors by 21. Forty-two depositors have closed their accounts during the year, and sixty-three new accounts have been opened. The average amount standing to the credit of each account is 127*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and, computing the population of the Colony at 1,800, the average savings per head of population is 13*l.* 17*s.* The amount of deposits received during the year was 1,812*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and deposits repaid amounted to 5,355*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

### Friendly Society.

The Stanley Benefit Club, established in 1859, for the purpose of affording relief to members during sickness and also of defraying funeral expenses, has a membership of 129, the same as in 1891.

The amount of invested funds is 900*l.*

Income for the year ending 30th April 1892, as shown by the balance sheet, was 147*l.* 16*s.*, and the expenditure for same period 136*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The total amount of funds amounts to 953*l.* 14*s.*

### General Remarks.

The year 1892 will be a historical one for the Falkland Islands; on the 25th day of February what had formerly been known as a settlement received at the hands of Her Majesty, by Letters Patent dated 25th February 1892, the dignity of becoming a Colony. The Proclamation took place in the Court house, and in accordance with the instructions received, his Excellency the Governor and other officials were sworn in to their respective offices under the new title.

A volunteer force has also been embodied throughout the Colony.

A new church, named Christ Church, which has been built on the site of the former one at a cost of over 8,000*l.*, was opened for divine service and consecrated by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands on the 21st of February.

Four whaling vessels visited Stanley in the spring of the year on their way to the Antarctic regions, having sailed from Dundee, N.B., in the month of September for the purpose of prosecuting the whale fishing in southern latitudes.

Several vessels came into Stanley during the year in the condition locally known as "lame ducks." These are welcome visitors to the Colony, affording, as they do, plenty of work to the carpenters, smiths, &c.

The Falkland Islands wool continues to realise a fair price, and the amount exported during the year, though under that of the previous year, was 3,065,751 lbs.

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The number of carcasses of frozen mutton sent from this Colony was 17,882 as compared with 18,277 in 1891.

One serious drawback to these Islands is the want of more frequent mail communication with the home country. It is very much to be desired that before long some means may be found of remedying this much-felt grievance.

(Signed) R. M. ROUTLEDGE,  
Colonial Secretary.



## COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 118.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

(For Report for 1892, see Colonial Report [Annual] No. 87.)



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1894.

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The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
86	St. Lucia - - - - -	1892
87	Falkland Islands - - - - -	"
88	Gold Coast - - - - -	"
89	Basutoland - - - - -	1892-93
90	Ceylon - - - - -	1892
91	Zululand - - - - -	"
92	Mauritius - - - - -	"
93	Labuan - - - - -	"
94	British Honduras - - - - -	"
95	Lagos - - - - -	"
96	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
97	Fiji - - - - -	"
98	Rodrigues - - - - -	"
99	St. Helena - - - - -	"
100	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	1892-93
101	British Guiana - - - - -	"
102	Newfoundland - - - - -	1892
103	Jamaica - - - - -	1892-93
104	Victoria - - - - -	1892
105	Bermuda - - - - -	1893
106	Gambia - - - - -	"
107	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
108	St. Vincent - - - - -	"
109	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
110	Bahamas - - - - -	"
111	Turks and Caicos Islands - - - - -	"
112	Leeward Islands - - - - -	"
113	Barbados - - - - -	"
114	Malta - - - - -	"
115	Zululand - - - - -	"
116	British Honduras - - - - -	"
117	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast - - - - -	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand - - - - -	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone - - - - -	Geology and Botany.

## No. 118.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1893.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1892, see Colonial Report [Annual] No. 87.)

Acting Governor THOMPSON to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, Stanley,

MY LORD MARQUESS,

August 9, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward two copies of the Blue Book of Colony this for the year 1893, together with a report by the Acting Colonial Secretary thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. A. THOMPSON,  
Administrator.

## REPORT on the BLUE BOOK, 1893.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue of the year (exclusive of Land Sales) amounted to 11,450*l.*, the Expenditure to 11,388*l.*

Compared with the previous year, 1892, the Revenue showed a decrease of 35*l.*, and the Expenditure an increase of 441*l.*

The "Land Sales Account" on the 31st December 1893 showed that 11,929*l.* were invested, while the "Surplus Fund Account" on the same date amounted to 1,982*l.*

Neither of these funds is included in the above-mentioned amount returned as Revenue. Towards the total Revenue received, the following figures show the contributions from the various sources :—

From Customs, Port, Harbour and Tonnage	£
Dues - - - - -	3,825
From Licences, and Internal Revenue - - - - -	427
From Fees of Court and offices - - - - -	546
From Post Office - - - - -	605
From Rents of Crown Lands - - - - -	4,008
From Interest on Investments - - - - -	1,365
From Miscellaneous - - - - -	678



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Out of a total expenditure of 11,388*l.*, the following figures represent the approximate expenditure on the several principal services:—

	£
On Pensions - - - - -	356
On Police - - - - -	629
On Prisons - - - - -	88
On Education - - - - -	427
On Ecclesiastical - - - - -	467
On Post Office - - - - -	2,278
On Public Works - - - - -	2,075
On Interest on deposits in Savings Bank - - - - -	635
Civil Establishment and other miscellaneous expenditure exclusive of the above - - - - -	4,440

The Return (Appendix A.) gives a statement of the comparative Revenue and Expenditure, and other information for the past ten years.

#### *Customs, Trade, and Shipping.*

The Revenue of the Customs Department for the twelve months ended 31st December 1893 amounted to 3,649*l.*, as compared with 2,945*l.*, the receipts of the preceding twelve months, or an increase of 19·5 per cent. This Revenue is almost wholly derived from duties on spirits, malt liquor, wines and tobacco.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The total values of Imports and Exports (exclusive of specie) for the twelve months were as follows:—

	£
Imports - - - - -	71,126
Exports - - - - -	134,872
Total - - - - -	£205,998

The recorded Imports and Exports of specie for the same period were:—

Imports 1,425*l.*, Exports 30*l.* There is every reason, however, to believe that the Exports were very much larger.

The following statement will show the direction of the Import and Export Trade (exclusive of specie) of these Islands in 1893:—

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Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value in Sterling.	Percentage of total Import.	Value in Sterling.	Percentage of total Export.
United Kingdom -	£ 64,571	90·78	£ 130,319	96·62
Germany - - -	700	·98	—	—
Chili - - - - -	3,748	5·27	3,103	2·30
Uruguay - - - -	1,939	2·73	—	—
Argentina (Patagonia) -	168	·24	1,450	1·08
Total - - - - -	71,126	100	134,872	100

The return of exports is the most favourable on record. The total value (exclusive of specie) shows an increase as compared with 1892 of 6·35 per cent.

This increase is a strong testimony to the favourable character of the past year, the wool clip, the principal export, yielding 3,885,194 lbs. as against 3,065,761 lbs. in 1892. The whole of the above amount was exported to Great Britain.

The exports of the secondary products of the farms, such as tallow, sheep skins, hides, and frozen mutton, show, however, a slight decline.

The total value of goods imported shows an increase of 988*l.* over that of 1892. A marked feature in the import trade has been the increase by 704*l.* in the value of dutiable goods over that imported during the preceding twelve months.

#### *Shipping.*

Compared with 1892, the number of vessels engaged in the trade of these islands show a decrease of 18 vessels and 29,574 tons.

The following return shows the number of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared during the year:—

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered - - - -	18	21,065	24	10,398	42	31,463
Cleared - - - -	18	21,065	19	7,226	37	28,291



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### Public Works.

The roads and drains have been kept in order. Works of utility are, however, necessarily limited, in the absence of any municipal rate, whatever little is done being met from the one item on the estimates for works and buildings. Yet, whenever labour was at command, opportunities have not been lost during the year to make improvements unattended with expense.

### Legislation.

Of the ten Laws passed, the following may be noticed:—

“An Ordinance for the establishment of a volunteer force;” and,

“An Ordinance to provide for the better protection of property in Stanley against injury from the trespassing of animals within the town.”

The title of the first above-mentioned law sufficiently indicates the intention of the Law. The organisation of the Corps has been accomplished. Its general condition will be referred to later on in this Report.

The object of the second law is to prevent the straying of animals in the town of Stanley. It provides for the impounding of any animals so wandering and sets apart a place where all persons so desiring may, by obtaining a licence at a nominal sum, depasture their horses, &c.

### Education.

On the 31st December, 1893, there were five schools in operation in Stanley. The schools were fairly well attended and the instruction good.

Two of the above schools, the Reverend E. C. Murphy's Baptist school and Miss Prior's school, were conducted without Government aid.

The number of children enrolled at the end of the year at the Government schools was 117.

The opening of the private schools is doubtless mostly the cause of the falling off in the attendance at the Government schools. Besides this, very young lads can readily find other work in Stanley as outdoor labourers at the current rates of wages. Immediately the compulsory system admits, they leave school with a knowledge of nothing more than the rudiments of education. Unfortunately, the class of employments in the Colony for which educational attainments are required is extremely limited. It is, therefore, unlikely that the standard of education will be much raised until some change takes place in the circumstances of the Colony. It is gratifying to learn that some provision, by means of “travelling schoolmasters,” is being made by the Falkland Islands Company for the education of the children of the settlers and shepherds in their “Camp.” It has

always been difficult to meet this scholastic want, owing to the settlements being so scattered, many miles apart.

### Ecclesiastical.

The clergy of the several denominations regularly visited the “Camp” and outlying islands throughout the year.

### Medical.

The public health during the year has been remarkable for the entire absence of any disease, and the inhabitants of the Colony generally have been free from even the commonest ailments.

There were only 18 deaths within the year from natural causes in a population amounting approximately to 1,800.

### Post Office.

The greater part of the Revenue (605*l.*) under this head was collected from stamps, &c. sold (502*l.*) to collectors and others.

The estimated amount of correspondence passing through the one Post Office during the year was 230,000. During the year, the total number of parcels dealt with was 814.

The practice of registration continues extensively, the number of registered letters, &c., received and despatched, being 1,403.

Money Orders to the value of 5,317*l.* were issued. The value of orders paid amounted to 347*l.*

The local mails continue to be conveyed to, and brought from, the West Falklands and the North of the East Falklands once a month by one of the local trading schooners, and the steam communication with the world was carried on regularly every month by the “Kosmos” line of steamers.

### Savings Bank.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Bank since its establishment on 1st April 1888 to 30th September 1893, the end of the Savings Bank year:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of deposits.	Number of withdrawals.	Amount of deposits with accrued interest.	Amount of withdrawals.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 April 1888, to 30 Sept. 1888 - - -	32	—	60	—	4,201 1 5	—
1888-89 - - -	07	7	150	37	13,809 8 8	2,871 5 10
1889-90 - - -	56	21	188	93	8,972 7 4	6,300 19 5
1890-91 - - -	70	30	256	162	8,577 2 2	4,760 1 6
1891-92 - - -	62	37	201	103	8,868 5 0	5,355 9 2
1892-93 - - -	60	32	250	112	11,023 1 4	6,780 3 5
	317	127	1,103	527	56,151 6 8	26,077 10 4

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The result of the establishment of the Bank, therefore, showed 220 depositors, with a balance of 30,073*l.*, or an average of over 136*l.* standing to the credit of each account. Computing the population of the Colony at 1,800, the average savings per head is 16*l.* 14*s.*

#### *Volunteer Force.*

This force, raised by Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy in 1892, was organised and established by law during the year.

The strength of the corps was 101 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and, with the assistance of a competent instructor, it has attained a high state of efficiency.

The Imperial Government have furthered the movement by the free gift of ammunition, two nine-pounder R.M.L. guns, equipments and accoutrements.

The corps is also supported by capitation grants by this Government in respect of efficient and by voluntary contributions, and has every prospect of success.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

##### *General Condition of the Colonists.*

Although some depression of trade existed in Stanley, owing to the decrease in the number of vessels calling here for repairs and the absence of Her Majesty's ships of war in the Brazils during the late revolution, the prosperity now diffused throughout the Islands continued.

##### *Population.*

There is amongst the colonists a general amenability to law and order creditable to all classes of the community. Twenty-five persons only were summarily convicted in the Police Magistrate's Court, of whom five were merchant seamen charged with refusing to work on board their vessels while in harbour.

The two cases sent to the Supreme Court were for breaches of Revenue Laws, while the other cases were principally cases of drunkenness.

##### *The Colony as a Field for Immigrants.*

The resources of the Colony do not offer a fair opening even for a limited number of labourers. Artisans, especially ship-carpenters, find varied but not continual employment. With the exception of meat (mutton 2*d.* per lb., beef 3*d.* per lb.) the expenses of the necessary articles of life may be taken as 50 per cent. higher than those obtaining in the United Kingdom. Provisions and wearing apparel being thus costly, compel the labourer to work continuously and at the same time keep him clear of idleness.

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Single men do not, however, settle here. They are attracted with their few pounds of savings to Patagonia, where a shepherd's life and surroundings are more enjoyable. As in all pastoral countries, the population of these islands must necessarily be sparse until some trade is developed. Undoubtedly, the Falkland Islander earns higher wages than in most countries. He does not, however, confine himself to one branch of labour. He suits his occupation to the exigencies of the moment.

#### *Sheep farming.*

The prosperity of the islands is wholly dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasture land for sheep. With the aid which nature affords, with no fear of drought, with no rank vegetation, but, on the contrary, succulent grasses, with an equable temperature throughout the year, these Islands have proved to be peculiarly well adapted for sheep.

The pastoral prospects continue to be of a cheering character. The increase of flocks, the introduction of late years of machinery for boiling down sheep, of machinery for shearing, the use of dip, the more careful shepherding and judicious breeding have secured a superior quality of produce and larger profits to the producer.

Sheep continue to be exported to Chili and Patagonia, for the purpose of stocking the north of the straits of Magellan, where concessions of land have been obtained from the Chilean and Argentine Governments by some of the lessees of the Crown Lands of this Colony.

The prices realized by the exports of wool have not yet been received in the Colony, but the amounts set down in the Blue Book may be regarded as a tolerably accurate estimate.

All the land is taken up.

The flocks now number over 770,000. The total acreage leased is 3,414,166 while the freeholds amount to 758,103 acres.

The twenty-one years' leases under the Ordinance of 1871 having elapsed in the majority of cases, on the representation of certain residents in the islands, who have expressed themselves desirous of obtaining land, certain blocks varying from 7,000 to 12,000 acres will shortly be in the market for sale.

#### INDUSTRIES.

##### *Sealing—Penguins.*

Turning from pastoral to other occupations, those worthy of notice are the sealing and penguin industries.

The sealing industry has been for years past in a languishing condition, owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals, the pups being left to starve; while the trade with France in penguin oil has never returned with the peace that followed the war of 1870. It is pleasing, however, to be able to report a slight



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revival of both of these industries during the past year. With such protection as the Government is able to afford to the rookeries, it is hoped that these animals, by being left unmolested will in time recuperate, though there can be but little prospect of any increase of importance taking place in these industries for some years to come.

### Shipping.

The great falling off in the number of vessels which arrived here during the year may be accounted for by various reasons:—

To the depression of trade that prevailed in the United Kingdom and the consequent fewer number of ships rounding Cape Horn;

To the effect of the legislation in the United Kingdom of past years having for its object the diminution of the dangers attaching to the mercantile marine service, worn out vessels no longer attempting to round the Horn. Those vessels that made for this port for refuge were well found;

To the want of telegraphic communication with the world, throwing much responsibility upon the master before he can receive instructions from his owners and thus forcing him to beat up at all hazards to Monte Video, where he also finds a dry dock and the more necessary facilities for repairs. It is feared that there is no immediate prospect of the latter being supplied here by local enterprise; indeed, it is this want—this want of enterprise, combined with enhanced prices for any repairs executed, that perhaps to a greater extent than all the reasons above enumerated have driven ships requiring repairs to resort to other ports rather than be detained at Port Stanley.

Four British and two Norwegian steam whalers entered in ballast and cleared after filling up with sealskins and oil in the Antarctic.

(Signed) CHARLES W. HILL,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
August 8, 1894.

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### APPENDIX A.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Revenue	£ 9,687	£ 10,438	£ 9,295	£ 8,963	£ 8,951	£ 8,628	£ 9,492	£ 11,551	£ 11,485	£ 11,450
Expenditure	7,807	7,598	7,950	9,128	8,818	9,720	9,389	13,302	10,947	11,388
Customs Revenue	2,679	2,544	3,518	3,074	2,316	2,752	3,269	3,564	2,945	3,649
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared	Tons. 64,507	Tons. 56,187	Tons. 59,762	Tons. 56,366	Tons. 54,960	Tons. 60,284	Tons. 60,358	Tons. 87,226	Tons. 89,328	Tons. 59,754
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, British	23,077	14,137	24,162	36,322	9,802	11,888	15,185	31,741	22,810	14,718
Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, sailing	31,829	23,105	26,044	41,281	17,346	22,363	30,774	31,932	34,682	17,624
Value of imports	£ 67,848	£ 48,314	£ 73,602	£ 66,785	£ 54,008	£ 55,716	£ 67,182	£ 67,827	£ 70,138	£ 71,126
Value of exports	101,338	97,846	108,946	107,995	88,743	116,102	116,005	130,752	126,312	134,872
Value of exports to United Kingdom	98,468	95,768	97,964	104,128	87,227	112,342	114,592	128,859	121,305	120,319
Imports from United Kingdom	60,962	39,887	66,696	58,407	48,865	49,789	61,642	63,128	62,555	64,571



Locality	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
1. 1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
2. 1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
3. 1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
4. 1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
5. 1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
6. 1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
7. 1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
8. 1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
9. 1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
10. 1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
11. 1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
12. 1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
13. 1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
14. 1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
15. 1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
16. 1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
17. 1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
18. 1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
19. 1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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No. 147.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894.

(For Report for 1893, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 118.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
*September 1895.*

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## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
113	Barbados - - - - -	1893
114	Malta - - - - -	"
115	Zululand - - - - -	"
116	British Honduras - - - - -	"
117	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"
118	Falkland Islands - - - - -	"
119	Rodrigues - - - - -	"
120	Mauritius - - - - -	"
121	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
122	Labuan - - - - -	"
123	Basutoland - - - - -	1893-4
124	St. Lucia - - - - -	1893
125	St. Helena - - - - -	"
126	Ceylon - - - - -	"
127	Fiji - - - - -	"
128	Grenada - - - - -	"
129	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
130	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	1893-4
131	British New Guinea - - - - -	1892-3 & 1893-4
132	Lagos - - - - -	1893
133	British Guiana - - - - -	1893-4
134	Jamaica - - - - -	"
135	Newfoundland - - - - -	1893
136	Gold Coast - - - - -	"
137	Zululand - - - - -	1894
138	Bermuda - - - - -	"
139	Bahamas - - - - -	"
140	Barbados - - - - -	"
141	Turks and Caicos Islands - - - - -	"
142	Malta - - - - -	"
143	Gambia - - - - -	"
144	Windward Islands - - - - -	"
145	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"
146	Gibraltar - - - - -	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast - - -	Economic Agriculture
2	Zululand - - -	Forests
3	Sierra Leone - - -	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada - - -	Emigration.

## No. 147.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

[For Report for 1893, see Colonial Report [Annual], No. 118.]

Sir R. T. GOLDSWORTHY to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, Stanley,

June 21, 1895.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the "Blue Book" for the year 1894, with the report of Captain Halkett, Colonial Secretary, thereon.

I have, &c.

ROGER T. GOLDSWORTHY,  
Governor.

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1894.

## REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK, 1894.

*Taxes, Duties, Fees, and other Sources of Revenue.*

The main Revenue is derived from the following sources:—

Taxes, Customs duties, port dues, fees, licenses, and rents of Crown lands.

The principal Revenue is derived from Customs duties upon spirits and tobacco, and rents of Crown lands leased for sheep farming purposes, which amount to nearly two-thirds of the entire receipts.

A less, but still a very important, Revenue is obtained from the Post Office and from interest on capital invested, being proceeds of sale of Crown lands.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue for 1894, excluding land sales, exceeded that of the previous year by over 500*l.*, made up chiefly from increased receipts in the Post Office and of interest on capital invested on account of the land sales and Savings Bank funds.

The Revenue for 1894 was 11,958*l.*

The Revenue for 1893 was 11,450*l.*

The following items go to make up the Revenue for 1894:—

	£
Customs - - - - -	3,136
Port, harbour, and tonnage dues - - - - -	144
Licenses and internal revenue - - - - -	408
Fees of court and officers - - - - -	805
Post Office - - - - -	1,205
Rents - - - - -	4,229
Miscellaneous - - - - -	265
Interest on investments - - - - -	1,766

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FALKLAND  
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As compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the items of :—

1. Fees.—258*l.*, owing to payment of unforeseen probate ;
2. Post Office.—599*l.*, from increased sale of stamps and transit rates ;
3. Rents.—220*l.*, double rental accruing on expired leases ;
4. Interest.—419*l.*, upon increased Bank deposits due to invested and increased annual instalments paid of purchase of freehold land.

On the other hand, the Revenue for 1894 shows a falling-off, compared with 1893, on the heads —

Customs.—513*l.*, representing duties on spirits and tobacco imported at the very close of 1893.

Port, Harbour, and Tonnage Dues.—32*l.*, resulting from a decrease in shipping entered for repairs.

Licenses and Internal Revenue.—19*l.*, owing to reduced licenses for sealing.

Miscellaneous.—407*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, representing part of a sum of over 500*l.* received in 1893 as insurance on the schooner "Hadassah."

Interest on Investments on account of Surplus.—17*l.*, caused by transfer of capital account to Savings Bank.

The general expenditure for 1894 exceeded that of 1893 by 1,007*l.*, owing to the adoption of a more effective system of public works and to a necessary survey of land.

Expenditure for 1894, 12,395*l.*

" " 1893, 11,388*l.*

Subjoined are the items expended :—

	£
Pensions - - - -	313
Governor - - - -	1,384
Secretariat - - - -	1,035
Customs - - - -	183
Audit - - - -	56
Port and marine - - - -	175
Legal - - - -	492
Police - - - -	493
Prisons - - - -	166
Medical - - - -	583
Education - - - -	465
Ecclesiastical - - - -	460
Transport - - - -	566
Miscellaneous - - - -	596
Post Office - - - -	2,249
Public works - - - -	2,397
Interest on Savings Bank deposits - - - -	758
Drawbacks and refunds - - - -	24

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The land sales account, standing on the 31st December 1894 at 13,758*l.*, invested in Consols and inscribed securities, and the surplus fund to the amount of 1,982*l.* on the same date, are separate and apart from the foregoing account of Revenue.

#### *Assets and Liabilities.*

The statement of assets and liabilities shows the excess of assets over liabilities at 14,020*l.*

Deducting the amount of the land sales account here quoted at the actual amount expended in purchase of stock, that is, 12,979*l.*, instead of as represented by the face value of the securities held, that is, 13,758*l.*, the actual cash assets are 1,041*l.*

Were the three funds of land sales, surplus, and Savings Bank quoted as represented on their face value of stock, this balance would swell to 3,100*l.*

A large and important asset in the form of Government stores in hand, at the estimated value of 1,200*l.*, is not included in this account, which otherwise would show a credit, exclusive of land sales, of 4,300*l.*

#### *Military Expenditure.*

The only military body in the Colony is the Volunteer Rifle Corps, comprising six officers and about 100 rank and file.

The amount granted from general revenue towards the corps varies with the number of efficient in each year.

There were in 1893, 61 efficient, earning 2*l.* per head = 122*l.* In 1894, 56 efficient, earning a total of 112*l.*

#### *Public Works.*

To the expenditure involved in the making and upkeep of roads, drains, and culverts, as well as in the repair of all public buildings, there has this year been added the very necessary outlay for a surveyor and staff, amounting to some 500*l.* Owing largely to the nature of the soil and the absence of any Government representatives beyond the town of Stanley, saving only the officer discharging the duties of Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Assistant Collector at Fox Bay on West Falklands, public works are confined to Stanley, where the condition of the roads, offices, and works of public utility has immensely improved within the last few years.

The scarcity of steady labour, especially during the summer months, when most of the able bodied population migrate to the sheep farms, the uncertain service rendered, the high wages commanded even by the most unskilled, combined with the high charge for carriage of every necessary, which has to be imported from England, renders the execution of any public works more laborious and costly than in most other Colonies, where the struggle for work is keener.



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### *Legislation.*

Few Colonies can be found where legislation and the entire machinery of the law can be restricted within as narrow, I might also add primitive, limits as in this Colony, which does not boast of a single unofficial lawyer.

During the year it was found necessary to pass nine Ordinances.

Four of these merely amended previous Ordinances. Two were the usual financial Ordinances making provision for the service of the Colony.

One of the remaining three was a consolidation, with improved provisions, of the health laws.

The other two provided for the custody and control of lunatics and for due investigation into shipping casualties by regularly constituted courts of inquiry.

### *Civil Establishment.*

Important alterations were carried into effect during the year by the re-arrangement of certain of the principal offices.

The offices of Judge and Colonial Secretary, merged in one official as a tentative measure, were separated, and a judge appointed to perform judicial and legal duties combining the offices of Judge, Police Magistrate, and Legal Adviser.

The Treasurer was appointed to be Colonial Secretary at increased pay, but to continue to discharge the duties of Treasurer, Collector, Postmaster, Harbour-Master, Receiver of Wrecks, and Registrar of Shipping.

In view of increased work and responsibility cast upon him, the emoluments of the Government Clerk and Clerk of Councils were raised to 250*l.* per annum, he having to discharge the duties of Clerk of Councils, Shipping Master, and Paymaster of Pensioners.

### *Population.*

The total number of the population shows but little variation from year to year.

On the 31st December 1894 it stood at a total of 1,902 souls.

The birth-rate throughout the colony was about 28 per thousand, as against 18 per thousand in 1893.

The death rate fell below six per 1,000, demonstrating the very salubrious nature of the climate in spite of its severity and the cold high winds that prevail.

### *Ecclesiastical.*

The spiritual needs of the inhabitants were provided for by clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, and Baptist Mission in the town of Stanley, and beyond Stanley by periodical visits of the two clergymen of the Church of England.

No provision exists for a resident minister in the country outside of Stanley where are the only three churches in the Colony.

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The Bishop of the Falkland Islands, who formerly had his headquarters in the Colony, resides now in Buenos Ayres, but pays periodical visits to the Colony. His last was in April 1894.

### *Education.*

As in the previous year, five schools were open to receive pupils in 1894, *i.e.*, four in Stanley, and one at Darwin.

Those in Stanley comprise:—

(1.) The Government School, with a staff paid by Government and supervised by an Inspector of Schools, having on its roll some 65 pupils, giving an average daily attendance of 44 in its senior branch, and some 86 pupils in the junior or infant department, with a daily average attendance of 34. The numbers on the roll were, in the senior school, 34 boys and 31 girls, and in the junior, 38 boys and 48 girls.

(2.) The Roman Catholic School, having a total muster on the roll of 20 boys and 12 girls, showing an attendance of 30 daily, and receiving a grant in aid from the local Government of 60*l.*

(3.) The Baptist School hitherto had not received any grant-in-aid, but towards the close of the year the Secretary of State sanctioned an annual grant on the same conditions as that allowed to the Catholic School.

The pupils number on the roll 53—30 boys and 23 girls, showing an attendance daily of some 43 in all.

(4.) A private school, conducted by Miss Prior, having some 20 boys and 15 girls on her list.

The only school outside of Stanley is at Darwin, the property of the Falkland Islands Company, who in a praiseworthy public spirit have ministered to the educational requirements of their employees by engaging and maintaining itinerant teachers whose roll of pupils amounts to 37.

Taking into account the Government Schools alone, senior and junior, upon which Government devote a yearly expenditure in salaries and upkeep of over 300*l.*, the number of pupils shows a marked increase over the previous year; 151 as against 117.

The Government Schools are strictly unsectarian and undenominational.

Further extension of the means of receiving education is soon to be effected by Government in the appointment of itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falklands, whereby the very poorest families of shepherds and labourers cannot fail to benefit.

Elementary knowledge is imparted very fully throughout; while the higher classes are instructed in such departments (in the Roman Catholic School in the Spanish language) as are best likely to serve in the future when emigrating to the Mainland of South America as many have done.

Prizes are freely given to encourage emulation and diligence and if any fault can be found on this head it is in the somewhat too general distribution, which has a tendency to detract from the distinction intended to be conferred.



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### Imports and Exports.

The values of imports and exports for the year 1894 show a small decrease as compared with the previous year:—

	1893.	1894.
Imports	£ 71,126	£ 62,270
Exports	134,872	131,801

This decrease, which is apparent rather than real, is to be accounted for by the imperfect returns furnished at late periods by shippers, and by the late arrival and entering, in January 1895, of two regular trading vessels with full assorted cargoes.

The goods imported and exported were distributed over the following countries:—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£ 54,500	£ 130,071
Germany	759	—
Uruguay	1,712	—
Chile	4,232	1,160
Argentina	1,067	570
Total	62,270	131,801

The bulk of trade is with the United Kingdom, the imports comprising every variety of food articles, dry goods, hardware and oilmen's stores, the exports being wholly the produce of sheep farms and a few seal skins.

The subjoined table shows the principal specific dealings with other countries:—Germany—groceries, wine, tobacco; Uruguay—flour, fruits, and fodder; Chile—flour, timber; Argentine—live stock, building material, flour.

The staple industry, sheep farming, produced only 3,808,475 lbs. of wool, of the value of 105,042*l.* as against 3,885,194 in 1893, owing in a great measure to a larger number of sheep having been slaughtered for the frozen meat trade, and to an increased mortality in the shearing season through the use of steam clipping apparatus, which crops so closely as to endanger the life of the animal, and to throw back the growth of the wool in relation to its clip in the ensuing season.

The following are some of the minor exports for the year:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£
Tallow	179,500	1,980
Sheep skins	82,150	16,430
Carcases	11,681	4,672
Seal skins	651	720

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### Government Savings Bank.

The Government Savings Bank was instituted and formed under Ordinance No. 1 of 1888, passed on the 20th January of that year.

The first deposit was paid in on the 1st April 1888, since which the remarkable progress of the operations of the Bank has amply justified the wisdom of its formation, as conferring a much required boon upon a thriving and naturally saving population.

The Bank returns are noteworthy in regard to the fact that they represent not the profits of the wealthy or the well-to-do, but the accumulated savings of the shepherds and labourers in the Colony.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Bank since its establishment on 1st April 1888 to 30th September 1894:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits with Interest accrued.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1st April 1888 to 30th Sept. 1888 -	32	—	60	—	£ s. d. 4,201 1 5	£ s. d. —
1888-1889 -	67	7	150	37	13,800 8 8	2,871 5 10
1889-1890 -	56	21	188	98	8,972 7 4	6,300 19 5
1890-1891 -	70	30	256	182	8,577 2 2	4,760 1 6
1891-1892 -	62	37	291	103	8,668 5 9	5,355 9 2
1892-1893 -	60	32	250	112	11,923 1 4	6,790 3 5
1893-1894 -	63	33	325	123	10,497 7 7	7,817 0 11
Total -	415	165	1,520	650	66,648 14 3	33,895 0 3

The result of the establishment of the Bank therefore shows that there are 250 depositors with a balance of 32,753*l.* 14*s.*, or an average of 131*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* standing to the credit of each account.

The depositors have been credited with 757*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in interest during the year, being 123*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* in excess of that credited last year, while the balance of deposits over withdrawals is 2,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*



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On the 30th September 1894 the investments on account of the bank stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Consols - - - -	3,199	1	3
Inscribed Stock - - -	25,707	9	0
Uninvested - - - -	3,847	3	9
Total - - - -	32,753	14	0

The income earned by the Bank during the year has been 882*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenses incurred, 761*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a profit of 120*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

No charge for management has been debited against the Bank.

#### Shipping.

Fewer sailing vessels were entered during the year, as against an increased number of steam vessels in the previous year.

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered - - - -	21	26,345	18	12,043	39	38,388
Cleared - - - -	21	26,345	13	6,564	34	32,909

Two of Her Majesty's ships arrived and made a prolonged stay in the Colony during the year, but are not included in the above returns, viz.:—

H.M.S. "Racer," Commander Rolleston, R.N.

H.M.S. "Acorn," Commander Inglefield, R.N.

#### Agriculture.

Tillage and land cultivation is practically unknown saving only for domestic purposes.

About 100 acres may be said to be appropriated to the cultivation of kitchen gardens by separate families for home consumption only. Tubers and ground crops do well, but the normally high prevailing wind is fatal to the healthy existence of any plant or fruit rising more than two or three feet above ground. The Colony is essentially pastoral and the sole industry the raising of sheep, to which the entire acreage of 6,500 square miles or 4,166,400 acres is devoted.

Some portions of the land are, of course, useless for any purpose, being nothing but soft bog, and stone runs, where neither grass will grow nor animals can tread.

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There were at the close of 1894 over three-quarters of a million sheep in the Colony, one firm alone being able to compute its flocks at a quarter of a million.

Horned cattle amounted to 8,192, and horses to 3,294.

Locomotion is performed inland entirely on horseback, every farmer keeping a sufficient number of horses for all his hands.

Wages for unskilled labour rule high, owing to the supply being less than the demand.

At the same time, to avoid misapprehension, it has to be borne in mind that employers of labour of any kind are so few in number that the demand is limited and by no means sufficient to encourage immigration to the Colony.

Under existing conditions it may be, and, as compared with populous civilized countries, undoubtedly is, the labourer's paradise; but a trifling addition to the working classes from outside would quickly set the balance the other way.

In the town of Stanley, shipwrights, joiners, carpenters, and blacksmiths command from 8*s.* to 16*s.* a day when working for vessels forced to call in for repairs, while the most ordinary labourer receives his 8*d.* per hour so long as he chooses to work.

Sailors engaged on coasting trade, which also embraces runs to the neighbouring Mainland of Patagonia, secure at least 3*l.* a month.

Domestic servants are very scarce.

#### Gaols and Prisoners.

Crime in its serious phases is happily almost unknown, and the office of gaoler in the only prison in the Colony, that in Stanley is so much of a continuous sinecure as to permit of that official being also entrusted with the duties of Government printer.

The prison is small, well-built, well-found and well-conducted, and is governed by the rules pertaining to prisons in England, allowing only for altered local conditions and appliances.

During the year, only 11 prisoners were received into gaol, upon conviction by the Courts, for the following offences:—

For larceny - - - -	6
Breach of Merchant Shipping Act - - -	3
Common assaults - - - -	2

#### Post Office.

The receipts under this head were 1,205*l.* for the year, or an increase over 1893 of nearly 600*l.*

Of this large sum, however, nearly 400*l.* was the triennial payment to the Colony for sea transit rates.



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The remaining 200*l.* resulted from a larger demand for stamps, principally by stamp collectors. Money orders were issued upon the United Kingdom and other countries, thus :—

	£
United Kingdom - - - -	4,863
Germany - - - -	135
America, United States - - -	33
Norway - - - -	41
Belgium - - - -	6
France - - - -	3
Switzerland - - - -	1
Holland - - - -	2

These yielded a revenue in commissions to the Colony of 62*l.* 18*s.*

The amount of correspondence passing through Stanley Post Office, the only one in the Colony, showed a steady increase from month to month.

856 packages and parcels were dealt with, that is, 710 from the United Kingdom, 146 to the United Kingdom, giving a revenue of over 50*l.*

Of the total number, 1,761, of registered letters passing through the Post Office, 310 were received from abroad, while 1,451 were despatched from Stanley, giving a return to the Treasury of 12*l.*

The following statement shows the comparative numbers in 1893 and 1894 of parcels and registered letters.

	1893.	1894.	Increase.
Parcels - - - -	814	856	42
Registered letters - - - -	1,403	1,761	358

The remote and isolated position of the Colony, and the difficulty of communicating from Stanley with other places on the East and West Falklands, renders a very large outlay necessary each year for the maintenance of anything approaching a regular Mail Service.

The following was expended in 1894 :—

	£
Mail steamship - - - -	1,800
Local schooner - - - -	360

for carriage of mails alone.

The territorial transit rates payable to the United Kingdom for mail matter beyond London were 128*l.* 15*s.*

The Post Office management being in the hands of public officers holding other wholly distinct appointments, the outlay from public funds for postal expenses in Stanley stood at the low total of 20*l.*

The three years' mail contract with the German Kosmos Line will expire in 1895, when it is hoped that more liberal terms and

FALKLAND  
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an improved service may be secured which will bring the Colony into more close and frequent communication with England.

### General Remarks.

The financial condition of the Colony is sound, and there is no public debt.

The port is practically free when it is considered that the only duties imposed by law are those on luxuries such as spirits and tobacco.

The main drawback experienced by Government and by resident sheep farmers is the difficulty and delay in communication.

There are no roads, nor can any be made, save at a prohibitive cost, owing to the soft boggy ground.

Communication by land has to be performed from homestead to homestead on horseback, and in winter, when the ground becomes very soft, is tedious and fatiguing—sometimes almost dangerous. Nor is travelling rendered agreeable by varying scenes of natural beauty or the possibility of sport on the way. In the main, the entire aspect is one of endless moorland, dreary in the extreme, and devoid of life save where sheep happen to graze, and unrelieved by a solitary tree.

The West Island has to be reached by water, and sailing in this latitude presents few features of attraction.

With a view to bringing the residents of West Falklands more in touch with the capital and of providing for their requirements on the spot, his Excellency the Governor appointed a commission to travel through the islands and make such recommendations as they deemed proper for bettering the position of the people. The commissioners' report is under consideration.

The Colony is in a thoroughly prosperous and satisfactory state.

Nature has fitted the country by soil and climate for pasture alone which can be profitably turned to account only for sheep and cattle.

Agriculture on a scale calculated to give any return is impossible upon such soil as prevails throughout.

Mines are as yet undiscovered, even if in this geological formation it were worth while to prospect, which is doubtful.

The sealing industry is so limited as to be not worth taking into account. If, however, the industry were properly protected, and the fisheries closed for a term of years, it might become valuable when recommenced under proper conditions and restrictions, but it will always be difficult to ensure the protection of the seals during the years when the seals are recuperating, unless a man of war is stationed to prevent foreign vessels taking the seals.

Employment can be found only for a limited number, and immigration to any extent could never be attracted, although,



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having regard to the ruling scale of wages in force and to the extreme independence of all classes of labour, there is undoubtedly room for a few workmen skilled in all branches of trade.

Poverty in its European acception of the word is absolutely unknown. The poorest in the humblest walks of life need not, and as a fact never do, want for a sufficiency, while those in regular employment may be said to live in luxury compared with their English confrères.

Climatic conditions are as conducive to health and to the absence of endemic or enteric disease as can be found anywhere in the world.

The winds are high, incessant, and trying to the weakly, but are dry and healthy.

The cold is tolerably constant and severe, but the temperature is far more equable than in England, for here it practically never freezes nor, on the other hand, does the sun ever make its presence felt with undue force.

Strangely enough the industry of fishing, which in sea girt islands one would expect to find general, does not even exist. In Stanley itself no one goes beyond laying nets in the harbour. The harvest reaped from these ought to be some index of what might be obtained further afield.

In the principal streams trout are found, and it is contemplated, through the kind assistance proffered by the Marquis of Exeter, to introduce salmon ova.

From one cause and another, the Islands have fallen from their high estate as a happy hunting ground for sportsmen. The wild cattle which abounded have been entirely cleared off the face of the country to make way for sheep. Wild geese at certain seasons remain to the fore and afford plentiful sport, but teal, duck, snipe, and other game have become scarcer every year.

In concluding this report I desire to bear testimony to the willing and prompt response on the part of nearly all the residents and farmers throughout the Colony to my request for information upon which I had to rely in compiling the statistics of population, produce, stock, &c. on individual stations.

F. CRAIGIE HALKETT,  
Colonial Secretary.





## COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 175.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

(For Report for 1894, *see* No. 147 of this Series.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
*August 1896.*

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## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
141	Turks and Caicos Islands - - - -	1894
142	Malta - - - - -	"
143	Gambia - - - - -	"
144	Windward Islands - - - - -	"
145	Trinidad and Tobago - - - - -	"
146	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
147	Falkland Islands - - - - -	"
148	Hong Kong - - - - -	"
149	Straits Settlements - - - - -	"
150	Lagos - - - - -	"
151	Seychelles - - - - -	1894-95
152	Basutoland - - - - -	1894
153	Fiji - - - - -	"
154	St. Helena - - - - -	"
155	Ceylon - - - - -	"
156	Mauritius - - - - -	"
157	Labuan - - - - -	"
158	Gold Coast - - - - -	"
159	British Guiana - - - - -	"
160	Sierra Leone - - - - -	1894-95
161	Jamaica - - - - -	1894
162	British Honduras - - - - -	1894-5
163	British Bechuanaland - - - - -	1894
164	Newfoundland - - - - -	"
165	Gambia - - - - -	"
166	Bermuda - - - - -	"
167	Leeward Islands - - - - -	1894-95
168	British New Guinea - - - - -	1895
169	Zululand - - - - -	"
170	Sierra Leone - - - - -	"
171	Gibraltar - - - - -	"
172	Malta - - - - -	"
173	Barbados - - - - -	"
174	Turks and Caicos Islands - - - - -	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast - - - -	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand - - - - -	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone - - - -	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada - - - - -	Emigration.
5	Bahamas - - - - -	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong - - - - -	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland - - - -	Mineral Resources.

## No. 175.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1894 see No. 147.)

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1895.

Sir R. T. GOLDSWORTHY to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Stanley,  
May 30, 1896.

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the Blue Book Report for the year 1895, compiled by Captain Halkett, Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

ROGER TUCKVILLE GOLDSWORTHY,  
Governor.

## REPORT on the FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK, 1895

### Taxes, Duties, Fees, and other sources of Revenue.

Revenue is mainly derived from rent of leased Crown lands, customs duties, and interest upon invested capital, the proceeds of sale of freehold land.

The annual receipts are supplemented, often to a considerable extent, by revenue from the Post Office, port and harbour dues, fees of court, tax on tenements in Stanley, and licenses as follows, publicans, wholesale and retail, tobacco, town and country, billiard tables, auctioneers, dogs.

There are no export duties, and import duties only on liquor and tobacco.

### Revenue.

The actual revenue in 1895 exceeded that of the previous year by 560*l.* derived from larger customs receipts and rents for Crown land.

The revenue for 1894 was 11,958*l.*

" " 1895 " 12,518*l.*

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Subjoined are the items of revenue for 1895—

	£
Customs - - - - -	3,550
Port, harbour, and tonnage dues - - -	137
Licenses and internal revenue - - -	503
Fees of court and offices - - - - -	492
Post Office - - - - -	1,068
Rents of leased lands and commonage -	4,880
Miscellaneous - - - - -	45
Interest on investments - - - - -	1,843
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>12,518</b>

Under the following heads a total increase of 1,237*l.* is declared over the previous year, viz. :—

1. Customs.—414*l.*, from large imports of dutiable articles.
2. Licenses and internal revenue.—95*l.*, from issue of more licenses and receipt of larger royalties upon seals taken.
3. Rents.—651*l.*, owing to renewal of expired leases at double rentals.
4. Interest on investments.—77*l.*, from larger deposits in the Government Savings Bank invested in home securities.

A total falling off in receipts of 677*l.* is shown under the heads of—

1. Fees of court and offices.—313*l.*, through decreased probate business and court fees.
2. Port, harbour, and tonnage dues.—7*l.*, owing to fewer vessels paying pilotage.
3. Post Office.—137*l.* No sea transit rates having been received during the year.
4. Miscellaneous.—220*l.*, owing to the absence of sale of property.

Instalments due on account of purchases of freehold Crown land were received during the year to the amount of 2,037*l.*

This sum is not included in current revenue but is invested in a distinct capital fund, the "Land Sales Fund," the interest accruing to which is credited to general revenue.

On the 31st December 1895 this fund stood at 15,168*l.* invested in consols and inscribed stock.

The revenue receipts for 1895 show a satisfactory advance over what was estimated for the year thus :—

	Estimated.	Actual.	Advance.
	£	£	£
	11,517	12,518	1,001

This increase was received under the following heads :—

	£
Customs - - - - -	285
Licenses and internal revenue - - -	150
Fees of court, &c. - - - - -	46
Post Office - - - - -	357
Rents - - - - -	91
Interest on invested capital - - - -	113
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>1,042</b>

Against these a reduction has to be made of amounts received less those estimated of—

Port, harbour, &c., dues - - - - -	3
Miscellaneous - - - - -	38
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>41</b>

The increase is mainly due to a large importation of dutiable articles, that is liquor and tobacco; to an unforeseen demand on the part of collectors and others for stamps, and to a considerable addition to the amount of money deposited in the Government Savings Bank, and remitted to England for investment.

#### Expenditure.

The actual expenditure for all services exceeded the actual revenue by 640*l.*, and the estimated expenditure by 1,766*l.*, as thus detailed :—

More than estimated.			Less than estimated.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Pensions - - - - -	20	17 8	Governor - - - - -	29	18 6
Colonial Sec.'s Department - - -	78	7 7	Customs - - - - -	12	15 8
Audit - - - - -	11	11 0	Police - - - - -	12	7 1
Port and marine - - - - -	141	9 9	Prisons - - - - -	52	19 2
Legal - - - - -	76	8 0	Ecclesiastical - - - - -	6	7 8
Medical - - - - -	26	6 5	Transport - - - - -	169	13 2
Education - - - - -	58	14 8	Survey - - - - -	247	10 5
Miscellaneous - - - - -	518	15 8			
Post Office - - - - -	41	0 9			
Public Works - - - - -	1,043	1 10			
Interest - - - - -	138	6 3			
Drawbacks - - - - -	142	17 0			
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>16 7</b>	<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>11 8</b>

	£	s. d.
Expended more than estimated -	2,297	16 7
„ less „ -	531	11 8
<b>Net expended over estimate -</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>4 11</b>

FAKLAND  
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1895.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1895.

The estimated expenditure for 1895 was 11,393*l.*, and the actual expenditure 13,159*l.*

The principal causes of the excess of expenditure are to be found—

1. In a thorough refit of the Government pilot boat Victoria, and repairs incidental on a subsequent accident thereto, amounting to 150*l.*, charged under head of Port and Marine.
2. In the grant of 76*l.* under the head of Legal on account of the previous year.
3. In the purchase for 500*l.* of a freehold residence for use as officers' quarters charged to "Miscellaneous."
4. In expenditure involved by the lighting and improvement of the town of Stanley, Public Works Vote.
5. In the liability of Government to pay interest upon larger amounts deposited than were anticipated in the Government Savings Bank.
6. In refunds of monies paid by way of rent, and for compulsory purchase of freehold blocks of land necessitated by sales of land, the adjustment of leases, and exchange of sections.

A considerable saving was, on the other hand, effected under the heads of "Prisons," "Transport," and "Survey," resulting (1) from fewer committals to prison, (2) absence of liability for passages of Government officers, and (3) decrease in wages required for chainmen and in the cost of maintaining horses.

The general expenditure for 1895 exceeded that of 1894 by 764*l.*, mainly through larger outlay on public works and the acquisition of freehold property.

Expenditure for 1894	-	-	-	£	12,395
" " 1895	-	-	-	£	13,159

Subjoined are the items expended :—

Pensions	-	-	-	-	£	334
Governor	-	-	-	-	£	1,394
Secretariat	-	-	-	-	£	1,109
Customs	-	-	-	-	£	192
Audit	-	-	-	-	£	66
Port and marine	-	-	-	-	£	36
Legal	-	-	-	-	£	599
Police	-	-	-	-	£	568
Prisons	-	-	-	-	£	97
Medical	-	-	-	-	£	605
Education	-	-	-	-	£	513
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	-	£	462
Transport	-	-	-	-	£	100

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Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	£	779
Post Office	-	-	-	-	£	2,271
Public Works	-	-	-	-	£	2,276
Interest on Savings Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	£	808
Drawback and refunds	-	-	-	-	£	223
Survey	-	-	-	-	£	402
Total	-	-	-	-	£	13,159

The payments under various heads show as below compared with 1894.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Pensions	£	£
Governor	21	—
Colonial Secretary's Department	11	—
Customs	65	—
Audit	10	—
Port and marine	10	—
Legal	187	—
Police	107	—
Prisons	75	—
Medical	—	69
Education	22	—
Ecclesiastical	48	—
Transport	1	—
Miscellaneous	—	464
Post Office	183	—
Public Works, including Survey	28	—
Interests on deposits	283	—
Drawbacks and refunds	51	—
	203	—
Total	1,297	533

#### Assets and Liabilities.

This statement shows an excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December 1895 of 15,287*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, as compared with 14,020*l.* on the 31st December 1894.

The difference between this excess and the amount shown as expended on investments in the Land Sales Account represents the surplus remaining at disposal at the close of the year.

	£	s.	d.
	15,287	17	11
	14,895	3	2
Surplus	392	14	9



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Among the assets, investments in the hands of the Crown Agents have largely increased thus:—

	1894.	1895.
Land Sales Account -	£ 12,979	£ 14,895
Savings Bank -	27,921	33,691

On the other hand the Surplus Fund has decreased and advances have been paid off thus:—

	1894.	1895.
Surplus Fund Account -	£ 1,840	£ 1,041
Advances due to Colony	489	326

(Gross value  
about 1,500l.)

No account is taken in the Colonial Assets of the large amount of stores for current use in carrying on public works, the cost of which has been defrayed from Revenue.

The liabilities are largely swelled by increased deposits in the Government Savings Bank, and by the larger subsidy demanded for an improved mail service thus:—

	1894.	1895.
Savings Bank -	£ 33,045	£ 35,604
Mail Contract -	900	1,200

#### Government Savings Bank.

The Government instituted this savings bank in January 1888, since which date the transactions up to the final audit at the close of the last financial year, on the 30th September 1895, have been as below:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits with Interest accrued.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1st April 1888 to 30th Sept. 1888	22	—	60	—	£ s. d. 4,201 1 5	—
1888-1889	67	7	150	37	13,809 8 8	2,871 5 10
1889-1890	66	21	188	93	8,072 7 4	6,300 19 5
1890-1891	70	30	256	182	8,577 2 2	4,760 1 6
1891-1892	62	37	291	103	8,668 5 9	5,355 9 2
1892-1893	60	32	250	112	11,923 1 4	6,700 3 5
1893-1894	68	38	325	123	10,424 17 3	7,817 0 11
1894-1895	64	32	312	148	9,355 6 4	7,820 14 11
	479	197	1,832	798	75,931 10 3	41,515 15 2

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On 30th September 1895 there were 282 depositors, nearly all of the labouring class, owning 34,415l. 15s. 1d., or an average each of 122l.

The amount of 808l. 5s. 4d., or 50l. 14s. 3d. more than in the preceding year, in interest was paid away or credited to depositors during the financial year.

The rate prescribed by law is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum payable for any sum of one complete pound and over and for any period of one complete calendar month and over.

968l. 0s. 2d. was credited to the Government as interest upon the bank capital, invested thus:—

	£	s.	d.
In Consols - - -	5,038	8	4
In Inscribed Stock - -	27,353	15	4
	32,392	3	8
Uninvested - - -	2,023	11	5
	34,415	15	1

The only expenses involved by the conduct of the Savings Bank were 15l. 15s. for a new and complete audit by the paymaster of one of Her Majesty's ships with the local mail steamship agent.

Subjoined is the capital account and the profit and loss account.



FALKLAND ISLANDS SAVINGS BANK CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 30th September 1895.

Dr.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.
1895.										
30th Sept., invested in securities	32,392	3	8				32,681	3	8	
Cash in hand, uninvested	20,230	11	5							
				34,415	15	1				
										34,415 15 1
On deposit 30th Sept. 1894										
Deposits 1st Oct. 1894				8,547	1	0				
to 30th Sept. 1895				7,620	14	11				
Withdrawals							926	6	1	
Interest 1st Oct. 1894 to 30th Sept. 1895							808	5	4	
										34,415 15 1

FALKLAND ISLANDS BANK PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th September 1895.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest paid and credited to depositors 1st Oct. 1894 to 30th Sept. 1895			808	5	4
Expenses of audit			15	15	0
Profit on year's transactions			143	19	10
					968 0 2

Checked, audited, and found correct.

M. STEPHENS,  
H. SCHLOTTFELDT, } Commissioners.

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,  
Treasurer.

Postal.

The contract with the German Kosmos Steamship Company for the conveyance of mails which expired during the year was renewed for a period of five years, with an obligation to call at Port Stanley regularly once every three weeks.

This also led to more frequent communication being established with the West Falkland Island; the result being that though not as yet a link in an ocean cable the whole Colony is brought into closer touch with the outside world.

During the year the articles which passed through the postal department still maintained a steady increase.

There was an unusually large increase in the sale of stamps, amounting to 938*l.*, exceeding that of 1894 by 252*l.*

This increase is owing to the larger demand for stamps by collectors.

The sale of money orders in the Colony increased from 5,088*l.* in 1894 to 6,007*l.* in 1895.

Shipping.

The number of steam vessels entered and cleared was 15, as against 21 in the previous year, which included the passing calls of the Norwegian fleet en route for the Antarctic.

Deducting these latter from the preceding year the steam traffic during the present year in reality increased.

This increase is due to the more frequent calls of the German line of steamers, which now convey the mails with merchandise regularly once every three weeks.

Twenty-one sailing vessels arrived in the Colony in 1895 the aggregate tonnage of which was 14,204 and the crews of which numbered 311.

Of the arrivals, nine were engaged in the trade of the Colony, 12 put into Stanley to repair damages. Of the disabled ships there were six British, one American, one German, two Norwegian, and one Chilian. Nine of these repaired and proceeded on their respective voyages. One British vessel, the "Thomas Stephens" sailed under jury rig to the Cape to undergo repairs there. While the "Glengowan" of Glasgow, 1,801 tons, on her first voyage from Glasgow to San Francisco with a cargo of coals, was lost in Port Stanley. The cargo was discovered to be on fire and the vessel had to be abandoned. The crew were saved.

Though these arrivals give an increase in number over those of 1894, they show a falling off as compared with 1893. The tonnage, however, of both steam and sailing vessels has largely increased.

The reasons which were then enumerated still apply.

Steam largely replacing sail, vessels of small tonnage giving place to vessels of greater size, the improvement in the quality of preserved provisions, and the more commodious storage space for water, indeed the fact that vessels are in every way better found in one cause of the diminution in the number of vessels putting in here.



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Though British shipping is not paramount, the natural products of the Colony are borne direct by the German line of steamers to the United Kingdom, and the share of the United Kingdom in the imports amounts to 89·4 per cent.

The subjoined tables show the total numbers entered and cleared as compared with 1894, and their respective nationalities.

#### *Sailing Vessels.*

	1894.		1895.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	18	12,043	21	14,204
Cleared	13	6,564	17	10,036

#### *Steam Ships.*

	1894.		1895.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	21	26,445	15	27,986
Cleared	21	26,345	15	27,986

#### *Sailing, 1895.*

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England	15	10,801	12	7,325
Germany	1	1,603	1	1,603
United States	1	60	1	60
Chili	1	358	1	358
Norway	1	1,382	1	863
Total	19	14,804	16	9,709

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#### *Steam.*

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany	14	26,093	14	26,093
England	1	1,893	1	1,893

#### *Industries.*

A departure of great importance to the staple industry of the Colony was made by the appointment of a stock inspector and staff.

Much improvement in the breeding, care, and management of sheep, and the means adopted for the eradication of sheep disease, is expected from the constant supervision and advice (supported by adequate legislation) of a competent and experienced staff of inspectors living and moving with the special object among the farmers. The chief inspector's report for 1895 forms part of the Appendix D.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The estimated values of imports were higher, but those of the exports lower, in 1895 than in either of the preceding years.

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports	71,126	62,270	71,826
Exports	134,872	131,801	122,988

The following table shows the imports and exports from and to various countries side by side with the previous year.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
United Kingdom	54,500	64,248	130,071	122,983
Germany	759	720	—	—
Uruguay	1,712	3,615	—	—
Chile	4,232	3,243	1,160	—
Argentina	1,067	—	570	—
Totals	62,270	71,826	131,801	122,988



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The nature of the imports continues practically unchanged, and by far the greater bulk come from the United Kingdom. The subjoined table of the principal exports shows a reassuring advance over 1894.

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Wool - - -	3,808,475	4,024,500	£ 105,042	£ 100,612
Tallow - - -	179,500	329,900	1,980	2,749
Sheep Skins - -	82,150	80,230	16,430	10,028
Carcases - - -	11,681	19,432	4,672	6,801
Seal Skins - - -	651	672	720	1,008

The values are, according to the state of the markets, liable to fluctuation, and in preceding years have undoubtedly been taken from the highest rather than an average stand point. Those for 1895 are taken at a low market rate, thus lowering the apparent total value of larger imports.

#### Education.

- At the commencement of the year the question of Education was among those which received the careful attention of the Government.

The report of the Inspector of Schools shows that education in the Government Schools has progressed.

The elementary subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic received the attention of the bulk of the scholars and next to those the most popular are geography, history, drawing and music.

It is unnecessary to do more than make passing reference to the report of the Commissioners on the requirements in this respect of the West Falkland Island, where the necessity for the provision throughout of proper facility for elementary education was urgently brought forward, as the appointment of itinerant schoolmasters, though approved of, had not been concluded owing to the impossibility of procuring competent teachers locally.

Between the two other schools in Stanley, both denominational, and the Government School a wholesome rivalry has arisen which has become more accentuated during the past year owing to the efforts made to induce the head masters of these quasi voluntary schools to improve their curriculum, and the appurtenances of their schools, and to put them on a par, as far as possible, with the Government elementary school. The difficulty they have

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hitherto had to contend with, has not resulted from the want of willingness on the part of the local managers, but from the want of the necessary funds. Government partially met this want by aiding these voluntary schools, and by legislating therefor at the same time secured a larger attendance of pupils.

The total number of scholars on the registers receiving education throughout the East Island, which was returned as 244 in 1893, rose to 308 in 1894 and to 317 in 1895. The general improvement in the average attendance as shown by the latest returns is a matter of considerable satisfaction and reflects credit alike on parents, managers, and teachers.

#### Defences.

There are no Imperial troops stationed in the Colony, but there is a volunteer force composed of infantry recruited locally and equipped with the Martini, the men being also drilled with two M. L. R. nine-pounders. The force is officered by Colonial officials and residents assisted by a drill instructor belonging to the regular forces.

The cost of the force is met by the capitation grant earned annually by the members who are returned as "efficients," this cost is borne entirely by the local government. In the year under review there were 54 efficients out of 107 enrolled members as compared with 61 out of a total number of 100 in the preceding year.

Her Majesty's ships of war stationed on the south-east coast of America visited the Island during the year.

With the arrival of H.M.S. "Barracouta" in October, the proposal to transfer the firing range from the foreign port of Colonia, in the Republic of Uruguay, to this Colony was carried out by the selection of a site for that purpose outside the town of Stanley.

The fact of the squadron undergoing their firing practice here will necessarily make the visits of Her Majesty's ships more frequent and will cause these islands, which form the sole British territory on the South American station, to be used to more advantage for naval purposes than heretofore.

#### Legislation.

Of the eleven Ordinances passed during the year, and which received Her Majesty's approval, the following deserve particular notice.

1. "An Ordinance to make provision for the Eradication of Scab or other Infectious or Contagious Diseases in Sheep."

Under this Ordinance a chief inspector and two sub-inspectors from New Zealand have been appointed. All of the sheep stations in the Colony have been visited and inspected by these officers and active steps taken to eradicate scab from the various sheep runs on which it was discovered. The long experience of



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the chief inspector in sheep farming and in the exportation of live sheep and frozen meat will be utilized, if practicable, to stimulate every branch of the most important industry in the Colony.

2. "An Ordinance to Regulate the Attendance of Children at School."

This Ordinance has already resulted in a large increase in the attendance of children at the four schools in Stanley. It is hoped that further benefits will result from the enforcement of its provisions, and that it will be possible to extend them to other districts of the Colony.

3. "An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Island of West Falkland."

This law vests in the magistrate of the West Falkland Island the same powers and jurisdiction that are exercised by the Police Magistrate of the Colony, who is stationed in Stanley. It thus enables residents on the West Island to have certain disputes summarily settled on the spot which could previously only have been decided in Stanley.

The stipendiary magistrate is ex officio collector of customs, and whilst additional facilities are thus afforded to trade, a proper control may be exercised over possible smuggling.

#### *Ecclesiastical.*

The clergy in charge of the churches in Stanley, namely, the Protestant (2), Baptist (1), and Roman Catholic (2), remained at the same number as in the previous year.

There are no places for Divine worship outside of the town; the ministrations in the camp throughout the Colony are carried out by the clergy of the various denominations.

The report by the Colonial Chaplain forms Appendix B.

#### *Population.*

The total estimated population is 1,953, including aliens and resident strangers, the latter of whom amounted to 120 according to the census returns of 1891. The inhabitants of Stanley number approximately 700, the remainder reside in the country districts.

The total number of births was 51 as against 57 in 1894.

There were seven marriages.

The death rate amongst the inhabitants was low, viz., 10.24 per 1,000, which speaks volumes for the healthiness of these islands.

Medical report forms Appendix A.

#### *Public Works.*

Considerable improvement was effected during the year in the state of the roads in Stanley.

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Important reclamation work was begun and an extensive sea wall or breakwater erected at the most suitable point in the sea frontage for filling in.

The system of street lighting was practically completed and where, but a very few years back, the mere venturing out after dark entailed some danger and no little discomfort, it is now possible to walk with perfect security and even for pleasure. Among other new works of a public nature must be included buildings erected at Fox Bay on the West Island for the accommodation of the first official appointed to fill the newly created and important post of stipendiary magistrate of that district.

#### *Civil Establishment.*

The personnel at Stanley, on the East Falklands, remained the same as in the previous year.

The discharge of duties appertaining to customs and excise, &c. on the West Falklands, which had fallen since 1888 upon the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, was discontinued during the year.

Whilst this officer was of great assistance to the Government, the necessity of the change was apparent from a casual inspection made of the Island when it was found that the arrangement by which the expenses of this medical officer were met partly by Government funds and partly by contributions from the residents on the West Falklands, had the effect of dividing his responsibility. It therefore became a matter for consideration whether the combined offices should not be reformed and the administrative functions transferred to another.

It was subsequently deemed essential that this part of the Colony should be placed under the supervision of an independent official.

The post of Stipendiary Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Customs for the West Falklands was consequently created, and Mr. G. Hurst, who was appointed thereto, assumed the duties as such towards the end of the year.

In the ecclesiastical department it was decided to place the incumbent of the Baptist Church upon the same footing as regards State assistance as the Roman Catholic Priest, and the Assistant Minister of the Anglican Church, and provision was accordingly made in the estimates for the following year.

In the secretariat the good service of the Treasury clerk was recognised by an increase, approved by the Secretary of State, of 25*l.* per annum to his pay, such increase to be personal to himself.

#### *General.*

The acquisition by the Admiralty of a rifle range for the use of Her Majesty's ships was a step of some importance as affecting the future of the Colony.

Apart from the tangible benefits arising from the presence of Her Majesty's ships, thus in a measure assured, it is no small



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matter that the possible utility of these islands for Imperial purposes has been recognised.

The geographical position of the islands for naval purposes of coaling supply and rendezvous for both Atlantic and Pacific stations is unrivalled, while the many useful natural harbours offer an additional argument for utilising this, the only English soil south of Trinidad on the Atlantic, and Vancouver on the Pacific side of America, and which commands the trade round the Horn and through the Straits of Magellan.

No mean proportion of the output of this Colony is the amount paid for carriage of imports and exports.

In the absence of correct returns from the principal carriers it is not possible to quote exact figures.

Approximately, the amount paid out during 1895 for passengers and freight cannot be less than 10,000*l*. Apportioned thus :—

	£
For passengers between England, Monte Video, Punta Arenas, and Stanley	- 3,700
Freight on exports, wool, &c.	- 4,300
"    " other goods, exports and imports	2,000
Total	- 10,000

To this payment from private as well as Government sources, but mainly private, must be added the annual mail subsidy of 2,500*l*., making up the respectable annual receipt by the mail and freight carriers from the Colony of 12,500*l*.

May 8, 1896.

F. CRAIGIE HALKETT,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT BY COLONIAL SURGEON.

SIR,

Stanley, March 12, 1896.

I HAVE the honour to furnish my annual medical report for the Blue Book on the sanitary condition of the settlement for the year 1895.

I am happy to place on record the fact that the health of the settlement still continues very good, and the entire absence of endemic disease or other preventible malady is remarkable and testify as to the health-giving qualities peculiar to these Islands: true the hybrid known as influenza pays an annual visitation in the spring of each year, but no fatal cases have resulted from it. The ordinary cases, so common in England amongst children, are rare. Owing to the unprecedentedly severe winter and spring, catarrh and febrile were common.

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I regret to inform you that the number of casualties from drowning have been in excess of what has occurred for some years pass.

I have, &c.

S. HAMILTON.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### REPORT OF EDUCATION FOR 1895.

There has been no change since the last report in the number of schools in operation.

In Stanley there are—

1. The Government senior mixed school.
2. " " infants "
3. " Roman Catholic "
4. " Baptist "

In the Falkland Islands Company's camps—

1. One mixed school in Darwin Harbour.
2. One travelling schoolmaster.

The education in the Government schools has, if anything, progressed. Both schools having passed very good examinations before the Christmas holidays.

The private schools were not officially examined.

The Colonial Government is about to appoint two travelling schoolmasters on West Falkland.

The number of children on the rolls, and the average attendance in each school, as far as supplied, are as follows :—

##### *The Government Senior Mixed School.*

	On the Roll.	Average Attendance.
Boys - - -	41	28
Girls - - -	42	20
Total - - -	83	48

##### *The Government Infant School.*

	On the Roll.	Average Attendance.
Boys - - -	44	29
Girls - - -	42	26
Total - - -	86	55



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*Roman Catholic School.*

	On the Roll.	Average Attendance.
Boys - - -	25	23
Girls - - -	12	11
Total - - -	37	34

*The Baptist School.*

	On the Roll.	Average Attendance.
Boys - - -	32	27
Girls - - -	24	19
Total - - -	56	46

*The Falkland Island Company's Camps.—Darwin Harbour.*

	On the Roll.	Average Attendance.
Boys - - -	8	} 21
Girls - - -	13	
Total - - -	21	

*The Travelling Schoolmaster.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On the Roll - - -	16	12	28

From the foregoing returns the following is the result:—

1. Total number on the rolls in Stanley - - - 268
2. Average attendance - - - 183

In the total number of children on the Rolls, some having changed from school to school are in all probability counted twice over.

The School Attendance Ordinance of 1895 has caused a most marked improvement in the regular attendance of the children.

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Most of the children leave school when 13 or 14 years of age. The boys find employment during the summer months in the peat bogs and the vegetable gardens. The girls go out to situations, or work at home.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON, M.A.

APPENDIX C.

Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
April 14, 1896.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith my report for the Blue Book, 1895. I have not been able to give returns of stock for December 31st, 1895, that being an inconvenient date; the figures I have given are to 31st March of this year.

All the sheep stations with the exception of three small islands have been visited by myself, or one of the sub-inspectors, and I have thus the advantage of personal observation upon which to base my report.

*Sheep.*

The number of sheep as returned in March, 1896, amount to 791,442, consisting of 314,216 males and 477,226 females.

The sheep are, generally speaking, a mixed cross-breed and have the appearance of having originally come from merino stock. Only in the case of a few stud rams is any purity found.

*Lambing.*

The lambing this year shows an average of 65 per cent., which is good when taking into consideration the severe weather in the spring.

*Stud Sheep.*

There is one recognized stud flock in the Colony from which several farmers secure their flock rams. During the year 27 Lincoln and five Cheviot rams were imported from England, these were divided amongst farm owners. The farmers would do well to import more pure blood, and establish some better foundation in their flocks.

*Wool.*

The clip this year is, I understand, about half a pound per sheep better than last year; this must be considered most satisfactory.

*Disease.*

With the exception of scab there is practically no disease, and this is fast disappearing; since the Scab Ordinance has been introduced farmers have woke up to their own interests and consequently pay stricter attention to gathering and dipping their



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sheep. Tetanus and scrofula are met with occasionally. Generally the health of flocks is good.

#### *Dipping.*

This is a matter which occupies the serious attention of the inspectors. In many cases the dipping-baths are too short, and the sheep are plunged in and out without being allowed to remain a sufficient time in the mixture. Occasionally, too, the dip is blamed for non-efficiency, whereas better results would be obtained if more attention were paid to proper mixing of the dip, and keeping the sheep in the bath for a sufficient time. I am, however, pleased to say this does not apply to all farmers, especially those on the West Falklands who are free from scab.

#### *Ear Marking.*

Hitherto no register of ear marks has been kept, but this matter is now being remedied.

#### *Frozen Mutton.*

The number of carcasses exported in 1895 was, roughly, 19,000. I regret that for the present year there is no prospect of any being exported. His Excellency the Governor has now under his consideration the question of ascertaining how this industry can be developed, and it is to be hoped that next year will see considerable activity in this direction. From what I have seen of the sheep and the locality, we should be exporting from 50,000 to 70,000 carcasses annually. I trust that all future shipments will be subject to Government inspection, and that a system of grading will be introduced. This would give security to consumers without incurring any great expense to the producer.

#### *Shipment of Live Sheep.*

I see no reason why this branch of the industry should not be established here. Thousands of sheep are going every month from the River Plate to England, why not from the Falkland Islands? We are right on the track of homeward bound Australian and New Zealand steamers, and I feel certain that these could be induced to call and pick up deck loads of sheep. This Colony is favourably located for the purpose, as it has several fine harbours in most central and convenient situations.

#### *Tallow.*

Boiling down is carried on at some six stations, three of which have most complete plants for the purpose. Some 25,000 were boiled down in 1895, but for the ensuing year this number will be largely increased as no frozen meat will be exported.

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#### *Horses.*

The number of horses in the Colony are 3,250. The breed might, I think, be improved by the importation of stallions of suitable stamp. The demand for horses is not great, but the prices ruling, 15*l.* to 20*l.*, would amply repay any outlay. Horses are particularly healthy in this Colony, and have no natural plagues such as bot-flies, &c.

#### *Cattle.*

Number about 6,850 head. I can only say that they are healthy. They are of no particular breed, and have no qualities to recommend them. They are apparently the remnant of the old wild cattle, most of which have been killed off for their hides. The sooner the present cattle are also removed and replaced by sheep, the better for the export trade of the Colony. A few good cattle should be kept for dairy purposes, and for the limited beef consumption of the Islands.

The Colony is eminently adapted for sheep farming and sheep farming only. It is abundantly supplied with natural grasses, no artificial grass having ever been introduced.

Sheep farms here are exempt from many drawbacks which other countries have to contend against, such as droughts, want of facilities for transport, footrot in sheep, and last but not least rabbits. These latter are not regarded here as a pest, being only found on small islands and even there are dying off, possibly, as I understand, from some disease of the liver.

The total exports in connexion with the Stock Department are as follows:—

	£	s.
Wool, 4,024,500 lbs.	-	100,612 10
Frozen mutton, 19,432 carcasses	-	6,801 4
Sheep skins, 80,230 skins	-	10,028 6
Tallow, 329,900 lbs.	-	2,749 0
Hides 1,592	-	796 0
Total	-	120,987 0

I have, &c.

JOHN T. MOWAT,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Hon. F. Craigie Halkett,  
Colonial Secretary.





COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

---

No. 206.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 175.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
*September 1897.*

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1897.

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# COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
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178	Hong Kong ... ..	"
179	Windward Islands ... ..	"
180	Labuan ... ..	"
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183	Mauritius and Rodrigues .. ..	1894 and 1895
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203	Fiji (Trade) ... ..	"
204	Straits Settlements ... ..	1895
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas ... ..	Sisal Industry.
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8	Western Pacific ... ..	Solomon Islands.

No. 206.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1895, see No. 175 of this Series.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
1896.

ACTING GOVERNOR F. CRAIGIE HALKETT to  
MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Stanley,  
25th June, 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report, by the Acting Colonial Secretary, upon the Blue Book for last year.

I have, &c.,

F. CRAIGIE HALKETT,  
Administrator.

## REPORT ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR 1896.

### *Taxes, Duties, Fees and other sources of Revenue.*

For general purposes there is no direct taxation. The only direct taxes are (1) Upon tenements in the township of Stanley, producing in all £70 per annum, which is appropriated to the liquidation of outlay incurred in and for the up-keep of fencing round the town itself, and (2) A tax of 1/12th of a penny per acre on land outside the town and used for pastoral purposes only.

This tax, which produces £800 per annum, is paid by the sheep farmers only, and is levied with the specific object of providing a staff and the requisite expenditure involved in eradicating the disease of Scab among sheep.

Both taxes are more likely to be lessened than increased; in the first case as the entire outlay becomes liquidated, and

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up-keep alone remains to be provided, in the other, as the disease becomes more under control and eventually altogether disappears.

Duties are derived from—

1. Customs.
2. Auctions.
3. Licenses.
4. Port Harbour and Tonnage.

The first is by far the most important, providing as it does one quarter of the entire annual revenue. There are no export duties, and the import duties are levied only upon liquor and tobacco, the Colony being in other respects a free port.

2. Duties received on goods sold at auction are levied at the rate of 5 per cent. on spirituous liquors and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on other articles. Receipts under this head are very limited.

3. Licenses are required for carrying on the business of publican, wholesale liquor dealer, billiard or bagatelle table keeper, dealers in tobacco, town and country, auctioneers, sealers, and from owners of dogs. They produce in the aggregate an annual revenue of three to four hundred pounds.

4. Dues comprise pilotage of 6s. per foot inwards and 3s. per foot outwards on draught of all vessels entering and clearing from the Port of Stanley, and tonnage on vessels arriving at a port of entry other than Stanley at the rate of 1s. per ton, but in no case exceeding £10 for one ship.

There are no light or other port dues.

The annual revenue from these sources ranges between one and two hundred pounds.

#### *Fees, &c.*

Under this head fall many minor receipts such as :—

- Fees and charges payable in the Supreme and Police Courts of the Colony.
- Fees for Marriage Licenses.
- „ „ Registering births, &c.
- „ „ Deeds (Registering).
- „ „ Shipping seamen, &c.
- „ „ Moving vessels in port.
- „ „ Government Schools.
- Rents of Government Warehouse.
- „ „ Powder Magazine.
- Sale of Water.
- „ „ School materials.
- Payment for Customs Officers.
- „ „ Pilot boat.
- „ „ Printed matter.
- „ „ Private printing.

The total fees usually amount in the year to between four and five hundred pounds.

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#### *Other Sources of Revenue.*

These are made up by:—

1. Interest on capital sums received by way of Deposits in the Government Savings Bank, and purchase monies of freehold Crown land sold.

One sixth of the annual Revenue is derived from this source.

2. Post Office receipts derived from sale of Stamps and post cards; insufficient postage and commissions on Money Orders contribute alone £1,000 annually to General Revenue.

3. Rents of Government property and Crown Lands constitute the most important item in the Revenue of which they form nearly one moiety, or about £5,000 per annum.

4. Miscellaneous receipts are variable and practically unimportant. The chief items come from—

Sale of ballast stone, &c.

„ „ old Stores.

#### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue received during the year amounted to £12,358 1s. 10d., or £338 more than was estimated.

Though satisfactory to that extent, the receipts fell short of those for 1895 by £160 14s. 8d., attributable to a falling off in the Customs duties which have been found to fluctuate in alternate years, according to the arrival within the year of large imports of dutiable articles.

The total Revenue for the past three years stands thus :—

1894	-	-	-	-	£11,958
1895	-	-	-	-	12,518
1896	-	-	-	-	12,358



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The following statement shows the receipts under their various heads during the past year :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - - -	2,804	15	11½
Port, &c., Dues - - - - -	162	1	6
Licenses, &c. - - - - -	439	11	6
Fees - - - - -	645	12	6
Post Office - - - - -	1,171	10	7½
Rents - - - - -	4,916	8	5
Miscellaneous - - - - -	148	11	8
Interest on Investments - - - - -	2,069	9	8
	<u>£12,358</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

The items showing an advance over the previous year are:—

	£	s.	d.
Port and Harbour, Dues of - - - - -	24	18	0
Fees - - - - -	153	4	11
Post Office - - - - -	103	8	6½
Rents - - - - -	35	18	11
Miscellaneous - - - - -	103	14	2
Interest on Investments - - - - -	226	16	2
	<u>£648</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8½</u>

An amount of £2,037 was received on account of instalments due on purchase of freeholds, and was invested in the Land Account, which now stands at £17,159.

#### Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £13,569 9s. 4d., or £1,211 7s. 6d. in excess of the receipts; £1,590 16s. 8d. beyond the amount Estimated, and £410 1s. 0d. in excess of 1895.

The various items of expenditure were :—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions - - - - -	282	16	0
Governor - - - - -	1,416	12	1
Colonial Secretary's Department	1,110	16	11
Customs - - - - -	98	19	9
Audit - - - - -	54	16	3½
Port and Marine - - - - -	246	2	3
Legal - - - - -	830	16	3½
Police - - - - -	484	7	7½
Prisons - - - - -	78	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Medical - - - - -	576	5	8
Education - - - - -	588	3	11
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	517	19	6
Transport - - - - -	210	16	6
Miscellaneous - - - - -	382	15	8
Post Office - - - - -	2,999	10	7
Public Works - - - - -	2,151	10	7
Interest on Deposits - - - - -	855	9	8
Drawbacks and Refunds - - - - -	291	17	3
Survey - - - - -	391	4	9

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The estimated expenditure was exceeded under the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Governor - - - - -	2	12	1
Colonial Secretary's Department	52	16	11
Audit - - - - -	0	12	3½
Legal - - - - -	58	12	3½
Police - - - - -	51	7	7½
Transport - - - - -	100	16	6
Miscellaneous - - - - -	12	15	8
Public Works - - - - -	1,131	10	7
Interest - - - - -	55	9	8
Drawbacks - - - - -	241	17	3
Survey - - - - -	41	4	9
	<u>£1,749</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7½</u>

A saving over the estimated expenditure was effected under—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions - - - - -	30	0	8
Customs - - - - -	26	0	3
Port and Marine - - - - -	8	17	9
Prisons - - - - -	44	12	3
Medical - - - - -	2	2	4
Education - - - - -	46	16	1
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	0	0	6
Post Office - - - - -	0	9	1
	<u>£158</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>

	£	s.	d.
Expended over Estimate - - - - -	1,749	15	7½
below " " - - - - -	158	18	11
Net Expended over Estimate - - - - -	1,590	16	8

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The expenditure for each of the past three years was:—

	£	s.	d.
1894 - - - - -	12,395	19	7
1895 - - - - -	13,159	8	4
1896 - - - - -	13,569	9	4½

A comparison of the items paid in 1896 with those of the previous year shows a larger expenditure in 1896 for—

	£	s.	d.
Governor - - - - -	22	10	7
Colonial Secretary's Dept. - - - - -	1	9	4
Legal Dept. - - - - -	232	4	3½
Education - - - - -	75	9	3
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	56	7	2
Transport - - - - -	110	9	8
Post Office - - - - -	728	10	2
Interest - - - - -	47	3	5
Drawbacks - - - - -	69	0	3
	<u>£1,343</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1½</u>

But a diminished expenditure in the Departments of—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions - - - - -	50	18	4
Customs - - - - -	93	4	7
Audit - - - - -	10	18	8½
Port and Marine - - - - -	115	7	6
Police - - - - -	83	5	3½
Prisons - - - - -	18	13	1
Medical - - - - -	28	8	9
Miscellaneous - - - - -	396	0	0
Public Works - - - - -	125	2	0
Survey - - - - -	11	4	10
	<u>£933</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

The most noteworthy addition to the annual expenditure was caused by the completion of a Mail contract giving a much

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improved Mail service with England, that is every three weeks, instead of, as formerly, once in each calendar month.

This contract involves an annual subsidy of £2,500 as against £1,800 paid under the former conditions.

Further additional items of importance were the salaries of the newly-appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and of two itinerant teachers for the W. Falkland Island provided for in the estimates for the past year, and the outlay required for the erection of Government quarters at Fox Bay for the Magistrate and the Police.

#### *Assets & Liabilities.*

This annual return shows the totals as—

	£	s.	d.
Assets - - - - -	56,432	18	6
Liabilities - - - - -	40,148	2	7
	<u>£16,284</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>

Among the assets is included the amount invested in the Land Sales Account, £16,932 16s. 1d. Among the liabilities are included two new items of deposits created by the passing of laws imposing a special tax for the eradication of Scab, and for the Administration of Intestate Estates.

The increased annual subsidy of £700 demanded by an improved Mail Service and larger deposits to the extent of £779 made in the Government Savings Bank contribute to swell the total of the liabilities over what was shown in the previous year.

Investments in the hands of the Crown Agents show a large increase over the last Annual Statement thus:—

	1895.	1896.
Land Sales Account - - - - -	£14,895	£16,932
Savings Bank - - - - -	33,691	34,222
Surplus - - - - -	1,041	1,441

and an account opened in the year for Intestate Estates, £542.

Advances due to the Colony have increased, from £326 in 1895 to £436 in 1896.



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The following is a statement of the transactions of the Bank since its establishment on 1st April, 1888, to 30th September, 1896.

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of Depos-its.	Num-ber of With-draw-als.	Amount of Deposits with Interest Accrued.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1st April, 1886, to 30th Sept., 1888.	32		60		£ 4,201 1 5	£ 10 5 10
1888-1889	67	7	150	37	13,800 8 8	2,871 5 10
1889-1890	56	21	188	93	8,972 7 4	6,300 19 5
1890-1891	70	30	258	182	8,577 2 2	4,760 1 6
1891-1892	62	37	291	103	8,668 5 0	5,355 9 2
1892-1893	60	32	250	112	11,023 1 4	6,700 3 5
1893-1894	68	38	325	123	10,424 17 3	7,817 0 11
1894-1895	64	32	312	148	9,355 6 4	7,620 14 11
1895-1896	58	32	387	123	9,011 6 0½	7,600 1 5½
	537	229	2,219	921	85,842 17 0½	49,124 16 7½

On the 30th September, 1896, when the financial year closed, there were 308 Depositors with a balance of £36,718 Os. 5d., or an average of £119 4s. 0d., standing to the credit of each account.

The Depositors were credited with £855 12s. 2d. in interest during the year, being £47 6s. 10d. in excess of that credited in the previous year, while the balance of deposits over withdrawals was £2,302 5s. 4d.

On the 30th September, 1896, the Investments on account of the Bank stood thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Consols - - - - -	5,038	8	4
Inscribed Stock - - -	28,684	0	8
Uninvested - - - - -	2,995	11	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£36,718	0	5

Interest upon invested deposits brought in a Revenue of £1,102 13s. 10d., from which interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, amounting to £855 12s. 2d., was credited or paid to Depositors, and £20 5s. 0d. paid in fees for the annual Audit of the Bank, leaving a profit to Revenue of £226 16s. 8d.

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Dr.	FALKLAND ISLANDS SAVINGS BANK CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 30th September, 1896.			Cr.
30th Sept., invested in Securities	£	s.	d.	
Balance uninvested -	-	-	0	
	-	-	0	
	-	2,995	11 5	
On Deposit 30th Sept., 1895	-	-	-	34,415 15 1
Deposits 1st Oct., 1895, to 30th Sept., 1896	-	-	9,055 14 7½	
Withdrawals	-	-	7,609 1 5½	
Interest 1st. Oct., 1895, to 30th Sept., 1896				1,446 13 2
				855 12 2
	£36,718	0	5	£36,718 0 5
FALKLAND ISLANDS PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th September, 1896.				
Interest on Investments	-	-	-	£
	-	-	-	s.
	-	1,102	13 10	d.
Interest paid and credited to Depositors, 1st Oct., 1895, to 30th Sept., 1896	-	-	-	855 12 2
Expenses of Audit	-	-	-	20 5 0
Profit on year's transactions	-	-	-	875 17 2
				226 16 8
	£1,102	13	10	£1,102 13 10
Checked, audited, and found correct. 26th November, 1896.				
T. A. THOMPSON, } Commissioners. H. SCHLOTTFELDT.				

Checked, audited, and found correct.  
26th November, 1896.

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*Public Works.*

During the year the Government buildings in the West Falklands were brought to a completion.

*Ecclesiastical.*

Appended will be found the Annual Report of the Colonial Chaplain.

His Lordship the Bishop of Falkland Islands paid the Colony a visit and held a confirmation.

The number of clergy in charge of the several denominations remains as heretofore, though their personnel have undergone alteration. The number of communicants shows no appreciable change.

*Defences.*

The local Rifle Volunteer Corps well maintained its strength and efficiency.

Her Majesty's ships belonging to the S.E. Coast of America squadron paid prolonged visits to the Colony in order to complete their annual small and big gun practice, and the Imperial Rifle Range on the outskirts of Stanley was definitely approved and placed in order for use.

The presence of these ships (though after all natural enough, seeing that this is the only English territory on their Station) is very beneficial as well to the material as to the intellectual and social welfare of the colonists, who are, as it were, dug out of themselves and awakened to interests a little beyond the limited purview of the Islands themselves.

*Population.*

This remains practically stationary. The totals for Stanley and the Camp beyond show as follows, compared with 1895 :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stanley ... ..	356	338	694	356	338	694
Camp ... ..	817	442	1,259	842	456	1,298
Total ... ..	1,173	780	1,953	1,198	794	1,992

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The birth rate for 1896 was 23 per 1,000 as compared with 24 for the previous year, while the mortality showed 7 as against 5 per 1,000.

The entire population stands at 306 per square mile of the area of the Colony.

*Legislation.*

Eleven Ordinances were passed within the year.

Nos. 1, 5, and 8 dealing with Customs have since been repealed.

No. 2 regulated the law as to Conspiracy, and the protection of property.

Nos. 3 and 11 provide for the administration of unrepresented Estates in the Colony.

Nos. 4 and 9 provide for the financial service of the Colony.

No. 6 relates to fencing, &c.

No. 10 amending the Scab Ordinance deals with the protection of Sheep from infection.

No. 7 requires records to be kept of the sale of liquor by farmers and others, and regulates the traffic in public houses.

*Industries.*

The staple industry—sheep farming, derived distinct benefit from the watchful care of the recently-appointed Inspectors of Stock, whose efforts were such that it was by the close of last year confidently hoped that a few more months would see the absolute eradication of the disease of Scab among the flocks.

Greater care was taken pursuant to the advice of these experts in the selection of Stud rams, a large special importation of which was made from New Zealand; in the separation and classification of Sheep, and generally in measures having for their object the improvement of the breed; and extensive additional fencing was erected throughout the Camp.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Stock is appended.

*Imports and Exports.*

With a population varying little year by year and in the absence of any fresh departure by way of discovery or the opening up of new industries it is not to be expected that any great variation will take place in exports and imports from one year to another.



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The subjoined table shows the relative values for the past three years of imports and exports from and to the various countries having commercial relations with this Colony.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	54,500	64,248	62,641	130,071	122,988	132,194
Germany... ..	759	720	441	—	—	—
Uruguay ... ..	1,712	3,615	1,705	—	—	—
Chili ... ..	4,232	3,243	5,198	1,160	—	—
Argentine ... ..	1,067	—	—	570	—	—
	62,270	71,826	69,985	131,801	122,988	132,194

With the exception of 3,360 live sheep value £1,008 exported to the neighbouring mainland of Chili all exports went to the United Kingdom.

*Facile princeps* among these was wool, which totalled 4,187,628 lbs., valued at £112,139 sterling.

The remaining exports comprised :—

76,209 Sheepskins value	-	-	£11,431
636,740 lbs. tallow	„	-	5,305
836 hides	„	-	627
727 Seal Skins	„	-	1,090

and a few minor articles.

The articles imported in part return may be classified as follows :—

*From United Kingdom.*

	£
Coal - - - - -	1,385
Wearing apparel, haberdashery - - -	10,082
Furniture, glass, hardware - - -	7,409
Groceries - - - - -	14,249
Live Stock and fodder - - - - -	3,268
Building materials - - - - -	5,236
Liquor - - - - -	5,737
Tobacco - - - - -	1,563

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*From Germany.*

Groceries	-	-	-	-	-	£ 254
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	65
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	50

*From Uruguay.*

Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	500
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	100

*From Chili.*

Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Fruit and Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	400
Groceries	-	-	-	-	-	100
Fencing	-	-	-	-	-	750
Live Stock, Horses	-	-	-	-	-	1,150

*Mails.*

Postal communication was carried on throughout the year with places beyond the Colony by Steamships of the German subsidized Kosmos Line, and between Stanley and outlying parts of the Colony by a local subsidized Schooner every three weeks, at a total cost of £2,950.

Compared with the previous year the transactions of the Post Office show :—

	1895.	1896.
Sale of Stamps	£ 938	£1,043
Sale of Money Orders	6,007	5,579

*Shipping.*

During the year ten vessels put into Port Stanley in distress. On the 14th May an American ship, the "City of Philadelphia," in attempting to enter Port, struck the Billy rock off Cape Pembroke Lighthouse, and went down with all hands before any assistance could be rendered.

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The following table shows the number, nationality, and tonnage of Steam and Sailing ships which entered and cleared in 1895 and 1896 :—

*Steam Ships.*

	1895.		1896.	
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany ..	14	26,093	14	26,093
England ..	1	1,893	1	1,893
Total ..	15	27,986	15	27,986

*Sailing Ships.*

	1895.		1896.	
	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England ..	17	10,891	12	7,325
Germany ..	1	1,603	1	1,603
United States	1	60	1	60
Chili ..	1	358	1	358
Norway ..	1	1,382	1	363
			Peru 2	3,528
			Italy 1	1,954
			Fdly. I. 3	1,505
			Brazil 1	302
			Mexico 1	477
			Barbds. 1	493
			France 1	1,954
			W. Ind. 2	931
Total ..	21	14,204	16	9,709

*Education.*

The Ordinance, passed in 1895, regulating attendance at school has borne good fruit, as shown by the attendance rolls scheduled in the report of the Inspector of Schools appended hereto.

The instruction imparted in the schools remains elementary, and the absence of higher education is to be regretted.

This will be attained as the Colony progresses, and an improvement takes place in the material condition of its inhabitants.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that the appointment of two itinerant Schoolmasters for the West Island became an accomplished fact during the year.

Satisfactory reports have been received from these teachers of their reception on all sides, of the alacrity shown by the little folk to attend school, and of the progress made in instruction.

*General.*

In concluding this Report, I may justly be pardoned for once more dwelling upon the important strategic position occupied by these distant Islands for Imperial Naval purposes, as well for a depôt for coal and provisioning, as for offence and defence.

Public attention in England has long had a tendency to stop short at the River Plate with the result that gradually, but none the less surely, has the English been supplanted by the German merchant along the entire West Coast of S. America.

The prompt, courteous and valuable services rendered by ships of Her Majesty's squadron to vessels in distress should not be allowed to pass without recognition.

But for these much valuable property must inevitably have been lost, while still more valuable lives would have been gravely jeopardized.

CHARLES W. HILL,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Falkland Islands,

June, 1897.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1896.

### STOCK REPORT, 1896.

The year 1896 has shown great improvement in every way as regards stock.

The introduction of the Scab Ordinance and the formation of a Stock Department has had a good effect, for no doubt the fact that every station is visited periodically by an Inspector has caused farmers to improve their way of working in many small details. The Inspectors carry ideas from one farm to another and farmers who are anxious to improve their stations adopt the best ideas.

It has been found necessary to amend the Scab Ordinance by reducing the period during which Scab had not been seen in flocks or dipping taken place from six months to three.

A period of 12 months, dating from the time that a flock is declared Scabby, is allowed by the original Ordinance for cleaning the flock, that is to say, that no traces of scab may be found or any dipping take place during the second six months of the twelve, thereby allowing the farmer six months only for working. At this rate it was found that flocks could not be cleansed and the law was amended, giving nine months for working and the remaining three for watching the flocks to ascertain whether the Scab had been got under.

Four prosecutions have taken place during the year under the Ordinance, three on the East Island and one on the West Falkland, the maximum penalty being inflicted in each case. His Excellency the Governor has, however, reduced the fine to one-fourth on condition that the flocks are clean within a further six months.

Out of 20 stations put in quarantine 13 have been declared clean, and it is most likely that during the present month two more will receive clean certificates.

Owing to the period of quarantine on so many stations expiring at the same time, it was found advisable to appoint extra assistant inspectors for short periods.

Last year was marked by a large importation of stud rams direct from New Zealand, principally for the East Falkland, the total number imported being 241, namely :—

- 127 Romney Marsh.
- 112 Lincolns.
- 2 English Leicesters.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1896.

It is pleasing to note that the importers are thoroughly satisfied with these rams, and provided that care is taken in the selection of ewes, the importation should result in course of time in great improvement of the flocks.

Two farmers on two of the small Islands were sufficiently enterprising to import also from New Zealand a small quantity of Cocksfoot grass seed. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove successful as the dry portions of the Camp here could certainly be improved. Other stock imported was about 110 horses from Patagonia, one Devon bull, and three Berkshire pigs from England.

During 1896 there was not any export of frozen carcasses. The Inspector of Stock, Mr. Mowat, paid a visit to London last winter to endeavour to find out whether satisfactory arrangements could be made for selling Falkland Island frozen meat in London. I do not know whether it is likely that there will be a large export in 1897; probably not unless there is a considerable rise in prices in London. At present prices for frozen mutton, it is a question whether boiling down does not pay as well, if not better. To make frozen mutton pay, it is necessary to breed the sheep up to a certain standard. It is not sufficient that the sheep should be large and heavy; quality is the first consideration, and some time must elapse before Falkland Island sheep reach the standard.

The average of lambing this season is according to all accounts better than last year; the clip is heavier, although cold and bad weather at the beginning of the season prevented the rise in the wool.

I am glad to say there has been a great improvement in the gathering of sheep, the men are becoming more careful and if the improvement is continued, the work of eradicating scab will soon be completed.

On the West Falkland during the last season there has been a great improvement in the method of shearing, rough shearing spoils the fleeces and consequently the price and value of the wool.

The sheep farmers have rendered every assistance to the Inspectors and without their help it would not have been possible to carry on the work and show such good results as I am able to report.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Acting Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honble. the Colonial Secretary,  
Falkland Islands.



## EDUCATION REPORT FOR 1896.

In the Falkland Islands there are the following Schools :—

In Stanley (all of which are supported by or receive a grant-aid from the Government).

1. The Government Senior or Mixed School.
2. „ „ Infant School.
3. „ Baptist School (mixed).
4. „ Roman Catholic School (mixed).

In Darwin, the Falkland Islands Company's School (mixed).

In the camps or country districts there are the travelling Schoolmasters, one in the Falkland Islands Company's camps, viz., the southern half of this Island, who has been at work for some years, and two on the West Falklands Islands, appointed and paid by Government. They commenced their work in December, 1896.

During the year, by the order of His Excellency the Governor, a meeting of the Teachers of the three Schools in Stanley was held, at which a synopsis of work for the Schools receiving Government aid was drawn up. All these Schools are to be examined simultaneously in this synopsis in September 1897, printed papers of questions being sent from the Educational Department in England.

This arrangement will no doubt cause a healthy rivalry.

The travelling Schoolmasters on East and West have, as far as I have had the opportunity of inspecting their work, brought the children on well, more especially when the short time they can spend in each house or settlement is taken into consideration.

In the Government Schools the Penny Savings Bank carried on its operations as usual.

	£	s.	d.
Credit.—Balance, December 31st, 1895 -	499	18	2
Deposits during the year - - -	107	5	6½
Interest, &c., &c. - - - -	10	10	7½
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£617	14	4

	£	s.	d.
Debit.—Amount paid Depositors - - -	160	3	9
Balance due Depositors, December 31st, 1896	457	10	7
	<hr/>		
	£617	14	4

Number of accounts closed during the year	-	28
Number of new accounts opened during the year		18
Number of Depositors, December 31st, 1896	-	91

The Funds are deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

The attendance, &c., at the Government Schools were as follows :—

*The Senior or Mixed Government School—*

Times the School has been open	-	-	457
Total attendance made by Boys	-	-	13,626
"    "    "    "    Girls	-	-	9,263
Average attendance of Boys	-	-	54.5
"    "    "    Girls	-	-	47.8
Number on the Roll, Boys	-	-	32
"    "    "    "    Girls	-	-	28

*The Infant School—*

Times the School has been opened	-	-	458
Total attendance made by Boys	-	-	11,323
"    "    "    " Girls	-	-	12,666
Average attendance of Boys	-	-	24.7
"    "    " Girls	-	-	27.6
Number of Boys on the Roll	-	-	36
"    " Girls "    "    "	-	-	33

*Totals for Government Schools—*

Average attendance of Boys	-	-	-	54.5
"      "      " Girls	-	-	-	47.4



FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1896.

The steady, persevering application in Stanley of the Compulsory Attendance Ordinance has produced a most salutary effect.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,  
Inspector of Schools.

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MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1896.

Stanley,  
May 25th, 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish a report on the health of the Settlement for the year 1896.

It is my pleasant duty to state that the Colony has enjoyed immunity from all diseases whether of an epidemic or endemic nature—a fact which is in itself remarkable considering the downpour of rain we have had for so many months past and the sodden nature of the Camp. The above will bear testimony to what I have stated on former occasions as to the health-giving qualities peculiar to these Islands, and possibly have the effect of inducing health seekers to visit these Islands on the fringe of the Atlantic to recuperate their shattered energies.

I have, &c.,

S. HAMILTON,  
Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary.

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ECCLESIASTICAL REPORT.

*Report of Church work for the year 1896.*

The fifteen inhabited Islands were all visited, at least once, most of them twice, during the year, by either the Colonial Chaplain or the Assistant Chaplain. In these visitations all houses—Masters', Managers', Shepherds', and Cook houses

FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1896.

(home of the navvies)—are visited, all children are examined in secular knowledge, in addition to the ordinary work of a Church Clergyman.

The Church Services and Sunday School were carried on regularly in Christ Church, Stanley.

Average Congregations: Morning 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Evening 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Number of Baptisms 68, Marriages 10, Funerals 14.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,  
Colonial Chaplain.



Received of the Treasurer of the  
Board of Education the sum of  
\$100.00 for the year 1890-1891

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of  
January 1892

Attest: Secretary of the Board of Education

John W. Smith  
Secretary





COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 235.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 206.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
*August 1898.*

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1898.

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# COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
207	British Honduras ... ..	1896
208	Sierra Leone ... ..	"
209	Grenada ... ..	"
210	Hong Kong ... ..	"
211	St. Lucia... ..	"
212	St. Vincent ... ..	"
213	St. Helena ... ..	"
214	Seychelles ... ..	"
215	Mauritius ... ..	"
216	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	1897
217	Fiji ... ..	1896
218	Ceylon ... ..	"
219	Lagos ... ..	"
220	Gold Coast ... ..	"
221	Labuan ... ..	"
222	British Guiana ... ..	1896-97
223	Rodrigues ... ..	1896
224	Basutoland ... ..	1896-97
225	Jamaica ... ..	"
226	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	"
227	Leeward Islands ... ..	1896
228	Bermuda ... ..	1897
229	Gambia ... ..	"
230	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
231	Barbados... ..	"
232	Lagos ... ..	"
233	St. Vincent ... ..	"
234	Sierra Leone ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast ... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand ... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas ... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific ... ..	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands ... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.

No. 235.

FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
1897.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1896, see No. 206.)

Governor GREY WILSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Stanley,

16th May 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Falkland Islands Blue Book for 1897, together with a report by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Craigie Halkett.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY WILSON,  
Governor.

## REPORT ON BLUE BOOK, 1897.

## FINANCIAL.

The financial condition of the Colony is eminently sound.

There is no Public Debt and the Revenue during the past year exceeded that of the previous year by some £612.



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1897.

## REVENUE.

The sources of Revenue remain unaltered. The total Revenue received during the year was £12,970, collected from the following sources in order of importance :—

	£
1. Rents of Crown Land ... ..	4,936
2. Customs and other duties ... ..	3,639
3. Interest on Investments ... ..	2,147
4. Post Office Revenue ... ..	856
5. Licenses and Internal Revenue ... ..	649
6. Fees ... ..	522
7. Port, Harbour, and Tonnage dues ... ..	138
8. Miscellaneous... ..	83

The only import duties levied are upon liquor and tobacco, everything else being free, and there are no export duties.

None of the harbour dues for light, anchorage &c. which obtain elsewhere are in force here beyond a trifling rate for pilotage at Stanley of 6s. and 3s. per foot of draught, in and outwards, and in ports of entry other than Stanley a tonnage due of 1s. per ton, but in no case exceeding £10 for one ship.

Direct taxes for purposes of general revenue do not exist.

A quasi-municipal rate of 6d. per £1 of annual rent is payable by householders in Stanley for the behoof of the town itself, and the specific tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a penny per acre on land outside of Stanley continues to be payable for the special object of eradicating the disease of scab in sheep.

The Revenue during the past four years stands as follows in relation to what was estimated :—

Year.	Estimated.	Received.	Excess.
	£	£	£
1894	11,900	11,958	1,058
1895	11,517	12,518	1,001
1896	12,020	12,358	338
1897	12,420	12,970	550

The excess of Revenue, £612, over the preceding year is accounted for by larger receipts under the head of Customs.

A comparative detailed statement of receipts with those of the previous year shows as follows :—

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1897.

	1896.	1897.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	2,805	3,639
Port &c. Dues ... ..	162	138
Licenses, &c. ... ..	440	649
Fees ... ..	646	522
Post Office ... ..	1,171	856
Rents ... ..	4,916	4,936
Miscellaneous ... ..	149	83
Interest on Investments ... ..	2,069	2,147
Total ... ..	£12,358	£12,970

Advances to the following extent over the amounts received during 1896 occurred in the items of :—

	£
Customs ... ..	834
Licenses ... ..	209
Rents ... ..	20
Interest ... ..	78
Total ... ..	£1,141

On the other hand, a falling off is apparent in :—

	£
Port &c. dues ... ..	24
Fees ... ..	124
Post office ... ..	315
Miscellaneous ... ..	66
	£529

## Expenditure.

No exceptional variation has occurred in the causes for expenditure, the principal of which are the Government Staff, Public Works, and the Post Office.

As compared with the previous year, these items stand thus :—

	1896.	1897.
	£	£
Government Staff ... ..	5,846	5,889
Public Works ... ..	2,151	2,266
Post Office ... ..	3,000	2,873

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

The total Expenditure during the year was £13,636, or £666 in excess of the Revenue received, and £1,646 over the estimate, as compared with £1,211 expended in the previous year in excess of receipts, and £1,591 in excess of the estimate for that year.

The various items of Expenditure during the past four years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£	£
Pensions ... ..	313	334	283	223
Governor ... ..	1,384	1,394	1,416	1,311
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,035	1,109	1,111	1,145
Customs ... ..	183	192	99	209
Audit ... ..	56	66	55	43
Port and Marine ... ..	175	361	246	291
Legal ... ..	492	598	831	527
Police ... ..	493	568	484	511
Prisons ... ..	166	97	78	244
Medical ... ..	583	605	576	630
Education ... ..	465	513	588	677
Ecclesiastical ... ..	460	462	518	518
Transport ... ..	566	100	211	184
Miscellaneous ... ..	596	779	383	399
Post Office ... ..	2,249	2,271	3,000	2,873
Public Works ... ..	2,397	2,277	2,152	2,266
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.	758	808	855	945
Survey ... ..	—	402	391	349
Drawbacks ... ..	24	223	292	291
<b>Total ... £</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>13,569</b>	<b>13,636</b>

The items going to make up the expenditure of £1,646 in excess of the estimated requirements for the year are shown below.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

Excesses :—

	£
Colonial Secretary ... ..	87
Customs ... ..	84
Port and marine ... ..	46
Police... ..	78
Prisons ... ..	120
Medical ... ..	2
Education ... ..	20
Transport ... ..	64
Miscellaneous ... ..	25
Public works ... ..	1,296
Interest ... ..	100
Drawbacks ... ..	241
	<u>£2,163</u>

Less than estimated :—

	£
Governor ... ..	103
Audit ... ..	7
Legal ... ..	280
Post Office ... ..	127
	<u>£517</u>

	£
Deducting saving ... ..	517
from excesses ... ..	2,163
gives the nett excess ... ..	<u>£1,646</u>

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
On the 31st December, 1897, the Assets were	60,946	14	2
And Liabilities ... ..	44,203	13	6
Excess of Assets ... ..	<u>£16,743</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>



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1897.

The Assets comprise—

	£	s.	d.
Cash ... ..	3,431	8	11
Investments ... ..	54,994	14	2
Bills in transit ... ..	2,015	0	4
Advances due ... ..	505	10	9
	<u>£60,946</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

Invested funds are of four classes :—

	£	s.	d.
Land Sales ... ..	18,504	0	4
Savings Bank ... ..	33,041	17	7
Intestate Estates ... ..	555	4	9
Surplus ... ..	2,893	11	6
	<u>£54,994</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

Substantial increase in Land Sales and Surplus is shown by a comparison with previous years, thus :—

*Investments.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£
Land Sales ... ..	14,895	16,932	18,504
Savings Bank ... ..	33,691	34,222	33,041
Intestate Estates ... ..	—	—	555
Surplus... ..	1,041	1,441	2,893

A new fund for investment of unclaimed Intestate Estates was opened during the year.

Satisfactory progress is maintained in the growth of excess of Assets over Liabilities from year to year, thus :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£	£
Excess Assets ... ..	14,020	15,287	15,889	16,743

Liabilities are of the same class as before, and are made up of—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits ... ..	41,170	9	5
Post Office money orders, unpaid...	8	0	2
Subsidy ... ..	1,350	0	0
Bills on Colony ... ..	900	0	0
Bills on London ... ..	740	7	7
Pensions ... ..	34	16	4
	<u>£44,203</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

By far the most considerable item in Liabilities is the amount deposited in the Government Savings Bank, which has increased year by year, thus :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	£	£	£	£
Savings Bank Deposits ...	33,045	35,661	36,363	39,426

Liabilities for pensions have decreased from £63 in 1894 to £35 in 1897, but those for mail subsidy have increased with an improved service from £900 in 1894 to £1,350 in 1897.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities will be found in the Appendix A.

**MILITARY.**

There are no regular forces stationed in the Colony, and no defences of a permanent nature, but a Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed for purposes of local defence.

The present nominal strength of the Rifle Volunteer Corps, which is armed with Martini-Henry B.L.R. rifles, is 83, made up of—

Officers ... ..	6
Non-commissioned Officers ... ..	4
Privates ... ..	73

of which number 44 were returned as efficient.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**

These, although confined wholly to the town of Stanley, necessitate an annual expenditure of considerable magnitude in relation to the amount of revenue, of which they absorb about a sixth.

Repairs to public buildings and to streets and roads call for continuous outlay, which could only be minimized by a very large capital outlay, in thoroughly building up the streets, first digging



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away the peat sub-soil, and in the erection of stone or brick offices and quarters in place of the wooden erections that prevail.

One public work of importance was undertaken and completed in the year, at a cost of £415,—the erection of a sea wall some 300 yards in length, required for the protection and widening of the main road running west past Government House.

The wants of those outside Stanley require, and only await sufficient funds to receive, attention in various directions to facilitate communication.

Without a wholly prohibitive capital outlay, it is useless even to think of making roads through the "camp."

But the building of one or two necessary bridges, and the formation of guide-posts or cairns to mark the tracks between homesteads, are feasible, and as the Colony progresses will become accomplished facts.

Various circumstances militate against work being undertaken which in a country differently circumstanced would appear simple and ordinary.

First and foremost is the geological formation of the group. Again, the supply of labour is extremely limited as well as unskilled, while rates of remuneration run high, a state of affairs that is likely to obtain until the Colony becomes opened up and its population added to.

#### LEGISLATION.

Ten Ordinances were passed during the year, six of which were added to the Statute Book, the remaining four having been remitted back for amendment.

Ordinances Nos. 1 and 9 related to the prevention of the disease of Scab in Sheep.

Ordinances Nos. 2 and 10 provided for the financial service of the Colony.

Ordinance No. 3 consolidated the Customs legislation.

Ordinance No. 4 provided for a Board of Health on the West Falkland Island, thereby detaching that Island from the East Falkland for sanitary purposes.

Ordinances Nos. 5 and 7 related to provision for protection of Stanley and its environs against fire.

Ordinances Nos. 6 and 8 aimed at improving the existing legislation regarding dividing fences and the prevention of trespass by animals.

#### EDUCATION.

##### *Newspapers, &c.*

In the appointment of two itinerant Schoolmasters elementary education has been finally brought within reach of the most

remote shepherd's hut, so that no further excuse exists for the lamentable condition of illiteracy in which whole families had unavoidably to be raised.

During the year a Standard Examination of the Schools in Stanley of each denomination was held for the first time, with results which amply justified its institution.

The hesitation inseparable from a new departure and a first attempt will wear off by another year, when the results may be expected to be even more hopeful.

The instruction imparted in the schools continues to be confined to the most elementary subjects.

Economic causes contribute to block the way, but these will be so modified in time as to admit of some young folks being detached from domestic duties after the compulsory school age has passed, and so being enabled to attend higher classes.

Technical instruction in trades is a matter not lost sight of, and will be instituted at the earliest practicable moment.

Watchful insistence on the provisions of the School compulsory legislation ensures the largest possible attendance in the three schools in Stanley.

Beyond Stanley, at Darwin, and in the case of the itinerant masters of the West Falkland, the conditions are so different as to render a similar insistence impossible, in spite of which, however, the attendance rolls cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory.

Although the Government School Inspector happens to be the Colonial Chaplain and Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, the Government schools, senior and infant, are entirely undenominational.

The Roman Catholic and the Baptist schools are conducted by their own pastors, but the instruction imparted by the masters at Darwin and in the West Falklands is undenominational.

All are mixed schools, neither numbers nor facilities admitting of the complete separation of boys from girls.

The teachers of the Government schools receive fixed salaries, while the Roman Catholic and Baptist Missions receive State aid at the rate of 24s. per pupil per annum. The Corporation of the Falkland Islands Company pay their own master on their camp at Darwin.

FAKLAND  
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1897.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The bulk of trade continues with Great Britain, nor do the returns of Imports and Exports disclose any important change in its volume or quality.

Country.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom	£ 54,500	£ 64,248	£ 62,641	£ 54,225	£ 130,071	£ 122,988	£ 132,194	£ 123,186
Germany...	759	720	441	642	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	1,712	3,615	1,705	2,794	—	—	—	—
Chile	4,232	3,243	5,198	5,375	1,160	—	—	1,937
Argentine	1,067	—	—	250	570	—	—	—
TOTAL	62,270	71,826	69,985	63,286	131,801	122,988	132,194	125,123

The Colony's exports are nearly double the value of its imports.

A review of the items which go to make up the totals of Imports and Exports is not without interest, and discloses the narrow limits within which both continue to be confined.

Taking first the most important, the *Exports*, we find far at the head

	£
Wool ... 4,301,500 lbs. value	107,537
Skins, sheep 72,700 „ „	9,087
Skins, seal fur 1,609 „ „	2,413
Hides ... 1,738 „ „	1,350
Tallow ... 213,880 „ „	1,782
Other articles value	2,954.

In five years, viz. since 1892, the quantity of wool exported has increased one fourth, the number of seal skins has nearly trebled, and of hides quadrupled.

On the other hand, the export of frozen mutton has ceased, and of live stock and tallow has fallen to quite a nominal figure.

Market fluctuations from time to time largely influence the money values of exports, which, though greater in quantity, often appear as of less total value. For example, wool ruled low during the year, and tallow, owing to Russian competition, scarce commanded a remunerative price.

*Imports.*

The quantity and value of these compared with the imports in the previous year from the various countries are as follows :—

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

	1896.	1897.
From United Kingdom :—	£	£
Coal ... ..	1,385	3,242
Wearing apparel, clothing material, including boots and haberdashery.	11,865	12,832
Hardware, machinery, &c. ...	19,574	7,410
Oilmen's stores, groceries, and provisions	14,249	12,140
Live stock and fodder ... ..	2,668	640
Building material, including timber ...	5,236	2,994
Liquor, beer, spirits of all kinds ...	5,737	6,606
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	1,329	2,657
Specie ... ..	2,000	40
Ship stores, cordage, &c. ... ..	6,169	4,503
Sheep dip ... ..	2,429	1,161
	62,641	54,225
From Germany :—		
Groceries ... ..	254	628
Liquor, beer, spirits, wine ... ..	86	14
Tobacco ... ..	50	—
Clothing ... ..	20	—
Hardware ... ..	10	—
Vegetables ... ..	21	—
	441	642
From Uruguay :—		
Cereals ... ..	980	1,833
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	498	702
Oil ... ..	96	175
Fodder ... ..	105	84
Groceries... ..	7	—
Hardware ... ..	9	—
Clothing ... ..	10	—
	1,705	2,794
From Chile :—		
Cereals ... ..	2,090	2,656
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	406	158
Groceries... ..	296	—
Fencing ... ..	785	—
Live stock and horses ... ..	1,150	145
Building material ... ..	200	2,260
Sheep dip ... ..	200	—
Ship stores ... ..	60	—
Fodder ... ..	185	150
Liquor and wines ... ..	26	6
	5,198	5,375
From Argentina :—		
Horses ... ..	—	250

No important stress is to be laid upon the total imports for 1897 appearing as £6,000 less than in 1896.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

This difference represents merely the unforeseen delay of one or other of the sailing vessels which bring cargo once or twice in the year from England.

Upon the completion of the new fences being put up in every part of the Colony, a shrinkage must become evident in the value of the Imports, which will then be confined mainly to luxuries and necessaries for personal and domestic consumption.

#### SHIPPING.

Under the conditions that obtain in the Colony, little variation occurs in the volume of shipping year by year, which rises or falls according as the weather compels vessels to put in for repairs.

The number of vessels, steam and sailing, which entered and cleared during the past three years is shown by the subjoined table :—



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1897.*Steam Ships.*

Country.	1895.				1896.				1897.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany ...	14	26,093	14	26,093	20	36,339	20	36,339	19	41,543	19	41,543
England ...	1	1,893	1	1,893	1	3,528	1	3,528	—	—	—	—
Chile ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,204	6	1,204
Total ...	15	27,986	15	27,986	21	39,867	21	39,867	25	42,747	25	42,747

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1897.*Sailing Ships.*

Country.	1895.			1896.			1897.					
	Entered.		Cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
England ...	17	10,801	12	7,325	8	6,606	6	4,278	10	6,019	10	6,019
Germany ...	1	1,603	1	1,603	3	5,482	2	970	3	2,848	3	2,848
United States ...	1	60	1	60	1	1,498	3	4,782	—	—	—	—
Chile ...	1	358	1	358	6	1,036	5	589	2	471	2	471
Norway ...	1	1,382	1	363	4	1,807	3	2,885	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,711	1	1,711
Denmark ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	348	—	—
Total ...	21	14,204	16	9,709	22	16,429	19	13,504	17	11,397	16	11,049

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS  
1897.

The most noteworthy feature in these returns is the preponderance of foreign vessels, which is explained by the Mail contract being in the hands of a German line, the Kosmos Company of Hamburg.

Fewer ships put in for repairs than for some years back, this being the natural result of less boisterous and stormy weather prevailing round the Horn in April and October.

#### INDUSTRIES.

As may be gathered from a glance at the exports, but one industry may be said to obtain—that of sheep farming.

Allowing for comparative poverty of the natural grass, the islands form quite an ideal sheep farm.

There are no troublesome forests to clear away, no deep and dangerous rivers to be crossed, no dingoes to harass and destroy the stock, no prolonged droughts, and, above all, no rabbits to annoy the farmer and involve his yearly output in a disagreeable uncertainty.

Bad and good seasons occur here as elsewhere, but the difference is not marked in the same degree as in other countries less adapted by nature for this particular industry.

Annual earnings are mainly influenced by the fluctuations of the wool market in London, and farmers have small cause to trouble seriously about climate, weather, or aught else.

More than one early traveller in this region, years before the experiment of sheep farming was brought to its present successful issue, gave his opinion of the possibilities of the soil of the islands for agriculture, and their capability to sustain a large population.

With this expression of opinion the matter seems to have rested, and agriculture for purposes of a livelihood has not been taken up, possibly because of the uninviting appearance of the "camp," or of the high winds that must be fatal to all but tubers of various kinds, and the scarcity and expense of labour. Such labour as happened to be present found lighter and more congenial and profitable work on the sheep farms that were started in quick succession.

The flourishing condition of the kitchen gardens in every settlement and in the town of Stanley, amply evidences the capability of the soil to reward individual labour. But between this and a paying industry there is a large difference.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS  
1897.

The Colony, despite its solvent and prosperous condition, affords no inducement to capitalists desirous of opening up new industries nor to intending immigrants.

There is already in the Colony more than sufficient labour to meet the demand, which is stationary, and is a diminishing rather than an expanding quantity.

No land remains at the disposal of the Crown, and intending settlers must make terms with private holders.

In the quality of imports there is room for improvement, and profitable employment for small capital in the importation of fruit and fresh farm produce.

In a country where animal food is so plentiful that mutton commands but 2*d.* and beef 5*d.* per lb., the consumption of canned goods is incredible.

No fruit of any kind is cultivated, and such small and uncertain parcels as are brought by the mail steamers from Chili and Uruguay are eagerly sought after at high figures.

The high price of labour, and the difficulty of communication over the vast area of the Colony, act as effective deterrents to the establishment of home farms for the production of farm produce.

Potatoes of fair quality are grown at every settlement, as well as turnips, cabbages, beetroot, rhubarb, &c. The soil and climate of West Falkland Island lend themselves to successful agriculture far better than those of East Falkland.

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

As might be expected in a country the staple product and industry of which is pastoral, crime in the severer acceptance of the word is unknown.

The following table gives the proportion of offences reported and persons convicted per cent. of the population during the past four years :—

—			Reported.	Convicted.
			Per cent.	Per cent.
1894	...	...	2.44	1.38
1895	...	...	5.47	3.53
1896	...	...	2.66	1.30
1897	...	...	2.48	2.24



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

The total number of convictions for all offences in the four years was 166, namely :—

Against the person	...	...	...	40
„ property	...	...	...	34
Other offences	...	...	...	92

With the exception of 7, that is,

- In 1894, 3 against property,
- In 1895, 2 against the person,
- In 1897, 2 against property,

the whole were offences in the jurisdiction of the inferior courts.

It will be seen that the preponderating number came under the head of Other Offences, namely, against Merchant Shipping Act, and local Ordinances against drunkenness, for enforcing attendance at school, municipal regulations, &c.

The normal population of the Colony is law-abiding in the fullest degree, offences requiring penal punishment being confined mainly to the floating population of passing ships.

For months together the common gaol, which can only accommodate eleven prisoners at most, is untenanted, and the local gaoler, who is also Government printer, finds occupation in the duties of the latter office.

More frequent visits by H.M. ships since the establishment of a naval range have resulted in the prison being utilized somewhat more than before.

But the prisoners thus admitted are invariably under sentence for breaches of discipline only, and are not included in the foregoing returns.

#### HOSPITALS, LUNATIC ASYLUMS, CHARITABLE AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The Colony does not possess either hospital or lunatic asylum, the need for either one or other not having yet presented itself.

While cases of petty illness are inevitable, grave outbreaks of disease are happily extremely rare. Occasionally surgical cases arise through accident, and these are treated in the houses of private individuals.

Outbreaks of lunacy are so rare that the legislation providing for removal to England of any person found to be insane has proved sufficient to meet the requirements of the Colony.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

#### *Charitable Institutions.*

The conditions of life have not so far called into existence any institutions for permanent relief.

Indigence is comparatively unknown, and such isolated cases as have occurred have been dealt with by private subscription.

#### *Literary Institutions.*

The town of Stanley possesses a lending library, on a modest scale, and without any proper location.

It is under the direction of the Colonial Chaplain, by whose kindness the books are accommodated in the vestry attached to Christ Church Cathedral.

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The transactions of the Government Savings Bank show an improved and satisfactory condition of things.

On the 30th of September 1897, the last day of the financial bank year, a sum of £38,270 was shown on the books to the credit of 327 depositors ; as against a sum on the same date in the previous year of £36,718, the property of 308 depositors.

The total transactions since the opening of the bank on the 1st of April 1888 show : Total withdrawn, £57,204 ; as against deposited, £95,505.

Interest paid by Government to the credit of depositors in 1897 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum amounted to £833, as against £1,199 received as interest on bank funds invested in consols, Colonial Government Bonds, and other securities.

Expenses of management came to £42 10s., leaving a net profit on the year's working of £273.

The balance to credit of depositors gives the very satisfactory average of £19 2s. 8d. per head of the population, as compared with £18 7s. 2d. on the 30th September 1896.

These figures, as the Treasurer, who is manager, rightly observes, after but ten years' establishment, compare most favourably with those of other colonies.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

The results attained have amply justified the wisdom of forming an establishment offering complete security with a fair rate of interest in a country where no opportunity offers for local investment.

The Bank presents a direct encouragement to thrift, the extent of which may be principally gauged by the class of depositors, who are found, not among the large land owners and sheep farmers, but among the shepherds and employes and the labouring class generally.

#### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

So far back as 1859 a quasi-Friendly Society, having for its object provision for sickness and the defraying of burial expenses, was formed under the title of the Stanley Benefit Club.

It is a private establishment, not under any Government control or supervision.

The membership is considerable, and the allowances on a liberal scale, having regard to the low rate of subscription, 1s. 6d. a month.

The age of admission is limited to 40 years.

#### CHILDREN'S PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

A private organization in Stanley called the Children's Penny Savings Bank is well patronised by school children and others. It is under the direct control of the Dean and Inspector of Schools, and banks its capital in the Government Savings Bank.

It is not formed under any law, nor subject to any Government supervision.

#### GENERAL.

The usual Governor's term of six years having expired, Sir R. Goldsworthy left the Colony in April, handing over the Administration to the Senior Executive Official, the Colonial Secretary, who administered the Government until the arrival in October of the new Governor, Mr. W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
May 16th, 1898.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

CHARLES W. HILL, *Colonial Treasurer.*

April, 1898.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CASH IN— Colonial Chest Crown Agents...	£ s. d. 986 17 11 2,494 11 0	£ s. d. 3,431 8 11	BILLS DRAWN by Crown Agents ... " " on " " "	£ s. d. 900 0 0 740 7 7	£ s. d. 1,640 7 7
INVESTMENTS— Land Sales Fund Savings Bank ... Surplus Intestates	18,504 0 4 33,041 17 7 2,893 11 6 555 4 9	54,994 14 2	DEPOSITS— Savings Bank ... Intestates... Alien ... Sealing &c. ... Scab Ordinance ...	39,426 2 3 947 11 0 53 0 0 47 2 0 690 14 2	41,170 9 5
BILLS IN TRANSIT— Savings Bank, 1,865 of 10-11-97 " 1,878 of 30-12-97 Rem., M.Y., Pensions of 24 2-12-97...	1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 15 0 4	2,015 0 4	POST OFFICE— Kosmos Company, Mail Subsidy, June to December. Unpaid Money Orders ...	1,350 0 0 8 0 2	1,358 0 2
ADVANCES— Coal and Oil ... Personal ... Board of Trade	304 2 10 36 12 3 164 15 8	505 10 9	PENSIONS— Byng, December quarter McAlister " " Watts " "	9 8 10 1 0 0 24 7 6	34 16 4
		60,946 14 2	EXCESS OF ASSETS.		16,743 0 8
					60,946 14 2



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

# APPENDIX B.

Treasury,  
9th December, 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Savings Bank Capital Account for the Year ended 30th September, 1897.

The transactions of the Bank from the date of its formation have been as follows:—

YEAR.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amounts of Deposits with accrued interest.	Withdrawals.
1st April to 30th Sept., 1888.	32	—	60	—	£ 4,201 1 5	£ s. d. 2,871 5 10
1888—1889	67	7	150	37	13,800 8 8	6,300 19 5
1889—1890	56	21	188	93	8,972 7 4	4,760 1 6
1890—1891	70	30	256	182	8,577 2 2	5,355 9 2
1891—1892	62	37	291	103	8,668 5 9	6,790 3 5
1892—1893	60	32	250	112	11,923 1 4	7,817 0 11
1893—1894	68	38	325	123	10,424 17 3	7,620 14 11
1894—1895	64	32	312	148	9,355 6 4	7,609 1 5½
1895—1896	59	31	387	123	9,911 6 9½	8,110 0 2
1896—1897	65	48	356	150	9,662 11 1	
	603	276	2,575	1,071	95,505 8 1½	57,234 16 9½

The balance in hand of £38,270 11s. 4d. is distributed amongst 327 depositors, giving an average of £117 0s. 8d. standing to the credit of each account, or £19 2s. 8d. per head of the population. These figures, after a period of ten years' establishment, compare favourably with other Colonies, where, from the late Sir R. Giffen's 60 years statistics, South Australia heads the list with £7 10s. 0d. per head of the population.

With the absence of other means of investing locally, unmixed good therefore has undoubtedly resulted from the introduction of the Savings Bank; the majority of the shepherds and labouring classes, feeling that they can enjoy the security of the Bank, and that years of thrift will not be lost to them, have, as was anticipated, taken advantage in this way of making prudent provision for the future.

Far from throwing any charge on the public, the Savings Bank yields a profit, which is sufficient to secure the Government against any risk of loss.

The income earned during the past year was £1,199 8s. 10d., the expenses incurred were £925 13s. 3d., leaving a profit of £273 15s. 7d.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES W. HILL,  
Colonial Treasurer.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

Dr.	FALKLAND ISLANDS SAVINGS BANK. 30th September, 1897.				CAPITAL ACCOUNT.				Cr.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investment in Securities	...	...	...	33,591	5	9	...	...	...
Balance uninvested	...	...	...	4,679	5	7	...	...	...
							36,718	0	5
							...	...	...
							8,110	0	2
							...	...	...
							669	7	7½
							883	3	3½
							38,270	11	4
							£38,270	11	4

FALKLAND ISLANDS SAVINGS BANK.				PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.					
30th September, 1897.									
Interest on Investments	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
...	...	1,199	8 10	...	883	3 3			
				Interest paid and accrued to Depositors					
				1st Oct., 1896, to 30th Sept., 1897.					
				Expenses of Management:—					
				Allowance Treasurer	...	18 6 8			
				" Clerk	...	9 3 4			
				" Auditor	...	15 0 0			
				Profit on year's transactions	...	...	925 13 3		
							273 15 7		
							£1,199 8 10		

CHARLES W. HILL, Treasurer.

# APPENDIX C.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

Stanley,  
May, 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith a general Statistical Table for the Blue Book for 1897.

It gives the principal items of information illustrating the progress of the Colony from its foundation.

A glance at this retrospect will at once show the great success that has followed the industry and enterprise of a handful of permanent English settlers, which numbered 52 in 1843.

Approximately, without adventitious aid, one thousand men now support an equal number of women and children; they occupy some 5,000 square miles of pastoral country, possess 732,000 sheep producing 4,301,000 lbs. of wool, and conduct an external commerce of £186,600.

Such is the material result shown in the fifty-fifth year of the colonization of the Falkland Islands.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES W. HILL.  
Treasurer.



STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS  
FROM THE YEAR 1842 TO 1897.

Year.	Parliamentary Grant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports (a).	Exports (b).	Sailing vessels entered (c).	Steamers entered.	Horned cattle, wild and tame.	Sheep.	Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	No. Tons.	No.	No.	No.	
1842	2,000	363	1,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	1842
1843	2,000	1,816	4,342	—	—	—	—	—	—	1843
1844	4,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1844
1845	9,812	—	5,557	—	—	—	—	—	—	1845
1846	7,686	1,181	7,178	—	—	25	7,262	60,401	—	1846
1847	4,758	3,461	12,710	—	—	22	—	60,500	200	1847
1848	5,500	1,098	6,658	—	—	28	—	61,300	78	1848
1849	3,412	316	5,463	9,760	2,660	29	9,205	63,100	150	1849
1850	—	493	6,341	—	—	—	—	—	—	1850
1851	6,655	366	6,544	13,000	4,500	50	15,197	50-70,000	500	1851
1852	4,201	520	6,102	16,132	5,800	62	22,024	61,000	1,000	1852
1853	4,398	758	5,565	16,862	7,428	60	26,186	30-61,000	2,000	1853
1854	3,328	974	5,695	13,800	6,500	55	23,728	20-50,000	—	1854
1855	2,612	733	5,354	—	—	53	19,793	20-80,000	3,000	1855
1856	2,190	884	4,685	11,300	11,800	33	10,501	15-20,000	3,000	1856
1857	2,430	1,514	4,955	—	—	40	18,415	20,000	4,520	1857
1858	6,162	711	5,819	—	—	28	8,045	14,000	7,650	1858
1859	3,539	654	5,138	13,890	6,892	53	22,140	19,000	7,912	1859
1860	3,786	1,438	5,427	26,697	4,910	47	15,909	19,000	10,600	1860

1861	5,269	1,024	5,797	27,205	14,486	54	21,327	—	28,500	11,550	1861
1862	3,435	3,036	6,711	25,532	15,556	62	34,306	—	30,000	15,369	1862
1863	4,082	1,166	4,537	28,658	18,415	74	32,673	—	21,000	19,300	1863
1864	4,734	1,111	6,122	19,438	10,114	60	23,524	—	30-35,000	25,630	1864
1865	6,523	1,133	8,096	15,040	17,325	55	20,452	—	30-35,000	25,695	1865
1866	5,075	1,186	7,125	20,948	21,780	70	42,547	—	27-32,000	31,498	1866
1867	4,044	2,364	6,455	22,125	18,230	62	32,678	—	33-38,000	34,986	1867
1868	3,370	2,070	6,850	20,710	12,695	50	29,730	—	28-29,000	37,788	1868
1869	6,473	2,574	8,475	18,172	19,184	54	22,195	—	36,000	60,000	1869
1870	3,782	3,176	7,838	20,596	19,894	55	20,227	—	43,000	64,675	1870
1871	3,722	2,808	11,324	23,715	24,692	60	29,959	—	44,680	78,380	1871
1872	3,350	4,284	10,200	24,441	31,435	48	26,700	—	40,810	124,690	1872
1873	3,382	4,520	9,057	36,540	40,586	53	26,518	—	45,000	169,015	1873
1874	3,588	3,968	9,790	28,156	41,720	49	17,879	—	—	—	1874
1875	3,656	4,133	10,163	42,460	38,989	55	22,403	—	25,000	185,400	1875
1876	3,212	3,356	6,653	27,056	37,121	37	22,892	—	21,148	271,400	1876
1877	3,638	3,286	6,266	33,283	59,878	31	11,415	—	14,290	283,350	1877
1878	1,755	3,838	6,364	35,792	51,055	35	8,386	4	14,840	312,300	1878
1879	3,131	5,022	6,312	38,940	71,340	44	12,725	—	15,710	351,620	1879
1880	Nil.	4,433	5,074	33,505	88,564	38	20,475	7	16,450	410,800	1880
1881	(d) 500	7,891	8,078	40,443	87,919	29	18,942	27	—	—	1881
1882	(d) 1,000	6,681	7,565	35,429	76,931	30	20,174	20	—	—	1882
1883	(d) 1,000	7,337	8,728	52,913	84,593	23	14,238	13	11,374	428,918	1883

(a) Imports retained for home consumption.

(b) Exports of produce of the colony.

(c) All with but few exceptions, the vessels entered also cleared, a return of the latter is not given.

(d) Grant in aid of mail service.

N.B.—Where blank spaces occur no figures can be traced from official records.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1897.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS  
FROM THE YEAR 1842 TO 1897—*continued*.

Year.	Parliamentary Grant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports (a).	Exports (b).	Sailing vessels entered (c).	Steamers entered.	Horned cattle, wild and tame.	Sheep.	Year.
1884	£ (d) 500	£ 9,134	£ 7,791	£ 67,848	£ 101,338	No. 23	No. 14	No. 11,569	No. 473,227	1884
1885	Nil.	10,438	7,598	48,314	97,846	21	15	7,934	516,975	1885
1886	Nil.	9,295	7,951	73,602	108,946	22	15	5,471	485,521	1886
1887	Nil.	8,963	9,128	66,785	107,995	35	18	6,210	562,821	1887
1888	Nil.	8,951	8,818	54,008	88,743	21	15	8,169	582,419	1888
1889	Nil.	8,628	9,720	55,716	116,102	31	14	6,521	589,722	1889
1890	Nil.	9,492	9,389	67,182	115,865	30	13	7,200	676,000	1890
1891	Nil.	11,551	13,302	67,827	130,752	26	17	6,321	667,344	1891
1892	Nil.	11,485	10,947	70,138	126,312	32	18	5,755	642,735	1892
1893	Nil.	11,450	11,88	71,126	134,872	24	18	6,200	771,305	1893
1894	Nil.	11,958	12,395	62,270	131,801	18	21	8,192	763,244	1894
1895	Nil.	12,518	13,159	71,826	122,988	21	15	6,850	791,442	1895
1896	Nil.	12,358	13,569	69,985	132,194	22	21	6,500	801,359	1896
1897	Nil.	12,970	13,636	63,286	123,186	16	25	7,343	732,010	1897

(a) Imports retained for home consumption.

(b) Exports of produce of the colony.

(c) As, with but few exceptions, the vessels entered also cleared, a return of the latter is not given.

(d) Grant in aid of mail service.

N.B.—Where blank spaces occur no figures can be traced from official records.



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PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.  
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

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1898.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 263.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 235.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
*July 1899.*



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## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
234	Sierra Leone ... ..	1897
235	Falkland Islands ... ..	"
236	Straits Settlements ... ..	"
237	British New Guinea ... ..	1896-97
238	Bahamas ... ..	1897
239	St. Lucia .. ...	"
240	St. Helena ... ..	"
241	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
242	British Honduras ... ..	"
243	Malta ... ..	"
244	Fiji ... ..	"
245	Hong Kong ... ..	"
246	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
247	Grenada ... ..	"
248	Gibraltar ... ..	"
249	Gold Coast ... ..	"
250	Mauritius and Rodrigues ... ..	"
251	Solomon Islands ... ..	1897-98
252	Seychelles ... ..	1897
253	Labuan ... ..	"
254	Ceylon ... ..	"
255	Basutoland ... ..	1897-98
256	Newfoundland ... ..	1896-97
257	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ... ..	1898
258	British New Guinea ... ..	1897-98
259	Bermuda ... ..	1898
260	Niger.—West African Frontier Force ... ..	1897-98
261	Jamaica ... ..	"
262	Barbados ... ..	1898

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast ... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand ... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas ... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific ... ..	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla ... ..	Vital Statistics, 1898.

No. 263.

# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

(For Report for 1897, see No. 235.)

GOVERNOR GREY WILSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Stanley,

4th May 1899.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Colonial Secretary's Report upon the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1898.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY WILSON,

Governor.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

## REPORT ON BLUE BOOK, 1898.

### GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue for 1898 amounted to £13,039 being £69 more than for 1897, and £302 in excess of the estimates.

Receipts during the past three years show as follows :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£
Customs ... ..	2,805	3,639	3,550
Port &c. dues ... ..	162	138	169
Licenses &c. ... ..	440	649	520
Fees ... ..	646	522	476
Post Office ... ..	1,171	856	1,159
Rents ... ..	4,916	4,936	4,998
Miscellaneous ... ..	149	83	82
Interest on investments ... ..	2,069	2,147	2,085
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>13,039</b>

Revenue from the following sources exceeded that of the previous year :—

	£
Port, harbour, and tonnage dues ...	31
Post Office ... ..	303
Rents ... ..	62

The following fell below the previous year :—

	£
Customs ... ..	89
Licenses &c. ... ..	129
Fees ... ..	46
Miscellaneous ... ..	1
Interest ... ..	62

The revenue received in the past four years compares with that estimated thus :—

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Year.	Estimated.	Received.	Excess.
	£	£	£
1895 ...	11,517	12,518	1,001
1896 ...	12,020	12,358	338
1897 ...	12,420	12,970	550
1898 ...	12,737	13,039	302

Although, then, the estimate has been raised from year to year, that hopeful view has been justified by results, demonstrating in a satisfactory manner the elasticity of the revenue.

The increase has been attained without the impost of any fresh taxes, duties, or charges, beyond a rise in the municipal rate on house property in Stanley for purposes of protection against fire from 6*d.* to 9*d.* in the pound on annual value.

### Expenditure.

The total expenditure for 1898 was £14,278, viz. :—£1,239 beyond the actual revenue, and £2,559 in excess of that estimated to meet the requirements of the year.

The following table gives the several items during the past four years :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
Pensions ... ..	334	283	223	223
Governor ... ..	1,394	1,416	1,311	1,393
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,109	1,111	1,145	1,304
Customs ... ..	192	99	209	165
Audit ... ..	66	55	43	25
Port and Marine ... ..	361	246	291	258
Legal ... ..	598	831	527	358
Police... ..	568	484	511	503
Prisons ... ..	97	78	244	234



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Medical ... ..	605	576	630	565
Education ... ..	513	588	677	631
Ecclesiastical... ..	462	518	518	484
Transport ... ..	100	211	184	396
Miscellaneous ... ..	779	383	399	1,146
Post Office ... ..	2,271	3,000	2,873	3,045
Public Works ... ..	2,277	2,152	2,266	2,188
Interest, Savings Bank ...	808	855	945	1,002
Survey ... ..	402	391	349	334
Drawbacks &c. ... ..	223	292	291	24
Totals ... ..	13,159	13,569	13,636	14,278

Items where the expenditure exceeded estimate...	£ 2,794
Deduct those showing a saving over estimate ...	235
Net excess ... ..	2,559

The total revenue and expenditure for the last five years is shown below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894 ...	11,958 11 10	12,395 19 7
1895 ...	12,518 16 6	13,159 8 4
1896 ...	12,358 1 10	13,569 9 4
1897 ...	12,969 12 2	13,636 10 0
1898 ...	13,039 1 7½	14,278 1 10

*Taxes, duties, and other sources of revenue.*

These have been modified and added to as follows :—

The rate of 6*d.* in the pound of annual value levied upon house property in the town of Stanley under Ordinances 7 of 1892 and

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

1 of 1893 was by Ordinance 5 of 1897 raised to 9*d.* in the pound, and appropriated exclusively to purposes of protection against fire. A sum of £115 19*s.* 0*d.* was received under this head.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898, for the establishment of a fire brigade, provides that Insurance Companies carrying on business in Stanley shall contribute towards the maintenance of the steam fire-engine  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. per annum upon the capital sum assured.

A scale of charges for grazing animals within the limits of the town was put in force to run during the summer season.

For each animal for the whole season ... ..	8 <i>s.</i>
” ” ” per week during the season ... ..	1 <i>s.</i>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

This return shows at the close of the year—

	£	s.	d.
Assets ... ..	66,782	12	5
Liabilities ... ..	68,950	8	7
Liabilities, excess ... ..	2,167	16	2

Assets are made up of—

	£	s.	d.
1. Cash ... ..	1,693	8	4
2. Investments, Land Sales ... ..	20,304	0	4
Savings Bank ... ..	41,900	19	3
Intestates ... ..	568	16	1
3. Bills in transit ... ..	1,298	11	4
4. Advances due ... ..	1,016	17	1
Total ... ..	66,782	12	5

Invested funds show a gradual increase from year to year, thus :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£
Land Sales... ..	16,932	18,504	20,304
Savings Bank ... ..	34,222	33,041	41,900
Intestates ... ..	—	555	568
Surplus ... ..	1,441	2,893	—

In the annual return for 1898 land sales fund appear as a liability as well as an asset.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Entered as an asset only we should then have the total assets as £66,782 12s. 5d.; total liabilities as £48,646 8s. 3d.; excess of assets £18,136 4s. 2d.

This represents an advance on previous years, excess:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£	£	£	£	£
	15,287	15,889	16,743	18,136

#### Liabilities.

These comprise—

	£	s.	d.
Bills on Colony ...	900	0	0
„ London ...	625	10	8
Overpaid in London ...	470	17	10
Deposits, Savings Bank ...	43,172	14	1
Intestates ...	932	3	8
Aliens ...	48	0	0
Scab ...	1,111	4	3
Land Sales ...	20,304	0	4
Post Office ...	1,351	1	5
Pensions ...	34	16	4
Total ...	68,950	8	7

The deposits in the Government Savings Bank continue by far the largest item of liability and show a yearly increase:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
£	£	£	£	£
Savings Bank ...	35,661	36,363	39,426	43,172

Liabilities for Post Office Mail Subsidy £1,350 and for Pensions £34 16s. 4d. are as in the previous year.

As mentioned above the proceeds of sale of Crown Lands, which are invested and amount to £20,304 0s. 4d., are for the first time scheduled as a liability.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Subjoined is a table showing the total Imports and Exports for the past five years:—

Country.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom ...	£ 54,500	£ 64,248	£ 62,641	£ 54,225	£ 64,392	£ 130,071	£ 122,988	£ 131,186	£ 123,186	£ 108,700
Germany ...	759	720	441	642	705	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay ...	1,712	3,615	1,705	2,794	2,119	—	—	—	—	—
Chili ...	4,232	3,243	5,198	5,375	5,171	1,160	—	1,008	2,632	—
Argentina ...	1,067	—	—	250	—	570	—	—	687	3,284
Total ...	62,270	71,826	69,985	63,286	72,987	131,801	122,988	132,194	126,505	106,984



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Details of the principal articles of import and export are given below and compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

*Exports.*

Article.	1897.		1898.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool ... ..	lbs. 4,301,500	£ 107,537	lbs. 4,801,222	£ 92,206
Sheep Skins ...	No. 72,700	9,087	No. 35,000	4,375
Seal Skins ...	No. 1,609	2,413	No. 571	787
Hides ... ..	No. 1,738	1,350	No. 1,800	1,000
Tallow ... ..	lbs. 213,880	1,782	lbs. 150,000	1,250
Live Sheep ...	—	—	No. 25,811	6,686

It will be seen that the output of wool has increased, whereas its total value is placed at a lower figure than in the previous year.

This is due to the low market rates that prevailed, the figures being mainly compiled from returns by the producers, who it is presumed rely in their turn upon their account sales.

So long as the land remains not fully stocked, and no adverse conditions intervene, the quantity of wool exported may be expected to show an increase from year to year. Experimental shipments to England of live sheep were made at the beginning of the year, and it is hoped that an outlet of this kind may be carried to a successful issue, and thus obviate the enormous waste which otherwise must annually recur in culling the flocks without any means offering for utilizing the carcasses.

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1898.

*Imports.*

Articles.	From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From Uruguay.		From Chili.		From Argentina.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Coal ... ..	£ 3,242	£ 2,689	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —
Wearing apparel, Clothing material, including Boots and Haberdashery.	12,832	14,396	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware, Machinery	7,410	9,629	—	75	—	359	—	—	—	—
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries and provisions.	12,140	13,631	628	554	175	226	—	—	—	—
Live stock and Fodder	640	295	—	—	84	107	—	—	250	—
Building material, including Timber.	2,994	3,124	—	—	—	—	296	315	—	1,981

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1898.

*Imports—continued.*

Articles.	From United Kingdom.		From Germany.		From Uruguay.		From Chili.		From Argentina.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Liquor, Beer, Spirits, and wine of all kinds.	£ 6,606	£ 8,216	£ 14	£ 15	£ —	£ —	£ 6	£ —	£ —	£ —
Tobacco and Cigars ...	2,657	1,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specie ...	40	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships Stores, Cordage, &c.	4,503	7,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep dip ...	1,161	2,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables	—	—	—	—	702	467	158	85	—	—
Cereals ...	—	—	—	—	1,833	960	2,656	2,790	—	—
Fencing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	54,225	64,992	642	706	2,794	2,119	5,375	5,171	250	—

LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

No land grants were made by the Crown during the year.

Practically the entire acreage of the Colony is sold or leased to some 36 farmers for pastoral purposes, the leased lands giving a total rental to the Crown of approximately £5,000 a year.

The freehold of large tracts of land was disposed of by the Government in 1890 for 3s. per acre, and at an auction of land in 1895, 4s. and a fraction per acre was bid. A plot of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the outskirts of Stanley was re-purchased by Government for £74.

It is difficult to gauge the present value of land in the absence of business done.

Holders, judging from the lack of offers to sell, are not desirous of relinquishing their land, the worth of which may be estimated from the value of produce exported.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

## SHIPPING.

The year 1898 is the first for many years past during which volume of shipping entered and cleared during the past five years

*Steam.*

Country.	1894.				1895.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany... ..	14	23,738	14	23,738	14	26,093	14	26,093
England ... ..	1	1,893	1	1,893	1	1,893	1	1,893
Norway ... ..	6	714	6	714	—	—	—	—
Chili ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	21	26,345	21	26,345	15	27,986	15	27,986

*Sailing.*

Country.	1894.				1895.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England... ..	15	9,702	11	6,132	17	10,801	12	7,325
Germany... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1,603	1	1,603
United States ... ..	1	1,663	1	1,663	1	60	1	60
Chili ... ..	1	300	—	—	1	358	1	358
Norway ... ..	1	378	1	378	1	1,382	1	363
Italy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	18	12,043	13	8,173	21	14,204	16	9,709

## SHIPPING.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

no vessel put in to Port Stanley for repair or in distress. The is shown in the subjoined table.

*Steam.*

	1896.				1897.				1898.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	20	36,339	20	36,339	19	41,543	19	41,543	17	42,539	17	42,539
	1	3,528	1	3,528	—	—	—	—	5	12,232	5	12,232
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	6	1,204	6	1,204	11	1,945	11	1,945
	21	39,867	21	39,867	25	42,747	25	42,747	33	56,716	33	56,716

*Sailing.*

	1896.				1897.				1898.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	8	6,606	6	4,278	10	6,919	10	6,019	4	1,927	3	1,877
	3	5,482	2	970	3	2,848	3	2,848	—	—	—	—
	1	1,498	3	4,782	—	—	—	—	2	1,775	1	1,710
	6	1,036	5	589	2	471	2	471	4	731	4	731
	4	1,807	3	2,885	—	—	—	—	1	305	1	305
	—	—	—	—	1	1,711	1	1,711	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	348	—	—	1	401	1	401
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	276	1	276
	22	16,429	19	13,504	17	11,397	16	11,049	13	5,415	11	5,300

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

### LEGISLATION, LAWS, PROCLAMATIONS, &C.

Eleven Ordinances were passed during the year, the most important of which were :—

No. 3, creating a fire brigade and otherwise providing for action in the event of fire.

No. 4, relating to jurors and trials by jury.

No. 5, relating to gaols.

No. 6, relating to coroners, and adapting the proceedings to the peculiar conditions and necessities of life in the Colony.

No. 8, relating to trading companies.

No. 9, relating to harbours.

No. 10, relating to post office.

In all the Ordinances the aim has been to simplify as much as possible the local statute book, by the inclusion into one simple Ordinance of the salient provisions of many which are repealed.

Proclamations relating to coinage and to the Spanish American war were promulgated on the 5th and 19th of May respectively.

### EDUCATION.

In the town of Stanley there are three schools :—

(1.) Government school, consisting of a senior and junior department, the former under the master, the latter in charge of his wife.

There is a mixed attendance at each school.

The senior school has on the roll 46 boys and 35 girls, or a total of 81, with an average attendance of boys 30·2, girls 25·8, giving a total of 56.

The junior or infant school numbers 37 boys and 38 girls, a total of 75, with an average attendance of 25 boys and 25·6 girls, in all 50·6.

(2.) State aided school carried on by the Roman Catholic Mission.

This school has a mixed attendance, and numbers on its roll 61 pupils, with an average attendance of 51·8.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

(3.) Up to the departure in April of the Baptist Minister, a State aided school was kept up by him, having a total of some 30 boys and girls. These numbers have since diminished to the nominal figure of 13, with an attendance of 11 pupils.

Outside of Stanley, in the East Island camp, the Falkland Island Company maintain at their own cost an itinerant teacher on their property at Darwin. This teacher has on his books 18 boys and 16 girls, 34 in all. In the settlement of Darwin itself, a school having 24 pupils and an attendance of 17 is carried on by one of the Falkland Island Company's employees.

Education on the West Falklands is provided for by two Government paid itinerant schoolmasters who travel throughout the camp from house to house where there are children, devoting so many days or weeks to one family before moving on to the next.

Their work is one of considerable difficulty and no little discouragement, but it is fully compensated for in the knowledge that education, hitherto impossible, is brought within the reach of all parents who desire it.

Education in the Colony has been made compulsory by Local Ordinance with the best results.

### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual report of the manager shows the satisfactory state of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of depositors increased during the year from 327 to 349, and the deposits from £38,270 to £42,760, representing an average increase from £117 to £121 per depositor. Invested bank funds have increased from £33,591 to £38,077.

Deposits to the amount of £10,961 were made in 1897-98 as compared with £8,779 in the year 1896-97, while £7,713 was withdrawn as against £8,110 in the latter year.

### JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

#### *Prisons.*

The local gaol has accommodation for seven prisoners at one time, allowing a separate cell for each.

During the year six persons were committed for short terms, two for offences against the person, three for offences against property, and one for breach of Local Ordinances.

Besides these, several men from Her Majesty's Ships were committed to gaol for breaches of naval discipline for varying periods up to 90 days.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of offences reported to police	107	40	53	46
Number of summary convictions :—				
Offences against person ...	12	8	11	7
Offences against property ...	13	4	6	8
Other offences ...	42	14	27	28
Number of Supreme Court convictions :—				
Offences against person ...	2	—	—	—
Offences against property ...	—	—	2	—
Number of acquittals :—				
Inferior Courts ...	38	10	7	3
Supreme Courts ...	—	4	—	—

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Sixty-four births, being at the rate of 36 per thousand, and 27 deaths, at the rate of 15·4 per thousand, of the population were recorded during the year.

The abnormally high death-rate was caused by a boat accident wherein ten lives were lost.

A house to house visitation revealed the exact population of the town of Stanley to be 789, composed of :—Men, 185 ; women, 233 ; boys, 208 ; girls, 163.

The remaining population of the Islands, 964, is scattered among the sheep farms throughout the camp in the East and West Island.

Fourteen marriages were solemnized in the Colony during the year.

Generally the state of public health is good. Epidemics or visitations of colds and coughs of a more or less severe type recur each winter but with few fatal results.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Rainfall is not excessive. It rains often but in no great volume. The temperature is normally low, always cold, without, however, the extreme frosts, or summer heat, of England.

The prevailing winds from W., S.W. and S. are high and continuous, and make the cold felt far more than it would otherwise be. At the same time, they contribute largely to the healthy condition that prevails in the absence of organized sanitation.

## MAIL SERVICE.

Mail service is carried on by steamers of the German Kosmos Company, which call once every three weeks for mails, passengers, and cargo. The average time to England by the direct homeward steamers is five weeks, and by the steamers which tranship mails into the Pacific boats at Punta Arenas a little over five weeks.

From England a mail is made up every three weeks for the Falkland Islands.

This is brought alternately by the Kosmos steamers which come out direct, bringing parcels as well, and occupy 30 days on the passage, and by the Pacific S.S. Company conveying letters only as far as Punta Arenas, where they are transhipped to a Kosmos steamer for conveyance to this Port. These latter mails occupy five weeks in transit.

The Kosmos Company receives an annual payment from the Local Government under a 5 years' contract, which expires on 1st July of 1900, of £2,500.

Within the Colony, mails are distributed by a contract schooner at an annual cost of £450 upon the arrival of each Kosmos steamer.

## POSTAL STATISTICS.

The following are briefly the postal transactions during the year :—

## Revenue :—

	£
Parcels Post ...	86
Commission on Money Orders ...	39
Sale of Stamps, &c. ...	816
Insufficient postage ...	8
Transit Rates, triennial ...	210
Total ...	£1,159

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Expenditure :—

	£
Salaries of Staff ... ..	25
Mail Contract, Kosmos Co. ...	2,500
Mail Contract, Local ... ..	385
Stores ... ..	85
	<hr/>
	£3,995

Excess expended over receipts ... .. £1,886

Money Orders :—

	£
Issued in Colony	
To England ... ..	4,677
To English Colonies ... ..	73
To Foreign Countries ... ..	166
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	£4,916

Number of letters carried in year :—

Ordinary ... ..	26,000
Registered ... ..	2,000
Papers, books, packets, &c. ...	34,000
Parcels to England ... ..	166
Parcels from England ... ..	1,039
Parcels rates ... ..	4,000
Parcels rates insured ... ..	200
Value of parcels carried ... ..	£2,200

The above figures are certain to be very largely increased during the current year, in consequence of the adoption by the Colony on the 25th December last year of Imperial penny postage letter rate, and of the reduced rates for parcels.

MILITARY.

The military element in the Colony is represented by a Volunteer Rifle Company of six officers, four non-commissioned officers, and 75 privates, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and two field guns, nine-pounders.

The Corps is maintained from local revenue by a capitation grant of £2 per annum for each efficient. Last year £90 was received in respect of 45 efficient. These grants go towards purchase and upkeep of uniforms, &c.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

GENERAL.

The only modifications in the civil establishment during the year were caused by the death of the senior constable, and by the creation of a new appointment as engineer in charge of Public Works which Mr. Charles Messervy took up on the 11th of August. W. Miller, Consul for the United States, was replaced by Mr. John E. Rowen, the issue to whom of Her Majesty's Exequatur was published on the 20th of July.

Except in the town of Stanley there are no made roads. The nature of the formation of the Islands does not lend itself readily to the laying out of roads, being in the main, on the East Island at least, soft and boggy. In such ground the making of hard permanent roads would be costly beyond either the present means or needs of the Colony.

There are no railways or canals.

Prevailing conditions do not favour immigration, inasmuch as the existing population more than suffices for existing demands.

So much is this the case that in the absence of any opening, numbers of the sons of Colonists have emigrated to the wider field offered by Patagonia, either as sheep farmers or as labourers.

The future prospects of trade present no great encouragement over and above what has obtained for years past; fresh industries may and doubtless will be opened up some day, but not until the population has been augmented and opportunities afforded for the profitable investment of capital.

There can be no question of the fitness of the climate (which is very similar to that in the wild districts of the West of Scotland and Ireland) for Europeans.

As stated above no opening at present offers for the introduction of labour.

Rates of wages can only be quoted at the figures that have ruled for years past, which have suffered no material alteration nor are likely to experience any modification so long as the population remains as it is.



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1898.

Generally speaking wages rule as follows :—

Carpenters 1s. per hour.  
Labourers 8d. per hour.  
Domestic servants £2 a month.  
Shepherds £5-£6 a month.  
Farm labourers £5 a month.

In Stanley prices rule thus :—

Bread 9d. per 4lb. loaf, or 2½d. per lb.  
Mutton 2½d. per lb.  
Beef 5d. per lb.  
Vegetables 2d. per lb.  
House rent from £1 to £4 a month.

All other articles are imported from England, and can be purchased locally at an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. on home prices.

The social condition of the people is good, and the Colony is generally prosperous.

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Stanley,

Falkland Islands,

21st April, 1899.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 1-3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

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1899.



## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 291.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1899.

(For Report for 1898, see No. 263.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.June 1900.

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# COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page:—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
262	Barbados ... ..	1898
263	Falkland Islands ... ..	"
264	Gambia ... ..	"
265	St. Helena ... ..	"
266	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
267	St. Lucia ... ..	"
268	Fiji ... ..	"
269	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
270	Malta ... ..	"
271	Gold Coast ... ..	"
272	Trinidad ... ..	"
273	Sierra Leone ... ..	"
274	Ceylon ... ..	"
275	British Solomon Islands ... ..	1898-99
276	Gibraltar ... ..	1898
277	Bahamas ... ..	"
278	British Honduras ... ..	"
279	Mauritius and Rodrigues ... ..	"
280	Grenada ... ..	"
281	St. Vincent ... ..	"
282	Hong Kong ... ..	"
283	Jamaica ... ..	1898-99
284	Lagos ... ..	1898
285	Seychelles ... ..	"
286	Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands ... ..	1899
287	Straits Settlements ... ..	1898
288	Basutoland ... ..	1898-99
289	Niger Coast Protectorate ... ..	"
290	British Guiana ... ..	1897-98 & 1898-99

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand ... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas ... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific .. ..	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands ... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla ... ..	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands ... ..	Report for 1899.

No. 291.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1898, see No 263.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1899.

GOVERNOR GREY-WILSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Stanley,

4th April, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Colony for 1899, and the Acting Colonial Secretary's report of the condition and progress of the Colony during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY-WILSON,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,

&c. &c.

## REPORT ON BLUE BOOK FOR 1899.

### FINANCIAL.

The Revenue received in 1899 amounted to £13,219, and the Expenditure to £13,314.



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

*General Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following are the heads of Revenue and Expenditure and the amounts received and paid under each head during the year as compared with those in the preceding year:—

*Revenue.*

	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	3,550	3,185
Port, &c., Dues ... ..	169	253
Licenses, &c. ... ..	520	578
Fees... ..	476	556
Post Office ... ..	1,159	1,198
Rents ... ..	4,998	4,953
Miscellaneous ... ..	82	181
Interest on Investments ... ..	2,085	2,315
Totals ... ..	13,039	13,219

*Expenditure.*

	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	223	223
Governor ... ..	1,393	1,427
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,304	1,344
Customs ... ..	165	145
Audit ... ..	25	20
Port and Marine ... ..	258	258
Legal ... ..	358	334
Police ... ..	503	468
Prisons ... ..	234	236
Medical ... ..	565	622
Education ... ..	631	608
Ecclesiastical ... ..	484	467
Transport ... ..	396	83
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,146	628
Post Office ... ..	3,045	3,077
Public Works ... ..	2,188	1,485
Interest, Savings Bank ... ..	1,002	1,092
Survey ... ..	334	797
Drawbacks, &c. ... ..	24	—
Totals ... ..	14,278	13,314

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the past five years.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	12,518	12,358	12,969	13,039	13,219
Expenditure ...	13,159	13,569	13,636	14,278	13,314
£	— 641	— 1,211	— 667	— 1,239	— 95

*Revenue and Expenditure per Head.*

The total Revenue per head of the population was £7 10s. 4d, and the total Expenditure £7 10s. 11d. The former was greater by 1s. 6d. per head but the latter was less by 12s. per head than in the previous year.

*Revenue—How Raised.*

The Revenue was the highest ever raised. It exceeded that of 1898 by £180, which was the year in which the highest Revenue had previously been realised, and was £651 in excess of the average actual Receipts of the previous five years.

The amounts of which the Revenue is made up are of two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise.

The former class consisted in 1899 of Customs Duties, Port and Harbour Dues, and Licences.

The latter class comprises amounts derived from the occupation of Crown Lands, from Post Offices, from Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, from Interest on the Funded Accounts, and from Miscellaneous Services.

The following figures show the result of a division of the Revenue upon this principle:—

	£
Revenue raised by taxation .. ..	4,016
„ „ otherwise ... ..	9,203

From these figures it may be ascertained that 30 per cent. of the total Revenue was raised by taxation, and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated population of the year, namely, 1759, an average will be obtained of £2 5s. 8d. to each individual.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

The greater portion of the general Government taxation is derived from Custom Duties. The Revenue derived from that source in 1899 was over 79 per cent. and was equivalent to a charge of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the total value of the Imports.

#### *Expenditure.*

The Expenditure was less than that of any of the previous three years. As compared with 1898, the decrease was £964, whilst the saving in the expenditure of the departments was general. The most important increases over the estimated expenditure occurred through the appointment of a temporary officer on the departure of the Colonial Secretary on leave of absence, and on public works, where £635 was expended in excess of the small vote of £850 under that head.

#### *Deficit.*

It is anticipated that the deficit, which has averaged some £600 during the past nine years, will soon disappear by the important changes affecting the sources of Revenue contemplated during the year.

#### *Changes in Taxation.*

As a result of fresh legislation imposing a small tax on exports and readjusting the Customs tariff, which came into operation shortly after the close of the year, not only will funds be made available for expenditure on public works of an urgent nature, but the equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure will be also secured.

#### *Assets and Liabilities.*

The following statement will explain the financial position of the Colony on the 31st December, 1899:—

	£
Assets ... ..	72,515
Liabilities ... ..	75,659
Excess of Liabilities ... ..	3,144

The relative amounts of the invested funds during the past five years were as follows:—

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

#### *Invested Funds.*

Fund.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	14,895	16,933	18,504	20,304	23,046
Savings Bank ...	33,692	34,222	33,042	41,901	43,401
Intestate Estates	—	542	555	568	582
Surplus ... ..	1,041	1,441	2,893	—	—
Notes ... ..	—	—	—	—	333
Totals ... ..	49,628	53,138	54,994	62,773	67,362

#### *Currency.*

The currency of the Colony is that of Great Britain, though gold is but little in circulation. The last importation of gold took place many years ago, and the old prejudice still prevails among the people against parting with any they may receive. They prefer to hoard it, and only at favourable periods dispose of it at a premium abroad, quite unmindful of the fact that the yield of interest on its deposit in the Savings Bank would offer an equal, possibly a better, gain without the attendant risk of loss by treating it as treasure. The value of this metal being now put at the cost of renewing the stock of it has, in consequence, made it give place to silver. In the absence of bank paper money, this ordinary medium of exchange as a legal tender to an unlimited amount has been long felt to be cumbersome. To relieve it provision was made during the year for the issue of Government paper currency within the Colony, redeemable in specie on demand at the Treasury.

Adequate provision was made for the redemption of these currency notes, which were proclaimed legal tender on the 16th October, and £1,000 worth of £5 and £1, as an experiment, were issued on that day; they were soon found to be circulating rapidly, and were being taken freely in exchange for commodities and services, both by the people in the town and in the



FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1899. — country, for whose latter benefit they were more especially devised. Indeed, a demand for a further issue had already been created before the end of the year, when there were only £15 worth left in the Treasury.

### TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The returns of imports and exports are likewise the highest ever recorded.

The value of the imported goods was £73,978, and the value of the exported goods was £139,203, of which £138,431 was the value of goods the produce of the Colony.

Details of the chief articles of import are given below, and are compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

#### *Imports.*

	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Coals ... ..	2,689	4,207
Specie ... ..	1,500	1,630
Wearing apparel ... ..	3,524	2,832
Clothing, boots and shoes ... ..	6,876	5,967
Glass, earthenware ... ..	502	371
Oilman's stores ... ..	17,936	18,433
Groceries, general provisions ... ..		
Furniture ... ..	2,058	1,484
Ship chandlery ... ..	7,397	5,681
Dip ... ..	2,190	1,448
Hardware, machinery ... ..	5,675	6,131
Haberdashery ... ..	2,333	3,765
Live stock and fodder ... ..	667	2,536
Timber, building materials ... ..	5,105	5,113
Spirits ... ..	3,770	4,001
Wines ... ..	486	462
Malt liquor ... ..	3,960	2,128
Tobacco, cigars ... ..	1,925	2,141
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	552	349
Parcel post ... ..	1,663	2,534
Unenumerated ... ..	2,179	2,765
Total ... ..	72,987	73,978

The quantities of the staple products of the Colony exported were as follows:—

FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1899. —

#### *Exports.*

	1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,801,222	92,206	4,823,458	118,961
Tallow ... ..	150,000	1,250	485,173	4,125
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins... ..	35,000	4,375	83,592	10,389
Live stock ... ..	25,811	6,776	14,188	2,858
Hides ... ..	1,800	1,000	1,406	1,248
Sealskins ... ..	571	787	580	800
Hair, horns, bones	—	10	—	50
	—	£106,404	—	£138,431

The totals of imports and exports for the past five years are as under:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports... ..	71,826	69,985	63,286	72,987	73,978
Exports... ..	122,988	132,194	126,505	106,984	139,203
Total ... ..	194,814	202,179	189,791	179,971	213,181

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

### *Volume of Trade.*

The volume of trade in 1899 was therefore in excess of that in 1898 by £33,210, an increase due to the greater yield of almost all the articles produced in the Colony. These happened to have been in greater request in the home markets, especially at the end of the year, when Falkland Islands wool, under excellent competition, realised prices  $1\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. higher than in the earlier part of the year.

While the value of exports far exceeds that of the imports, year by year, the Colony has no other payments to make or to receive, save the small amount due to German shipowners for the service rendered in carrying this British produce. The Colony is therefore in a position to lend more capital than she borrows, and her purchasing power is relatively great.

### *Direction of Trade.*

The proportion of the general trade of the Colony enjoyed by the Mother Country has not altered during the last twelve months. She is credited with 90 per cent. of the imports and 98 per cent. of the exports. The balance was distributed more or less evenly among the neighbouring countries of Chili, Argentina, and Uruguay. Until local steam service is inaugurated, or the steamers which run along the Patagonian coast connect with ports in the Colony, little chance of any development or regularity of trade in this direction can be expected.

### MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

Mines, manufactures, and fisheries have yet to be discovered, and to be established. Experiments, so far as they went during the year, proved that the local clays are suitable for building and for fire-bricks, and for common pottery. There is also a possibility of the argillaceous limestone yielding a very valuable building material. At present all building material has to be imported at very costly prices; the benefit therefore, both to industrial labour and the local market from the creation of such a manufactory, cannot be too highly estimated.

### *Pastoral Industry.*

The flourishing condition of the staple industry, that of sheep farming, continues and is likely still further to improve now that

the disease of scab (*acarus scabies*) among the flocks, for the time being, has been eradicated.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS  
1899.

There were, as appear in the following table, 30 occupiers of land, whose holdings and stock varied as shewn:—

	No. of Farms.	Sheep.
Under 6,000 acres ... ..	4	4,244
6,000 " ... ..	3	7,493
6—12,000 " ... ..	2	7,993
12—24,000 " ... ..	3 (1 freehold)	29,690
24—36,000 " ... ..	2	42,661
36—48,000 " ... ..	1	19,000
48—62,000 " ... ..	4 (1 freehold)	83,077
62—74,000 " ... ..	1	26,036
74—86,000 " ... ..	3	81,404
86—108,000 " ... ..	2	55,853
108—132,000 " ... ..	2	61,824
132—156,000 " ... ..	1	50,611
156—180,000 " ... ..	1	51,705
800,000 " ... ..	1 (freehold)	258,320
2,317,620	30	779,911

### *Agriculture.*

The characteristics of the soil and climate are not favourable to agriculture.

### *Land Grants and Value of Land.*

With the exception of the Island of South Georgia, 96 miles long and 10 miles broad, situated in about the same latitude as Yorkshire, there are no unappropriated lands. All



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

the land leases at £20 per section of 6,000 acres were renewed by the Crown between the years 1892-7 for the space of 21 years, since which period station-holders have not shewn any disposition to sell out or to transfer their leases. Such town properties as changed hands during the year were very few in number and extent. Their value may be gauged on an average of £120 per acre.

### Shipping.

The movements of shipping during the year as compared with 1898 were as follows:—

1899.

Flag.	Number of Vessels.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Steam.	Sailing.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Tonnage.
British ...	1	11	14,787	1	10	12,671
Norwegian ...	—	5	4,582	—	3	3,171
American ...	—	3	6,452	—	2	4,243
Chilian ...	9	7	3,386	9	7	3,356
German ...	18	1	46,506	17	1	43,657
Danish ...	—	1	947	—	—	—
French ...	—	1	602	—	1	602
Total ...	28	29	77,262	27	24	67,700

1898.

Flag.	Number of Vessels.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Steam.	Sailing.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Tonnage.
British ...	5	4	14,159	5	3	14,109
Norwegian ...	—	1	305	—	1	305
American ...	—	2	1,775	—	1	1,710
Chilian ...	11	4	2,676	11	4	2,676
German ...	17	—	42,539	17	—	42,539
Danish ...	—	1	401	—	1	401
Holland ...	—	1	276	—	1	276
Total ...	33	13	62,131	33	11	62,016

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the past five years:—

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.  
1899

Year	Inwards.			Tonnage.	Outwards.			Tonnage.
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.		Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	
1895 ...	15	21	36	42,190	15	16	31	37,695
1896 ...	21	22	43	56,296	21	19	40	53,371
1897 ...	25	17	42	54,144	25	16	41	53,796
1898 ...	33	13	46	62,131	33	11	44	62,016
1899 ...	28	29	57	77,262	27	24	51	67,700

The steamer service was performed by the German Kosmos Steamship Company, of Hamburg. These steamers gave the Colony communication with the outside world once every three weeks.

The carriage of live stock to Patagonia and of lumber thence is in the hands of steamship owners at Punta Arenas, who make up for the shortcomings of this port in this respect. They sail under the Chilian flag.

The spirit of enterprise which in 1898 led to the export of live stock to the United Kingdom in British bottoms was interrupted, and to this is entirely attributed the decrease in the number of British steamers which called as compared with the preceding year. The only British steamer which made for the port put in for repairs in a disabled condition.

Of the 29 sailing vessels that called, 2 of 651 total tonnage were regular cargo carrying vessels, with annual supplies to supplement those brought by the German steamers; 2 of 1197 total tonnage arrived with coal cargoes for Her Majesty's ships, 2 with lumber, and 2 in ballast.

The very severe gales that prevailed off Cape Horn in October brought in the other 21 vessels. 2 came for provisions after prolonged and stormy voyages, 2 for medical aid, 2 only to report that their masters had been struck by heavy seas and killed. 4 to refit their sails, while the remaining 10 struggled in for repairs. There were 2 wrecks and 1 collision. Relief to 1 shipwrecked crew, rescued a few hours before their ship sank, by a vessel herself in distress, in latitude 57½° S. 72° W., was given during the year.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1899.

A casual glance at the vessels, 13 of which at one time rode in the harbour together, was sufficient to reveal the terrible experiences which master and crew each in turn related. Such a long list of casualties had never before been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and taxed the resources of the port to the utmost. The repairs to the five vessels that remained at the end of the year were, however, executed shortly after its close.

The value placed on the port as a port of refuge where facilities also are given to vessels to refit and obtain provisions is therefore not unmerited.

The coasting trade is carried on by schooners of small tonnage.

#### LEGISLATION.

Four Ordinances were passed during the year, two of which provided for the services of the years 1898 and 1900.

Of the other two, one relates to the Seal fishery. With a view to its revival and protection, it ordains a close and an open season, and prohibits fishing except by licence and the payment of a small royalty on the catch.

The other Ordinance consolidates the laws referring to wrecks, casualties, and salvage. The provisions for Enquiries into Wrecks are brought into harmony with those of the Law of England which, subject to local circumstances, has also been otherwise generally applied.

#### EDUCATION.

There is one primary school, supported entirely by Government, with four instructors. The number of scholars on the rolls was 190, against 156 in 1898, with an average mixed attendance of 97.

One school, that of the Roman Catholics, with 62 pupils on the rolls, and an average attendance of 48, received aid from Government during the year.

Both these schools are situated in the town of Stanley, where there is also one unaided private school, with some 12 pupils.

On the East Island one school is privately maintained at Darwin; it had some 26 boys and girls on its roll in 1899, and an attendance of 21. A travelling schoolmaster also assists in that district, where there were some 36 children on his books.

The West Island is divided into two districts for Educational purposes; these are placed under the care of two travelling schoolmasters, employed and paid by Government, who visit each family in their districts for a few weeks at a time. There were

some 60 children under instruction in this way during the greater part of the year. Though this plan of instruction was only conceived in 1896, the progress of work, both when the masters were present as well as between their visits, has been most marked and encouraging.

The primary education, so far as it is extended, well fulfils the object which it endeavours to attain. There is no demand for educated commercial labour.

#### GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

##### *Hospitals, &c.*

There are no hospitals, asylums, poor houses or reformatories in the Colony. Urgent cases requiring the care that such afford are not, fortunately, of frequent occurrence, and are met by transference to Monte Video, or to the United Kingdom.

##### *Government Savings Bank.*

The capital of the Government Savings Bank, £44,323, shows a tendency still to increase with the popularity that that institution has acquired amongst all classes. The number of depositors on the 30th September, the end of the bank year, increased from 349 to 356, the average credited to each depositor rose from £121 to £124, and that per head of the population from £20 to £22. The invested funds were increased by £5,603, and the profit for the year amounted to £302 as against £183 in the preceding year.

The Penny Savings Bank deposits are included in the above. This bank, which may be said to have been the forerunner of the Government Savings Bank, had a balance of £640 11s. 11d., distributed amongst 94 depositors.

##### *Fire Brigade.*

There is a volunteer fire brigade of 33 members.

#### JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

##### *Police.*

No alteration took place in the police, which remained at its usual complement.

##### *Prisons.*

The total number of prisoners in confinement in the gaol during the year amounted to 48, with a daily average number of 5.7,

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1899.



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1899.

of whom 16 were civil and 32 naval prisoners. 47 were committed for three months or less, and 1 for a year. The majority of the civil prisoners received were merchant seamen convicted for drunkenness or acts of indiscipline under the Merchant Shipping Laws, and those from Her Majesty's ships for breaches of naval discipline. Of these prisoners 1 civil and 1 naval had been committed before.

The cost of their maintenance was £236; calculated on the daily average number in prison the cost per head was £43, or 2s. 4d. a day.

The number of offences brought to trial and number of convictions show a decrease on previous years, as will be seen from the following criminal statistics:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of offences reported to police	107	40	53	46	38
Number of summary convictions—					
Offences against person ...	12	8	11	7	11
Offences against property ...	13	4	6	8	3
Other offences ...	42	14	27	28	24
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
Offences against person ...	2	—	—	—	1
Offences against property ...	—	—	—	2	—
For other offences ...	—	—	—	—	1
Number of acquittals—					
Inferior Courts ...	38	10	7	3	4
Supreme Courts ...	—	4	—	—	—

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 60 births and 27 deaths registered during the year. The birth rate was 33.59 and the death rate 15.12.

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1899.

By the census taken in 1891 the population was found to be 1,789, while that of 1898 was estimated at 1,753. Taking the natural increase of 33 in 1899 and deducting the number of 27 departures over arrivals the population of the Colony at the end of the year may be set down at 1759, or 207 to the square mile.

Of the 12 marriages solemnized, 10 were solemnized by ministers of the Church of England and 2 by ministers of the Roman Catholic Church.

#### Public Health.

The general state of the public health, as exemplified by the returns submitted, has been good. Save a few cases of scarlatina of a very mild form and the usual visit of influenza, the Colony was free from contagious or infectious diseases. Epi-Colony was free from contagious or infectious diseases.

#### Sanitation.

The sanitation of the town is left more or less to the natural drainage of the slope of the hill on which it is situated. Surface water flows quickly away through the peaty loam, above a layer of clay resting upon rock, here and there being assisted by intercepting drains leading into the open gutters or ditches along the sides of the public streets. Sewage is to some extent led through drains and discharged into the sea at about high water mark.

The water supply is derived from rain-water stored in tanks or butts.

#### Climate.

There are but scanty materials from which to report on the climate of the Colony. The rainfall was returned at 30.80 inches as against 29.93 in 1897, but these records, though approximate, are not absolutely accurate.

The following records of the temperature of each month in the year are condensed from the readings of the thermometer taken at the Lighthouse for the Board of Trade. The table gives the monthly mean temperature of the Falkland Islands during the year, and, for comparison, that of the United Kingdom, on an average of fifty years.



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		Falkland Islands.	United Kingdom.
		°	°
January ... ..		49	37
February ... ..		51	39
March ... ..		49	41
April ... ..		47	46
May ... ..		40	53
June ... ..		36	59
July ... ..		37	62
August ... ..		35	61
September ... ..		40	57
October ... ..		42	50
November ... ..		45	43
December ... ..		50	40

	Latitude.	Summer Temperature.	Winter Temperature.	Mean of Summer and Winter.
	°	°	°	°
Falklands ... ..	51 42 S	50	36	43
United Kingdom ...	51 35 N	60	38	49

Hence the Falkland Islands' climate is colder in winter and is no less than 10° less hot in summer than that of the United Kingdom.

The atmospheric currents are very unconfined in their limits, and southerly winds are frequent for two or three days at the time, but westerly winds prevail throughout the year, interrupted at intervals by a northerly and easterly wind. The winds

are incessant, and increase in force as the sun approaches the zenith. Evaporation is rapid. There is less sunshine and less frost, and more wind, and, though not greater in volume, more rains than in the United Kingdom.

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1899.

#### POSTAL, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONE.

The Postal Department developed the staff under its control by two lady assistants. The satisfactory progress made by the new institutions of the Imperial Penny Postage and revised Parcel Post rates deserves mention; indeed, the year was one of special work and special demands. Special attention was paid during the year to the improvement of postal facilities in the out districts; this led to the opening of a sub-post office on the West Island, where the requirements of trade demanded it, and where there was a suitable officer for the performance of the duties.

A continuous delivery of mail correspondence with the least possible expense was suggested during the year, but the project met with such little participation on the part of the public that the innovation was, for the time being, abandoned.

The money orders on the United Kingdom issued in the Colony amounted to £6,314 as against £4,677 in 1898, and the foreign money order transactions to £567 as against £239 in the previous year.

The sale of postage stamps increased from £816 to £1,025, and the parcel insurance from 200 to 268 rates on declared values of £2,200 and £3,304 respectively.

The postal revenue of 1899 amounted to £1,198 and the expenditure to £3,082. That of 1898 amounted to revenue £1,159 and expenditure £3,045.

The deficit arises from the subsidy of £2,500 per annum for the ocean mail service to and from the United Kingdom, which is wholly paid by the Colony.



The total number of articles of postal matter handled at the Post Offices amounted to 76,205 articles, or 18,855 posted and 57,350 delivered, as against 61,205 in 1898, or 15,866 posted and 45,339 delivered, details of which are shewn below:—

	Posted.			Delivered.			Internal.
	To United Kingdom.	To Other Places.	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and post cards	11,600	3,000	14,600	17,000	4,200	21,200	2,200
Newspapers and book packets, &c.	1,500	500	2,000	30,000	2,750	32,750	1,250
Parcels	250	5	255	1,500	—	1,500	450
1899	13,350	3,505	16,855	48,500	6,950	55,450	3,900
1898	10,168	3,700	13,866	40,039	3,000	43,039	4,300

Telegraphic communications are received by post from Monte Video. There were no telephones in working order during the year.

#### MILITARY FORCES.

There have been no regular forces stationed in the Colony since the departure of the Royal Marines.

A volunteer rifle corps was raised in 1893. At the end of 1899 its total strength numbered 86. Forty-one members were returned as efficient during the year, and earned a total capitation grant of £82, which were credited to the funds of the corps. The remaining members were unable to attend drills at headquarters, by reason of their calling as shepherds and labourers on the farms scattered throughout the Colony, where depôts are, as yet, not organised.

#### CONCLUSION.

The year 1899 can be reckoned as a year of prosperity, and if the high prices of the staple products are maintained, the same prospects may be anticipated. All the available labour, which is wholly British, was fully employed, but until more capital and labour is introduced into the Colony it must be plain that its progress will be limited according to the means that are available for developing its resources. The trade of the Colony is advancing as the Colony and the neighbouring countries are being opened up, and the general security that the Falkland Islands afford will, it is hoped, constitute it the emporium of this part of the Atlantic.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. F. Craigie-Halkett, left the Colony on leave of absence in May. Intelligence of his sudden death a few months afterwards was received with deep regret throughout the Colony.

The duties of that office devolved upon the Treasurer, Mr. C. W. Hill, whose post was filled by Mr. M. E. Wingfield, a temporary officer engaged from England.

With the death also of the Treasury Clerk, Mr. W. Coulson, the Government lost the valued services of its oldest servant, who had served the Colony in various capacities for over 30 years.

At one time the year seemed likely to mark a turning point in the history of the Colony. The task of the formation of a naval depôt was taken in hand early in the year, and the imperative necessity of looking where reforms ought to be best directed was already engaging earnest consideration. Capital and labour it was thought were both to be effected, and they beneficially. The fall of the year, however, proved that the project was then indeterminate.

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—

Her Majesty's ships of the south-east coast of America squadron visited the Islands for some eight months of the year to undergo their musketry practice. The presence of the United States of America cruiser, "Badger," at the beginning of the year, served to call out a renewed expression of friendship and cordiality from all classes of the community, and gave ample evidence of the interest taken by the inhabitants of this remote Colony in events of external import and of the sympathies with which they are imbued.

No stronger proof of the loyalty and affection of the colonists can be given than the patriotic feeling aroused by the turn of events in South Africa, and the unbounded admiration of those who were making such a heroic stand in defence of the nation in that country towards the end of the year.

The Colony is to be congratulated on its social and general condition.

CHARLES W. HILL,

*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Stanley, Falkland Islands,

22nd March, 1900.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 31—40, BACON STREET, E.

1900.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 334.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1900.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 291.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty  
*October, 1901.*



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## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
311	St. Lucia... ..	1899
312	St. Vincent ... ..	"
313	Basutoland ... ..	1899-1900
314	Hong Kong ... ..	1899
315	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1899-1900
316	Grenada ... ..	1899
317	Jamaica ... ..	1899-1900
318	British Guiana ... ..	"
319	Christmas Island ... ..	1900
320	British Solomon Islands ... ..	1899-1900
321	Lagos ... ..	1900
322	Bermuda... ..	"
323	St. Helena ... ..	"
324	Sierra Leone ... ..	"
325	Gambia ... ..	"
326	Barbados... ..	"
327	Bahamas... ..	"
328	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
329	Malta ... ..	"
330	Straits Settlements ... ..	"
331	Fiji ... ..	"
332	St. Lucia... ..	"
333	Seychelles ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast ... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific... ..	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands ... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla... ..	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands ... ..	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas... ..	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada ... ..	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... ..	Report for 1896-1900.

No. 334.

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1900.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1899, see No. 291.)

GOVERNOR GREY WILSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Stanley,

16th August, 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1900, together with the Colonial Secretary's Report thereon.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY WILSON,  
Governor.

## REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1900.

## FINANCIAL.

The Revenue in 1900 amounted to £15,576, and the Expenditure to £15,502.

FALKLAND  
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1900.

2. The following are the details compared with the previous year:—

## REVENUE.

	1899.	1900.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	3,185	5,613
Port dues, &c. ... ..	253	152
Licences, &c. ... ..	578	671
Fees ... ..	556	512
Post office ... ..	1,198	832
Rents ... ..	4,953	4,995
Miscellaneous ... ..	181	260
Interest on investments ... ..	2,315	2,475
Overpayments recovered ... ..	—	66
Totals ... ..	13,219	15,576

## EXPENDITURE.

	1899.	1900.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	223	223
Governor ... ..	1,427	1,452
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,344	1,239
Customs ... ..	145	98
Audit ... ..	20	17
Port and marine ... ..	258	149
Legal ... ..	334	427
Police ... ..	468	497
Carried forward ... ..	4,219	4,102

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ISLANDS  
1900.

## EXPENDITURE—continued.

	1899.	1900.
	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	4,219	4,102
Prisons ... ..	236	309
Medical ... ..	621	601
Education ... ..	608	636
Ecclesiastical ... ..	467	455
Transport ... ..	83	314
Miscellaneous... ..	628	599
Post Office ... ..	3,077	2,991
Public Works... ..	1,485	1,743
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	165	1,885
Colonial Engineer ... ..	797	784
Interest, Savings Bank ... ..	1,093	1,082
Drawbacks ... ..	—	1
Total ... ..	13,479	15,502

3. A comparative statement of the total Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years is appended:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	12,358	12,969	13,039	13,219	15,576
Expenditure ...	13,569	13,636	14,278	13,479*	15,502
	— 1,211	— 667	— 1,239	— 260	+ 74

\* The Expenditure was returned in the Report for 1899 at £13,314. A sum of £164 spent on Public Works Extraordinary seems, by some error, to have been omitted.

4. The revenue was the highest yet raised, exceeding that of the previous year by £2,357, and the average annual receipts of the five years 1896-1900 by £2,144.



*"Morning Post"*  
*Oct 18th.*

## THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The fact that valuable lessons are to be learned from little things is as true in the world of public affairs as in any other department of human energy, and a curious illustration of this is furnished by the case of the Falkland Islands.

The colony in question is one of the smallest and most remote in the Empire. Its "short and simple annals" are only mildly interesting, and to but a small minority even of those who concern themselves in Colonial matters, and yet the report for 1900, which has just been issued, will be found to contain an unexpected item of a decidedly stimulative character.

The general politics of the Falklands are humdrum and intrinsically insignificant, though it may be noticed as evidence of careful administration that the revenue for last year was the highest which has yet been raised, and that for the first time during five years a balance is exhibited on the right side of the account.

### ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

It is in the shipping returns that evidence is afforded of a very striking change in the external trade of the colony. For a considerable time past this has been in German hands and carried in German bottoms. In 1899 the figures—inwards and outwards—represented some 90,000 tons for Germany, against about 27,000 tons for this country, or more than three and a half times as much, and this notwithstanding the fact that the great bulk of exports and imports was to and from Great Britain. Attention was drawn at the time in these columns to this remarkable and unsatisfactory state of things, and it was pointed out as "not entirely creditable to the Mother Country that the communications of the islands should be almost exclusively in German hands."

As it happens a startling alteration was even then in process of taking place. Through the joint action of the Colonial Office and the Post Office an amended contract was entered into for the mail service. This was taken from the German Kosmos Company of Hamburg and given to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which provides a four-weekly service, touching at Rio and Montevideo and proceeding to Punta Arenas and Valparaiso. Calls are made at Stanley both in going and in returning, and it is expressly stipulated that these visits must include six hours of daylight, and that passengers being in the employment of the Government of the Falkland Islands are to be carried on preferential terms. These conditions became operative during the second half of last year, and the effect already has proved startling.

The tonnage inwards for the year stood at 76,000 tons, of which 42,000 was British and 24,000 German, while of an outward tonnage of 87,000 tons 47,000 was claimed by this country and 28,000 by Germany. Taking the gross totals for the two years, it thus appears that the German carrying trade has fallen off by some 38,000 tons, while the British has increased by 64,000 tons, and now stands at almost the exact point occupied by Germany a year ago.

This is just as it should be. Ninety per cent. of the imports of the Falklands and 95 per cent. of the exports are credited to the United Kingdom, and it was only in consequence of inconceivable laxity that this volume of business was so largely diverted from the mercantile marine of the nation that still boasts itself the greatest carrier in the world.

### AN OBJECT LESSON.

There can be little or no doubt that what has been done at the Falklands can be done elsewhere. The outlying colonies of the Empire should be recognised as relations and not dealt with as strangers, and their connection with the Mother Country should by all legitimate means be strengthened and encouraged. No more effective means could be found than that of familiarising them with the flag and identifying them primarily with the commerce of Great Britain. Free trade in mail contracts appears to be a somewhat extreme application of the Cobdenite creed, a development of international altruism which no other country would exhibit and which we are certainly not bound to practise, and the example which has now so happily been set in the extreme of South America may with advantage be followed out in other outposts of the Empire.

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1900.

Customs Duties, Port and Harbour Dues, and Licences realized £6,436, or £2,020 more than 1899. This gives an average raised by taxation of £3 13s. 2d. per head, as against £2 5s. 8d. in the previous year. The export tax on wool, sheep skins, &c., first imposed in 1899, produced during 1900 £1,038.

The Postal Revenue did not come up to the estimate. Under the new contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the subsidy is borne equally by the Colony and Imperial Government, and so the revenue which before was credited entirely to the Colony is now shared with the General Post Office.

5. The expenditure was greater by £2,023 than that of the previous year, and by £1,589 than the average of the five years 1896-1900, yet there was a small surplus of £74. The increased expenditure was due to Public Works Extraordinary, under which head appears the cost of the somewhat extensive and still uncompleted additions to Government House, amounting to £1,885, for which no provision was made in the Estimates.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The Assets on 31st December, 1900, were £75,510, the Liabilities £79,257, giving an excess of the latter amounting to £3,415.

7. The financial position of the Colony at the end of each of the last ten years is set forth in the Table sub-joined:—

Year.	Assets, Surplus of.	Assets, Deficiency of.
	£	£
1891	1,271	—
1892	1,610	—
1893	1,540	—
1894	1,041	—
1895	392	—
1896	—	1,043
1897	—	1,761
1898	—	2,918
1899	—	3,143
1900	—	3,415*

\* Stores in hand ceased to be treated as an asset.

#### INVESTED FUNDS.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

8. The invested funds during the five years 1896-1900 were as follows:—

Fund.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	16,933	18,504	20,304	23,046	24,283
Savings Bank ...	34,222	33,042	41,901	43,401	44,401
Intestate Estates	542	555	568	582	597
Surplus ...	1,441*	2,893*	—	—	—
Notes ...	—	—	—	333	333
Totals ...	53,138	54,994	62,773	67,362	69,614

\* There was actually a deficit, the Savings Bank being £6,400 short invested.

#### CURRENCY.

9. The introduction of the currency notes to which allusion was made in the Report for 1899 has continued to meet a long felt want. During the year £500 worth of £5, and £500 worth of £1 notes, were issued, making a total of £1,000 worth of each denomination in circulation.

A supply of 5s. notes, designed more particularly to meet the needs of the country districts, was ordered from England, but none were put into circulation during the year.

#### TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

##### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. The value of imports was £66,948, and of exports £111,539. The imports show a decrease as compared with 1899 of £7,030, and the exports a decrease of £20,664.



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ISLANDS,  
1900.

11. The following are the details of the imports. The Customs statistics have not hitherto been kept in the manner suggested in the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the compilation of import and export statistics in the Colonies, dated 23rd June, 1891, but an attempt has been made in the subjoined table to so classify them. In the current year, and in future, the recommendations of the Committee will be followed.

*Imports.*

	1899.	1900.
	£	£
<b>1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK, AND NARCOTICS.</b>		
Aerated waters ... ..	—	60
Dip (for sheep) ... ..	1,448	455
Drugs ... ..	—	394
Fruit and vegetables... ..	349	4,861*
Groceries and general provisions ... ..	18,433	13,378
Live stock ... ..	2,536*	1,176
Malt liquors ... ..	2,128	3,700
Seeds ... ..	—	162
Spirits ... ..	4,001	5,188
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	2,141	1,808
Wine ... ..	462	1,360
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>31,498</b>	<b>32,542</b>
<b>2. RAW MATERIAL.</b>		
(a) <i>Textile</i> ... ..	—	—
(b) <i>Metals and minerals.</i>		
Coal ... ..	4,207	3,696
(c) <i>Other</i> ... ..	—	—
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>3,696</b>
Carried forward ... ..	35,705	36,238

\* Includes fodder.

*Imports—continued.*

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

	1899.	1900.
	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	35,705	36,238
<b>3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>		
(a) <i>Textile.</i>		
Ship chandlery* ... ..	5,681	4,381
Haberdashery... ..	3,765	1,679
Wearing apparel, boots and shoes, &c.	8,799	6,158
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>18,245</b>	<b>12,218</b>
(b) <i>Metals and minerals.</i>		
Hardware and machinery ... ..	6,131	5,974
(c) <i>Other.</i>		
Furniture ... ..	1,484	1,176
Glass and earthenware ... ..	371	380
Timber and building material ... ..	5,113	3,324
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>4,880</b>
<b>4. COIN AND BULLION.</b>		
Specie ... ..	1,630	1,700
Goods imported from Crown Agents and not classified.	—	1,298
Parcel Post... ..	2,534	3,265
Unenumerated ... ..	2,765	1,375
<b>Grand Totals ... ..</b>	<b>73,978</b>	<b>66,948</b>

\* Includes fencing, bagging, &c., imported for the country districts.

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ISLANDS,  
1900.

12. The quantities of the staple products of the Colony exported in 1900 were as follows, as compared with the previous year:—

*Exports.*

	1899.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,823,458	118,961	4,600,000	95,833
Tallow ... ..	485,173	4,125	221,766	2,500
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ... ..	83,592	10,389	41,000	4,202
Live stock ... ..	14,188	2,858	13,319	2,627
Hides ... ..	1,406	1,248	977	977
Sealskins ... ..	580	800	707	1,500
Hair, horns, bones ... ..	—	50	—	—
Totals ... ..	—	138,431	—	107,439

13. The totals of imports and exports for the five years 1896-1900 are as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	69,985	63,286	72,987	73,978	67,948
Exports ... ..	132,194	126,505	106,984	132,203	111,539
Totals ... ..	202,179	189,791	179,971	213,181	179,487

**DIRECTION OF TRADE.**

14. The United Kingdom is credited with nearly 90 per cent. of the imports and nearly 95 per cent. of the exports. The balance was distributed between Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

**PASTORAL INDUSTRY.**

15. There was no re-appearance of scab during the year. The estimated number of sheep on the farms is 778,026.

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the estimated number of sheep amounting to about 1,885, due, the Chief Inspector of Stock reports, to the exportation from the West Falklands of cull ewes to Patagonia, and to the fact that the farmers on the East boiled down more sheep than usual. The lambing was most satisfactory, and was much better than was expected after the severe winter. The wool clip was also better than in the previous season, and farmers took more care with regard to selection and culling.

16. Some small patches of land were sown with grass seed with satisfactory results. The cocksfoot did well, especially on hard ground, and the Stock Inspector considers it a better grass, both for pasturage and stock, than the Italian rye, while the former will stand burning, which the latter will not.

17. The year was one of depression in the wool trade. After a rapid rise, prices suddenly fell, and are still falling. It is difficult to understand the cause of this state of things; probably it was due to over-speculation, and, perhaps, also to the immensely increased consumption of cotton, which can be grown so cheaply.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

## SHIPPING.

Flag.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	Tonnage.		Tonnage.		Tonnage.		Tonnage.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
American ...	—	—	3	3,504	—	—	2	3,401
British ...	1	14	3	42,837	1	13	10	47,787
Chilian ...	9	5	7	2,373	9	5	7	1,725
Danish ...	—	—	1	947	—	—	—	947
Dutch ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
French ...	—	—	1	602	—	—	1	—
German ...	18	11	2	46,506	17	12	1	43,657
Norwegian ...	—	—	5	4,582	—	—	3	28,765
Italian ...	—	1	—	968	—	—	4	2,775
Totals ...	28	31	29	76,404	27	31	24	87,900

19. The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years 1896-1900:—

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1896 ...	22	22	43	56,296	21	19	40	53,371
1897 ...	25	17	42	54,144	25	16	41	53,796
1898 ...	33	13	46	62,131	33	11	44	62,016
1899 ...	28	29	57	77,262	27	24	51	67,700
1900 ...	31	17	48	76,404	31	22	53	87,900

20. During the first half of the year, the mail service was carried out by the German Kosmos Company, of Hamburg; during the second by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with which a contract has been entered into by the Imperial Government. These steamers provide a four-weekly service, touching at Rio and Montevideo, and proceeding to Punta Arenas and Valparaiso, on the outward voyage, and *vice versa*.

During the early part of the year, the islands were visited by H.M.S. Flora (Commodore Groome), H.M.S. Pegasus, and H.M.S. Swallow, and, in December, by H.M.S. Flora and H.M.S. Basilisk.

21. During the year six vessels put into the port in distress. Of these, three (two American and one British) required repairs owing to damage sustained from heavy weather off Cape Horn; one, a Chilian vessel, had a cargo of coke and sulphuric acid carried in iron drums. The acid had eaten through the drums, and had, consequently, all leaked out. The drums were packed in chalk, and the sulphuric acid acted chemically on this, forming carbonic acid gas. During the voyage the hatches blew off. Eventually, most of the acid remained at the bottom of the ship and damaged the iron frames so seriously that she could not continue her voyage. Another barque, a German, put in on account of an outbreak of beri-beri, to which disease four of the crew had succumbed. The last, a British ship, put in with cargo of coals heated.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

A steam tug, fitted with salvage pumps, was imported by the Falkland Islands Company to be in readiness to render assistance to disabled vessels.

### LEGISLATION.

22. Six Ordinances were passed during the year. By Ordinance No. 1, of 16th January, the import duty on beer in cask was raised from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per gallon, and on beer in bottle from 6*d.* per dozen quarts and 3*d.* per dozen pints to 1*s.* and 6*d.* respectively. By Ordinance No. 6, of 24th December, the duty on beer in cask was further increased to 6*d.* per gallon, to equalise it with that on beer in bottle, and the duty on spirits was raised from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per gallon. The former Ordinance also imposed export duties as follows:—Wool, per pound, 1/20th of a penny; Sheep skins, each, ½*d.*; living sheep, each, ½*d.*; and hides, each, 3*d.*

A most useful Ordinance (No. 3, of 22nd May) was passed relating to the promulgation and construction of Ordinances, the law in force in the Colony, and certain general rules of law and procedure.

The law with regard to aliens, destitute immigrants, and the naturalization of foreign subjects was consolidated and amended (No. 5, of 27th July).

A Divorce Court was established in the Falkland Islands by Her Majesty's Order in Council of 28th November, 1899, and the Supreme Court has now jurisdiction to pronounce decrees of judicial separation and dissolution of marriage.

A Proclamation, of 16th August, prohibited the importation of cattle and sheep from South America on account of the prevalence there of animal disease, and a Proclamation, of 2nd October, declared that all alfalfa (pressed hay) imported from Argentina or Uruguay should be destroyed on landing, for the same reason.

### EDUCATION.

23. The Government Senior and Infant Schools, and the Roman Catholic School in Stanley, were at work during the year, and the attendance was fairly well kept up.

The Falkland Islands Company maintains a School at Darwin, taught by Mr. A. Moir, M.A., a trained master. There is also an itinerant teacher.

On the West Islands, one Government itinerant teacher was at work all the year; a second teacher arrived in May and took up duty at once.

There is no doubt that the institution of these travelling masters has been of immense benefit to the children, and is much appreciated by the people.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

### SAVINGS BANK.

24. The capital of the bank still continues to increase. On 30th September, 1900, it was £44,401, as against £44,323 in the previous year. There were 351 depositors, giving an average of £126 10*s.* standing to the credit of each account, or about £22 per head of the population. The income earned by the bank during the year was £1,455, and the expenses incurred were £1,090, leaving a profit of £365.

The bank was established in 1888. At the end of 1889 there were 92 depositors, and the balance was £15,139. Since then the number of depositors and the balances have steadily increased.

### PRISON STATISTICS.

25. There is little worth remarking upon under this head. Almost all the prisoners were received from Her Majesty's ships on charges of breaches of discipline, &c., or from merchant vessels on similar charges.

### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

26.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number of offences reported to Police	40	53	46	38	61
Number of Summary Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	8	11	7	11	5
2. " " property	4	6	8	3	4
3. For other offences ...	14	27	28	24	47
Number of Supreme Court Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	—	—	—	1	1
2. " " property	—	2	—	—	—
3. For other offences ...	—	—	—	1	1
Number of Acquittals—					
1. In Inferior Courts ...	10	7	3	4	3
2. In Supreme Court ...	4	—	—	—	—



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

27. There was one murder during the year, the perpetrator of which was duly tried and convicted, and suffered the extreme penalty.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

28. Sixty-one births and 16 deaths were registered during the year; six marriages were solemnized.

In 1891 the population was found, by census, to be 1,789; at the census taken on the 31st of March last, it was found to have risen to 2,043, an increase of 254, of which 222 represents the increase in the town of Stanley alone.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

29. From the Report of the Colonial Surgeon, it appears that the health of the Colony was very satisfactory, and there was an entire immunity from contagious or infectious disease.

Unfortunately, there is no hospital, but a project for the establishment of such an institution is under consideration.

The services of a trained nurse would also be of the greatest advantage, but the residents have not yet availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Colonial Nursing Association in this direction. It is to be hoped that the people will co-operate to supply this very obvious need in the near future.

### CLIMATE.

30. There are, as was reported last year, hardly any materials on which to report on the climate of the Colony. Certain records are taken at the lighthouse for transmission to the Board of Trade. No copy of these for the first half of the year appears to have been retained. During the latter half the mean monthly temperature was as follows:—

July	...	...	...	...	34.95
August	...	...	...	...	38.45
September	...	...	...	...	41.32
October	...	...	...	...	43.47
November	...	...	...	...	44.38
December	...	...	...	...	44.26

### RAINFALL.

Stanley, November	...	...	...	3.055
" December	...	...	...	2.58

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

### POSTAL, &c.

31. The revenue was £832, as against £1,198 in 1899 and £1,159 in 1898. The expenditure was £2,991 (including £2,500 subsidy), as against £3,082 in 1899 and £3,045 in 1898.

The money orders issued in the Colony on the United Kingdom amounted to £6,742, as against £6,314 in 1899 and £4,677 in 1898.

The sale of postage stamps fell off considerably. It amounted to only £536, as against £1,025 in 1899 and £816 in 1898.

Telegraphic communications are received by post from Montevideo.

The only telephone is one from the lighthouse to Stanley, seven miles. It had been out of order for years, but communication was re-established during the year under review, only, unfortunately, to be again soon interrupted. It is now under repair.

### POSTAL STATISTICS.

	Posted.			Delivered.			Internal	Total
	U.K.	Other places.	Total	U.K.	Other places.	Total		
Letters, Postcards }	11,160	925	12,085	13,841	2,830	16,671	2,591	31,347
Newspapers, Books, &c. }	150	50	200	33,461	2,000	35,461	300	35,961
Parcels ...	350	50	400	1,400	125	1,525	35	1,960
Total 1900	11,660	1,025	12,685	48,702	4,955	53,657	2,926	69,268
Total 1899	13,350	3,505	16,855	48,500	6,950	55,450	3,900	76,205
Total 1898	10,166	3,700	13,866	40,039	3,000	43,039	4,300	61,205

### MILITARY.

33. The strength of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, the only local force, was, at the end of the year, three officers and 93 non-commissioned officers and men, an increase of ten. The Capitation Grant was £88. Owing to their occupations many of the



FALKLAND  
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1900.

members cannot attend drills as often as is desirable. Their shooting is, generally, good. The Corps would be more popular if it had a recreation room of its own, and if more prizes were offered for competition at the range.

The range itself is very badly placed. It is hoped that if the naval range is transferred to the other side of the harbour, as has been suggested, the volunteers may acquire the present naval range.

34. A beginning was made during the year on the new naval coaling depôt, on the north side of the harbour, under the superintendence of Mr. G. P. Hayes, C.E., of the Admiralty. For this work it has been necessary to import labour, the existing supply being insufficient, or inefficient, or both, and some 100 labourers were brought from Argentina, all Italians or Austrians.

#### GENERAL.

35. The year may be said, generally, to have been fairly prosperous, except for the fall in the price of the staple product of the country—wool. The price of labour ruled high, perhaps higher than it should, and the large savings bank deposits and money order remittances testify to the well-being of the people.

36. The rates of wages are about as follows:—

- Shepherds—£60 to £72 a year, with free lodging, horses, and mutton.
- Labourers—£6 to £7 a month, or, if on daily pay, 8d. an hour and 1s. an hour.
- Boys in training—£3 to £5 a month.
- Shearers—15s. per 100 sheep.
- Shipwrights—1s. an hour, and 16s. 4d. a day for ship-work.
- Joiners—1s. an hour, and 16s. 4d. a day for ship-work.
- Blacksmiths—1s. an hour, and 16s. 4d. a day for ship-work.
- Sailmakers—1s. an hour, and 10s. a day for ship-work.
- Stonemasons—1s. an hour, and 10s. a day for ship-work.
- Mariners on Coasting Trade—£5 a month.
- Domestic Servants—30s. to 40s. a month.

37. The labour market cannot be said to be over-stocked, and the Admiralty have found it necessary to import Italian labourers from Argentina for work on the coaling depôt. Some owners of property also import Italian labour, on short contracts, for sheep-shearing.

Families do not settle here to the extent they used to do, and men migrate to Patagonia, where there is a greater field.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1900.

38. The prices of produce are about as follows:—

Horses	...	...	£5 to £20.
Cattle	...	...	£1 to £5.
Sheep	...	...	4s. to 7s.
Wool	...	...	4d. to 6d.

39. The average prices of the main articles of consumption are:—

- Wheaten Flour, per bag of 100 lbs.—18s.
- Wheaten Bread, per lb.—2½d.
- Milk, fresh, per quart—8d. to 1s. (The supply is limited.)
- Butter, per lb.—2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
- Beef, per lb.—5d.
- Mutton, per lb.—2d.
- All other articles from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. above English prices.

40. The town of Stanley is over-populated, but there is little attempt to build new houses. At the moment of writing, there is not a house available for love or money. Building should prove a remunerative investment.

41. Were there more houses and a good hotel, and if the Pacific Company could be induced to lower their rates of passage money between the Colony and Montevideo, it is probable that many residents of the latter place, or of Buenos Aires, would visit Stanley in the summer months for health purposes. The fares are, at present, First Class, £14 to £16; return, a fare and a half. Second Class, £10; return, double fare; and the voyage only takes four days.

W. HART BENNETT,

*Colonial Secretary.*

Stanley,  
Falkland Islands,  
1st August, 1901.



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1901.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 356.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 334.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty  
*July, 1902.*

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## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
330	Straits Settlements ... ..	1900
331	Fiji ... ..	"
332	St. Lucia ... ..	"
333	Seychelles ... ..	"
334	Falkland Islands ... ..	"
335	Mauritius and Rodrigues ... ..	"
336	British New Guinea ... ..	1899-1900
337	Leeward Islands ... ..	1900
338	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
339	British Honduras ... ..	"
340	Hong Kong ... ..	"
341	Ceylon ... ..	"
342	Gibraltar ... ..	"
343	Basutoland ... ..	1900-1901
344	Gold Coast ... ..	1900
345	Grenada ... ..	"
346	Northern Nigeria ... ..	1900-1901
347	British Solomon Islands ... ..	"
348	Lagos ... ..	1900
349	British Guiana ... ..	1900-1901
350	St. Vincent ... ..	1900
351	Jamaica ... ..	1900-1901
352	Cocos Islands ... ..	1901
353	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1900
354	Bermuda ... ..	1901
355	Gambia ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast ... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand ... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas ... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific ... ..	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands ... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla ... ..	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands ... ..	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas ... ..	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada ... ..	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... ..	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong ... ..	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.

No. 356.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1900, see No. 331.)

ACTING GOVERNOR BENNETT to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Stanley,

22nd May, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my Report on the Blue Book for the year ended 31st December, 1901.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. HART BENNETT,

Administrator.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

# REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1901.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue in 1901 was £15,476, and the expenditure £17,639.

2. The following are the details compared with 1900:—

#### REVENUE.

	1900.	1901.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	5,613	5,663
Port dues, &c. ... ..	152	95
Licences, &c. ... ..	671	519
Fees ... ..	512	487
Post office ... ..	832	1,136
Rents ... ..	4,995	4,990
Miscellaneous... ..	260	235
Interest on investments ... ..	2,475	2,351
Totals ... ..	15,510*	15,476

\* These figures differ from those given in the report for 1900 as a sum of £66—overpayments recovered—has been struck out.

#### EXPENDITURE.

	1900.	1901.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	223	223
Governor ... ..	1,452	1,467
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,239	1,356
Carried forward ... ..	2,914	3,046

### EXPENDITURE—continued.

	1900.	1901.
	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	2,914	3,046
Customs ... ..	98	25
Audit ... ..	17	15
Port and Marine ... ..	149	128
Legal ... ..	427	376
Police ... ..	309	255
Medical ... ..	601	593
Education ... ..	632*	636
Ecclesiastical ... ..	455	469
Transport ... ..	314	465
Miscellaneous... ..	588*	701
Post Office ... ..	2,991	4,267
Public Works... ..	1,691*	1,916
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	1,885	2,273
Colonial Engineer ... ..	784	660
Interest, &c., Savings Bank... ..	1,082	1,156
Drawbacks ... ..	1	62
Total ... ..	15,435*	17,639

3. A comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years is subjoined:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	12,969	13,039	13,219	15,510	15,476
Expenditure ... ..	13,636	14,278	13,479†	15,435	17,639
	— 667	— 1,239	— 260	+ 75	— 2,163

\* These figures differ from those given in the report for 1900 as a sum of £66 overpayments recovered has been deducted from the Expenditure under the proper subheads.

† Erroneously returned in Report for 1899 at £13,314.



FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901

4. The revenue in 1900 was the highest yet raised; that in 1901 was only £34 less, and exceeded the average annual receipts of the five years, 1897-1901, by a sum of £1,423.

Customs duties, port and harbour dues, and licences realized £6,277, or £159 less than in 1900. This gives an average raised by taxation of £3 1s. 6d. per head, as against £3 13s. 2d. in the previous year. The export tax on wool, sheep-skins, &c., first imposed in 1899, produced during 1901 £1,116, or £78 more than in 1900.

The postal revenue was £1,137, or £119 less than the estimate, as against £832 in 1900.

5. The expenditure was greater by £2,204 than that of 1900, and by £2,826 than the annual average of the five years, 1897-1901. The increased expenditure was due mainly to Public Works Extraordinary, under which head appears the cost of the uncompleted additions to Government House, amounting to £2,273, for which only £1,200 was provided in the estimates, and to Post Office, the payment of the subsidy of £1,250 for the latter half of the year having been made before the close of the year, instead of, as heretofore, six months later.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The assets on 31st December, 1901, were £75,637, and the liabilities £79,863, giving an excess of the latter amounting to £4,226.

7. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the last ten years is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	Assets, Surplus of.	Liabilities, Surplus of.
	£	£
1892	1,610	—
1893	1,540	—
1894	1,041	—
1895	392	—
1896	—	1,043
1897	—	1,761
1898	—	2,918
1899	—	3,143
1900	—	3,415*
1901	—	4,226

\* Stores in hand ceased to be treated as an asset.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

#### INVESTED FUNDS.

8. The invested funds during the five years, 1897-1901, were as follows:—

Fund.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	18,504	20,304	23,046	24,283	26,407
Savings Bank ...	33,042	41,901	43,401	44,401	46,744
Intestate Estates	555	568	582	597	560
Surplus... ..	2,893*	—	—	—	—
Notes ... ..	—	—	333	333	1,600
Totals ... ..	54,994	62,773	67,362	69,614	75,311

\* There was actually a deficit, the Savings Bank being £6,400 short invested.

#### CURRENCY.

9. The result of the issue of currency notes justifies their introduction. During the year £500 worth of £5, and £500 worth of £1 notes were issued, making a total of £1,500 worth of each denomination in circulation.

Some five-shilling notes, designed to meet the wants of the country districts, were put into circulation, but they do not find favour among the people, and quickly return to the Treasury.

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. The value of imports was £74,765, and of exports £108,294, not including £2,000 specie. The former shows an increase, as compared with 1900, of £7,817, and the latter a decrease of £3,245.

11. The following are the details of the imports:—

#### Imports.

	1900.	1901.
	£	£
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK, AND NARCOTICS.		
Aerated waters ... ..	60	285
Dip (for sheep) ... ..	455	—
Carried forward ... ..	515	285

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.*Imports—continued.*

	1900.	1901.
Brought forward ... ..	£ 515	£ 285
Drugs ... ..	394	452
Fodder, corn, hay, &c. ... ..	—*	2,154
Fruit and vegetables... ..	4,861	1,479
Groceries, &c.... ..	13,378	15,961
Live stock ... ..	1,176	486
Malt liquor ... ..	3,700	2,789
Seeds ... ..	162	—
Spirits ... ..	5,188	3,286
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	1,808	2,510
Wine ... ..	1,360	467
Totals ... ..	32,542	29,869
<b>2. RAW MATERIALS.</b>		
(a) <i>Textile</i> ... ..	—	—
(b) <i>Metals and minerals.</i>		
Coal ... ..	3,696	4,404
(c) <i>Other</i> ... ..	—	—
Totals ... ..	3,696	4,404
<b>MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>		
(a) <i>Textile.</i>		
Ship chandlery† ... ..	4,381	788
Haberdashery... ..	1,679	3,376
Wearing apparel, boots and shoes, &c.	6,158	9,157
Totals ... ..	12,218	13,321
(b) <i>Metals and minerals.</i>		
Hardware and machinery ... ..	5,974	8,680
Carried forward ... ..	54,430	56,274

\* Included in fruit, &amp;c.

† Includes bagging, &amp;c., imported for country districts.

FALKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.*Imports—continued.*

	1900.	1901.
Brought forward ... ..	£ 54,430	£ 56,274
(c) <i>Other.</i>		
Furniture ... ..	1,176	1,731
Glass and earthenware ... ..	380	861
Timber and building material ... ..	3,324	8,462
Totals ... ..	4,880	11,054
<b>4. COIN AND BULLION.</b>		
Specie ... ..	1,700	—
Goods imported from Crown Agents and not classified.	1,298	1,733
Parcels Post ... ..	3,265	4,112
Unenumerated ... ..	1,375	1,592
Grand Totals ... ..	66,948	74,765

12. The quantities and value of the staple products of the Colony exported in 1901 were as follows, as compared with the previous year:—

*Exports.*

	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool* ... ..	Lbs. 4,341,180	£ 95,833	Lbs. 4,373,340	£ 89,029
Tallow ... ..	221,766	2,500	560,000	4,666
Sheepskins† ... ..	No. 46,194	4,202	No. 95,410	9,366
Live stock ... ..	13,319	2,627	202	100
Hides ... ..	977	977	406	350
Sealskins ... ..	707	1,500	900	1,800
Totals ... ..	—	107,639	—	105,311

\* Incorrectly given in Report for 1900 as 4,600,000.

† Ditto ditto 41,000.



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

13. The totals of imports and exports for the five years, 1897-1901, are as follows:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Imports...	£ 63,286	£ 72,987	£ 73,978	£ 66,948	£ 74,765
Exports...	126,505	106,984	132,203	111,539	110,294*
Totals	189,791	179,971	213,181	178,487	185,059

\* Including £2,000 specie.

#### DIRECTION OF TRADE.

14. The United Kingdom is credited with 90·5 per cent. of the imports, and nearly all the exports. The balance was distributed between Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

#### PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

15. There was no appearance of scab during the year.

16. The estimated number of sheep on the farms was 762,357, a decrease on 1900 of about 1,699, due, the Stock Inspector reports, to the exportation of rams to Patagonia and to boiling down. The lambing was again most satisfactory, the average being about 70 per cent. The wool clip was better than in the previous season, and farmers took more care with regard to selection and culling. The year was, however, one of continued depression in the wool trade, and prices in the English market were very low.

17. The grass-seed growing experiments were not so satisfactory as they might have been, owing, the Stock Inspector thinks, to want of interest on the part of many of the farmers.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

#### SHIPPING.

18. The following are the shipping statistics:—

Flag.	Inwards.				Outwards.							
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.		Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
American ...	—	—	3	—	3,504	—	—	—	2	—	3,401	—
British ...	14	30	3	3	42,837	92,095	13	30	7	3	47,787	92,095
Chilian ...	5	—	7	3	2,373	372	5	—	5	2	1,725	228
Danish ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	947	—
French ...	—	—	—	2	—	3,307	—	—	—	1	—	1,731
German ...	11	1	2	—	24,222	168	12	1	3	—	28,765	168
Norwegian ...	—	2	2	2	968	1,378	—	1	4	2	2,775	1,203
Italian ...	1	—	—	—	2,500	—	1	—	—	—	2,500	—
Russian ...	—	—	—	1	—	558	—	—	—	1	—	558
Totals ...	31	33	17	11	76,404	97,878	31	32	22	9	87,900	96,011

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

19. The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years, 1897-1901:—

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1897 ...	25	17	42	54,144	25	16	41	53,796
1898 ...	33	13	46	62,131	33	11	44	62,016
1899 ...	28	29	57	77,262	27	24	51	67,700
1900 ...	31	17	48	76,404	31	22	53	87,900
1901 ...	33	11	44	97,878	32	9	41	96,011

20. The mail service is carried out by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with which a contract was made by the Imperial Government in 1900. These steamers provide a four-weekly service from Liverpool, touching at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, and proceeding to Punta Arenas and Valparaiso, on the outward voyage, and *vice versa*. The increase in the total tonnage is due to these steamers being larger than those of the Kosmos Line which previously carried the mails.

21. The Norwegian steamship "Antarctic" called at Port Stanley on her way to the antarctic regions on a voyage of discovery. She landed her exploring party, under Professor Nordenskiöld, at the winter station and returned to Stanley, leaving again, on 1st January, 1902, for South Georgia.

During the year the Islands were visited by H.M.S. "Flora" (Commodore Groome), and by H.M.S. "Sappho," "Basilisk," and "Nymphe," of the South-east Coast of South America Squadron, also by the U.S. cruiser "Atlanta."

22. The following were the shipping casualties during the year:—

A French ship with a cargo of nickel ore from New Caledonia for Glasgow put in in a leaky condition. She had met with heavy weather, and her cargo had shifted. She was fitted with a more powerful pump, and 1,500 tons of cargo were discharged and ultimately taken to its destination by another steamer.

The British barquentine "Thetis" sailed for Salvadore on 27th July, and was lost, on or about 3rd August, in one of the heaviest gales known for many years past. All lives were lost.

Another French ship with coal from Shields for Chile put in in October badly on fire. She had to be practically sunk, and was afterwards floated and anchored in a position of safety.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

23. Ten Ordinances were passed during the year.

A useful Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance (No. 2) was passed attempting to codify the many Ordinances on the subject. The Ordinance is in course of revision and amplification.

The various Scab Ordinances were consolidated (No. 6) under the short title of "The Live Stock Ordinance."

Certain important alterations were made in the Licensing Ordinance by No. 8 of 1901, and the Probate and Unrepresented Estates Ordinance were consolidated in No. 9 of 1901. This Ordinance contains two important alterations:—one, that a will partly written and partly printed may be used; the other, that real estate passing on a death is, as in the United Kingdom, to be charged with duty in the Falklands.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

24. The Government Senior and Infant Schools, and the Roman Catholic School in Stanley were open all the year, and the attendance was well kept up.

The Falkland Islands Company continued to maintain their School at Darwin.

On the West Falkland two Government Travelling Masters were at work most of the year, and the question of appointing a Travelling Master for the North Camps of the East Falkland is under consideration.

### V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

#### SAVINGS BANK.

25. On the 30th September, 1901 (the end of the Bank year), the capital was £50,236, as against £44,401 on 30th September, 1900. There were 379 depositors, giving an average of £132 11s. standing to the credit of each account, or about £24 11s. 9d. per head of the population.

The income earned by the Bank during the year was £1,472, and the expenses incurred £1,170, leaving a profit of £302.



FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

The Bank, which was established in 1888, had, on 30th September, 1889, 92 depositors, and a balance of £15,139.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

### PRISON STATISTICS.

26. Nearly all the few prisoners were, as usual, received from His Majesty's ships or merchant vessels on charges of discipline, &c.

### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

27. The following table summarizes the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Number of offences reported to Police	53	46	38	61	34
Number of Summary Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	11	7	11	5	5
2. " " property	6	8	3	4	3
3. For other offences ...	27	28	24	47	22
Number of Supreme Court Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	—	—	1	1	1
2. " " property	2	—	—	—	—
3. For other offences ...	—	—	1	1	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. In Inferior Courts ...	7	3	4	3	3
2. In Supreme Court ...	—	—	—	—	—

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

28. Sixty-eight births and fifteen deaths (not including eleven drowned) were registered during the year.

In 1891, the population was 1,789; in 1901, 2,043; an increase of 254, of which 222 represents the increase in the town of Stanley alone. The estimated population on 31st December, 1901, was 2,076.

FAULKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

The birth-rate per 1,000 was 33·28; the death-rate was 7·34.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

29. The Colonial Surgeon reports the health of the Colony to be very satisfactory, and there was no infectious or contagious disease.

There is no hospital, but it is understood that the Admiralty have under consideration the question of the establishment of such an institution.

The trained nurse, to whom allusion was made in the report for 1900, arrived after the close of the year with which this report deals.

### CLIMATE.

30. There are still but scanty statistics available. The following mean monthly readings are taken from the records kept at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse:—

January	...	...	...	...	54·5
February	...	...	...	...	55·2
March	...	...	...	...	55·9
April	...	...	...	...	48·7
May	...	...	...	...	46·3
June	...	...	...	...	41·7
July	...	...	...	...	39·2
August	...	...	...	...	43·2
September	...	...	...	...	46·2
October	...	...	...	...	50·6
November	...	...	...	...	54·4
December	...	...	...	...	55·5

A comet of peculiar brilliancy was visible for a considerable period in August.

## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

31. The revenue was £1,137, as against £832 in 1900. The expenditure was £4,267 (including £3,866, mail subsidy, *see* par. 5), as against £2,901 in 1900.

The money orders issued in the Colony on the United Kingdom amounted to £9,870, as against £6,742 in 1900.

The sale of postage stamps realized £907, as against £536 in 1900.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

Telegraphic communications are received by post from Montevideo.

The telephone from Stanley to the lighthouse was in working order during the latter part of the year.

32. The following are the postal statistics:—

#### POSTAL STATISTICS.

	Posted.			Delivered.			Internal.	Total.
	U.K.	Other places.	Total.	U.K.	Other places.	Total.		
Letters, } Postcards }	10,423	5,928	16,351	14,644	2,813	17,457	750	34,558
Newspapers, } Books, &c. }	1,234	707	1,941	30,129	1,241	31,370	—	33,311
Parcels ...	224	5	229	2,188	—	2,188	—	2,417
Total 1901	11,881	6,640	18,521	46,961	4,054	51,015	750	70,286
Total 1900	11,660	1,025	12,685	48,702	4,955	53,657	2,926	69,268

#### IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

33. The volunteer rifle corps numbered three officers and 97 non-commissioned officers and men, the capitation grant earned was £100. The corps made considerable strides in numbers and efficiency under the able instruction of Sergeant-major Watt, who arrived from England in the early part of the year. On account of their occupations many men cannot attend drills as often as is desirable. Their shooting is generally good, and during the year the War Office presented the corps with two 2·5 field guns and 100 Lee-Enfield rifles, in place of the old Martini-Henrys.

A recreation room and canteen, the need for which was pointed out in my report for 1900, has now been established.

The range is very badly placed, but the Admiralty have kindly agreed to hand the present naval range over to the Colonial Government when the new one is completed.

FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

34. Work was actively continued on the naval coaling depôt under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. P. Hayes of the Admiralty.

#### X.—GENERAL.

35. The year was fairly prosperous, except for the continued low price of wool. The very large Savings Bank deposits and money order remittances testify to the general well-being of the people.

36. The rate of wages are about as follows:—

Shepherds—£60 to £72 a year, with free lodging, horse, and mutton.

Labourers—£6 to £7 a month, or, if on daily pay, 8*d.* an hour, and 1*s.* an hour overtime.

Boys in training—£3 to £5 a month.

Shearers—15*s.* per 100 sheep.

Shipwrights—1*s.* an hour; 16*s.* 4*d.* a day for ship work.

Joiners—1*s.* an hour; 16*s.* 4*d.* a day for ship work.

Blacksmiths—1*s.* an hour; 10*s.* a day for ship work.

Stonemasons—1*s.* an hour; 10*s.* a day for ship work.

Mariners, on coasting trade—£5 a month.

Domestic servants—30*s.* to 40*s.* a month.

37. The labour market cannot be said to be over-stocked, and the Admiralty import Italian and Austrian labourers from Argentina for work on the naval depôt. Some farmers also import Italian shearers on contract work.

38. The prices of stock and produce are about as follows:—

Horses—£5 to £20; average £14.

Cattle—£1 to £5; average £2.

Sheep—4*s.* to 7*s.*; average 5*s.*

Wool—4*d.* to 6*d.*

39. The average prices for main articles of consumption are:—

Wheaten Flour—Per bag of 100 lbs., 18*s.*

Wheaten Bread—Per lb., 2½*d.*

Milk, fresh—Per quart, 8*d.* to 1*s.* (the supply is limited).

Butter—Per lb., 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Beef—Per lb., 5*d.*

Mutton—Per lb., 2*d.*

All other articles from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. above English prices.



FAKLAND  
ISLANDS,  
1901.

40. Were there more houses and a good hotel in Stanley, and if the Pacific Company could be induced to lower their rates of passage money between the Colony and Montevideo, it is probable that many residents of the latter place, or of Buenos Aires, would visit Stanley in the summer months as a health resort. The fares are at present—first class, £14 to £16; return, a fare and a half; second class, £10; return, double fare; and the voyage only takes four days.

W. HART BENNETT,

Administrator.

Government House, Stanley,

Falkland Islands, 22nd May, 1902.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 386.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1902.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 356.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*June, 1903.*

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The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
363	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	1901
364	Seychelles ... ..	"
365	Bahamas... ..	1901-1902
366	Fiji ... ..	1901
367	Ceylon ... ..	"
368	Barbados ... ..	1901-1902
369	Hong Kong ... ..	1901
370	Cocos Islands ... ..	1902
371	St. Helena ... ..	1901
372	British Solomon Islands ... ..	1901-1902
373	Jamaica ... ..	"
374	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
375	Gold Coast ... ..	1901
376	Grenada ... ..	"
377	Northern Nigeria ... ..	"
378	British Guiana ... ..	1901-1902
379	Mauritius ... ..	1901
380	Basutoland ... ..	1901-1902
381	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1901
382	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	1901-1902
383	Bermuda... ..	1902
384	St. Lucia... ..	1901
385	St. Vincent ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast ... ..	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand... ..	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone ... ..	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada ... ..	Emigration.
5	Bahamas... ..	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland ... ..	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific... ..	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica ... ..	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands ... ..	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada ... ..	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla... ..	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands ... ..	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas... ..	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada ... ..	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... ..	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong ... ..	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
20	Wei-Hai-Wei ... ..	General Report.
21	Dominica ... ..	Report on Caribs.

No. 386.

# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1901, see No. 356 )

GOVERNOR GREY WILSON to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,

Stanley,

7th April, 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you two copies of the Statistical Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1902, and the Colonial Secretary's Annual Report.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY WILSON,

Governor.

# REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR 1902.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The Revenue in 1902 was £16,070, and the Expenditure £14,789.

2. The following are the details compared with 1901:—

#### Revenue.

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	5,663	5,724
Port Dues, &c. ... ..	95	115
Licences, &c. ... ..	519	607
Fees, Fines &c. ... ..	487	925
Post Office ... ..	1,136	1,211
Rents ... ..	4,990	4,752
Miscellaneous ... ..	235	333
Interest on Investments ... ..	2,351	2,403
Totals ... ..	15,476	16,070

#### Expenditure.

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	223	253
Governor ... ..	1,467	1,487
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,356	1,311
Customs ... ..	25	83
Audit ... ..	15	15
Port and Marine ... ..	128	224
Legal ... ..	376	203
Police ... ..	596*	548
Prisons ... ..	255*	204
Medical ... ..	593	623
Education ... ..	636	700
Ecclesiastical ... ..	469	472
Transport ... ..	465	320
Miscellaneous ... ..	701	873
Post Office ... ..	4,267	3,091
Colonial Engineer ... ..	660	377
Public Works ... ..	1,916	1,486
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	2,273	1,180
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,156	1,182
Drawbacks and Refund ... ..	62	87
Totals ... ..	17,639	14,789

\* By printer's error returned in report for 1901 at "Police £255."

A comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure is subjoined:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	13,030	13,219	15,510	15,476	16,070
Expenditure ...	14,278	13,479*	15,435	17,639	14,789
Totals ...	— 1,239	— 260	+ 75	— 1,263	+ 1,281

\* Erroneously returned in Report for 1899 at £13,314.

4. The Revenue in 1902 was the highest yet raised, and exceeded the average annual receipts of the five years 1898-1902 by £1,407.

Customs duties, port and harbour dues, and licences realized £6,416, or £169 more than in 1901. This gives an average raised by taxation of £3 3s. 1d. per head, as against £3 1s. 6d. in the previous year. The export tax on wool, sheepskins, &c. (first imposed in 1899) produced during 1902 £1,144, or £28 more than in 1901.

The postal revenue was £1,211, or £75 more than in 1901 and £306 more than the estimate. This is the highest revenue yet raised both before and after the introduction of penny postage.

The Expenditure was less by £2,849 than that of 1901, and by £334 than the annual average of the five years 1898-1902.

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The assets on 31st December, 1902, were £82,758 11s., and the liabilities £85,510 12s. 4d., giving an excess of the latter amounting to £2,752 1s. 4d.

7. The financial position of the Colony for the last ten years is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	Assets, Surplus of.	Liabilities, Surplus of.
	£	£
1893	1,540	—
1894	1,041	—
1895	392	—
1896	—	1,043
1897	—	1,761
1898	—	2,918
1899	—	3,143
1900	—	3,415*
1901	—	4,226
1902	—	2,752

\* Stores in hand ceased to be treated as an asset.



## INVESTED FUNDS.

8. The invested funds during the five years 1898-1902 were:—

Fund.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	20,304	23,046	24,283	26,407	27,856
Savings Bank ...	41,901	43,401	44,401	46,744	48,386 <sup>o</sup>
Intestate Estates	568	582	597	560	575
Notes ...	—	333	333	1,600	2,678
Totals ...	62,773	67,362	69,614	75,311	79,495

<sup>o</sup> And £2,000 in hands of Crown Agents for investment.

## CURRENCY.

9. During the year £500 worth of £5 notes were issued, making a total of £5,000 worth of notes of all denominations in circulation.

There is a cash reserve in the Treasury of £2,500, being 50 per cent. of the amount of notes in circulation.

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. The value of the imports was £63,851, and of exports £90,838, as compared with £74,765 and £108,294 in 1901.

11. The following are the details of the imports:—

## Imports.

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK, AND NARCOTICS:—		
Aerated waters ...	285	298
Drugs, &c. ...	452	1,463
Fodder, corn, hay, &c. ...	2,154	1,926
Fruit and vegetables... ..	1,479	1,638
Carried forward ...	4,370	4,725

## Imports—continued.

	1901.	1902.
	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	4,370	4,725
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK, AND NARCOTICS— <i>cont.</i>		
Groceries, &c. ... ..	15,961	15,090
Live stock ... ..	486	932
Malt liquor ... ..	2,789	2,492
Seeds ... ..	—	—
Spirits ... ..	3,286	4,152
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	2,510	3,201
Wine ... ..	467	740
Totals ... ..	29,869	31,332
2. RAW MATERIALS:—		
(a) <i>Textile</i> ... ..	—	—
(b) <i>Metals and minerals</i> —		
Coal ... ..	4,404	4,409
Other ... ..	—	288
(c) <i>Other</i> ... ..	—	—
Totals ... ..	4,404	4,697
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—		
(a) <i>Textile</i> —		
Ship chandlery* ... ..	788	2,380
Haberdashery... ..	3,376	4,577
Wearing apparel, &c. ... ..	9,157	7,144
Totals ... ..	13,321	14,101
(b) <i>Metals and minerals</i> —		
Hardware, &c.... ..	8,680	5,167
(c) <i>Other</i> —		
Furniture ... ..	1,731	1,700
Glass and earthenware ... ..	861	436
Timber and building material ... ..	8,462	6,418
Totals ... ..	11,054	8,554
4. COIN AND BULLION:—		
Specie ... ..	—	—
Goods imported through Crown Agents and not otherwise classified.	1,733	} Included in previous figures.
Parcels Post ... ..	4,112	
Unenumerated ... ..	1,592	
Grand Totals ... ..	74,765	63,851

\* Includes bagging and fencing imported for country districts.

12. The quantities and values of the staple products of the Colony exported in 1902 were as follows, as compared with 1901:—

*Exports.*

	1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,373,340	89,029	4,360,260	72,671
Tallow ... ..	560,000	4,666	679,728	6,372
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ... ..	95,410	9,366	106,044	10,604
Live stock ... ..	202	100	—	—
Hides ... ..	406	350	1,182	1,005
Sealskins ... ..	900	1,800	93	186
Totals ... ..	—	105,311	—	90,838

13. The total of imports and exports for the five years 1898-1902 are as follows:—

—		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Imports ...	...	£ 72,987	£ 73,978	£ 66,948	£ 74,765	£ 63,851
Exports ...	...	106,984	132,203	111,539	110,294	90,838 <sup>o</sup>
Totals	...	179,971	213,181	178,487	185,059	164,689

\* Includes £2,000 specie.

### DIRECTION OF TRADE.

14. The United Kingdom is credited with nearly all the imports and exports. The balance was distributed between Chili, Argentina, Uruguay, and New Zealand.

## PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

15. There was no re-appearance of scab.

The estimated number of sheep on the farms was 713,934, against 762,357 in 1901, and the lambing did not much exceed 55 per cent., an average being about 70 per cent. The Stock Inspector's report for the year is annexed.

## SHIPPING.

16. The following are the shipping statistics:—

	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
				Tonnage.				Tonnage.
British ...	30	30	3	92,095	30	30	3	92,095
Chilian ...	—	—	3	372	—	—	2	228
French ...	—	—	2	3,307	—	—	1	1,731
German ...	1	—	—	168	1	—	—	168
Norwegian ...	2	2	2	1,378	1	2	2	1,203
Russian ...	—	—	1	558	—	—	1	558
Totals ...	33	32	11	97,878	32	32	9	96,011
				100,128			19	102,518



17. The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the five years 1898-1902:—

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1898	33	13	46	62,131	33	11	44	62,016
1899	28	29	57	77,262	27	24	51	67,700
1900	31	17	48	76,404	31	22	53	87,900
1901	33	11	44	97,878	32	9	41	96,011
1902	32	14	46	100,128	32	19	51	102,513

18. The mails are carried by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company by means of a four-weekly service between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

21. The Norwegian exploring steamship "Antarctic" called at Stanley on her way to the Antarctic regions.

During the year the Islands were visited by H.M.S. "Cambrian" (Commodore Groome) and H.M.S. "Basilisk" and "Nympe," also by the United States cruiser "Atlanta."

22. The following were the shipping casualties during the year:—

The British ship "Cypromene," bound from Antwerp to Astoria with general cargo, put in on March 25th with damage to ironwork, rigging, woodwork, and sails. Repairs were effected in the port, and the ship sailed on May 29th.

The British ship "Rhuddlan Castle," bound from Iquique to Antwerp with cargo of nitrate, put in on May 1st with loss of sails and deck damage. Damage made good here. Vessel sailed on June 13th.

The British barque "Serena," bound from Port Talbot to Caleta Buena with coal, put in on September 5th with damage to ironwork, woodwork, and loss of boats. Damages were all made good, cargo re-trimmed, and vessel sailed on November 6th.

The Norwegian barque "Arcadia," bound from New Caledonia to Glasgow, put in on October 17th with cargo shifted, damage to bulwarks, rails, &c. Damage made good, cargo restored, and vessel left on December 23rd.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

23. Eight Ordinances were passed. Powers were taken (Ordinance No. 1) for acquiring land required for public purposes. A new Harbour Ordinance was passed; the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance was re-arranged and amplified; the legislation with regard to pilots was brought up to date; and a new Marriage Ordinance was placed on the statute book.

An important Bill relating to land was also presented to the Legislative Council, but did not become law until after the close of the period embraced by this report.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

24. The Government Senior and Infant Schools and the Roman Catholic School in Stanley were open all the year, and the attendance was well kept up.

The Falkland Islands Company continued to maintain a schoolmaster at Darwin.

On the West Falkland two Government itinerant masters were at work during the year, and an itinerant master was appointed for the North Camp of the East Falkland.

The Inspector of Schools' report is annexed.

### V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

#### SAVINGS BANK.

25. On 30th September, 1902 (the end of the bank year), the capital was £50,342 15s. 3d., as against £49,095 11s. 9d. on 30th September, 1901. There were 390 depositors, giving an average of £129 1s. 8d. to the credit of each account, or about £24 12s. 9d. per head of the population.

The income earned by the bank was £1,500 18s. 3d., and the expenditure £1,070 9s. 9d., leaving a profit of £430 8s. 6d.

These satisfactory figures do not, however, necessarily point to increase of thrift on the part of the people, as there is no limit to the amount any one may deposit, and the bank is consequently largely used as a cheque bank.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

## PRISONS.

26. Nearly all the few prisoners were, as usual, received from His Majesty's ships or merchant vessels, convicted of offences connected with breaches of discipline, &c.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

27. The following table summarises the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Number of offences reported to Police	46	38	61	34	50
Number of Summary Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	7	11	5	5	8
2. " " " property	8	3	4	3	6
3. For other offences ...	28	24	47	22	24
Number of Supreme Court Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	—	1	1	1	—
2. " " " property	—	—	—	—	—
3. For other offences ...	—	1	1	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Courts ...	3	4	3	3	12
2. In Supreme Court ...	—	—	—	—	—

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

28. Fifty-seven births and 19 deaths were registered during the year.

In 1891 the population was 1,789; 1901, 2,043; an increase of 254, of which 222 represents the increase in the town of Stanley alone. The estimated population on 31st December, 1901, was 2,146.

The birth rate was 26·56 per 1,000, the death rate 8·85.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

29. The public health was satisfactory. Beneficial results to the Colony have also been attained by the trained nurse whose services were obtained by private subscription in 1901.

## CLIMATE.

30. The only statistics available are those of temperature taken at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse; the mean monthly readings were as follows:—

January	...	57·0
February	...	56·5
March	...	53·0
April	...	46·5
May	...	43·0
June	...	39·0
July	...	37·0
August	...	37·5
September	...	39·0
October	...	43·0
November	...	42·0
December	...	49·0

## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

31. The revenue was £1,211, as against £1,137 in 1901. The expenditure was £3,091 (including £2,500 mail subsidy), as against £4,267 in 1901, but the latter sum includes £1,250 mail subsidy paid during the year instead of, as theretofore, six months in arrear.

Telegrams are sent and received by post *viâ* Montevideo.

The telephone between Stanley and the Lighthouse was in working order during the year.

32. The following are the postal statistics:—

## POSTAL STATISTICS.

	Posted to			Delivered from			Internal	Total
	U.K.	Other places.	Total.	U.K.	Other places.	Total.		
Letters and Postcards	15,477	7,982	23,459	15,012	5,828	20,840	No account.	44,299
Newspapers, Books, &c.	1,386	901	2,287	29,845	323	30,168		32,455
Parcels ...	248	2	250	3,040	14	3,054		3,304
Totals 1902	17,111	8,885	25,996	47,897	6,165	54,062	—	80,058
Totals 1901	11,881	6,640	18,521	46,961	4,054	51,015	—	70,286



## IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

33. The Volunteer Rifle Corps numbered 3 officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, and the capitation grant earned was £120, as there were 10 more efficient than in 1901.

I referred last year to the arrival of Sergeant-Major Watt, drill instructor, and am pleased to report continued improvement in the corps under his painstaking and energetic tuition.

34. Work at the naval coaling depot was continued under the supervision of Mr. Geo. P. Hayes, Admiralty Engineer.

## X.—GENERAL.

35. After a continued depression, the price of wool began to rise. An exceptionally severe winter wrought damage amongst sheep, cattle, and horses. In other respects the condition of the people was fairly prosperous.

36. The rates of wages are about as follows:—

Shepherds, £60 to £72 a year, with free lodgings, horse, and mutton.

Labourers, £6 to £7 a month, or, if on daily pay, 8*d.* an hour and 1*s.* an hour overtime.

Boys in training, £3 to £5 a month.

Shearers, 15*s.* per 100 sheep.

Shipwrights, 1*s.* an hour; 16*s.* 4*d.* a day for ship work.

Joiners, 1*s.* an hour; 16*s.* 4*d.* a day for ship work.

Blacksmiths, 1*s.* an hour; 10*s.* a day for ship work.

Stonemasons, 1*s.* an hour; 10*s.* a day for ship work.

Mariners, on coasting trade—£5 a month.

Domestic servants (a scarce commodity), 30*s.* to 40*s.* a month.

37. The prices of stock and produce are about as follows:—

Horses, £5 to £20; average £14.

Cattle, £1 to £5; average £2.

Sheep, 4*s.* to 7*s.*; average 5*s.*

Wool, 4*d.* to 6*d.*

38. The average prices of main articles of consumption are:—

Wheaten flour, per bag of 100 lbs., 18*s.*

Wheaten bread, per lb., 2½*d.*

Milk, fresh, per quart, 8*d.* to 1*s.* (the supply is limited).

Butter, per lb., 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Beef, per lb., 5*d.*

Mutton, per lb., 2*d.*

All other articles from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. above English prices.

39. The need of a good hotel in Stanley referred to in my previous reports remains, and indications are not wanting that, were suitable accommodation available, many residents of Buenos Aires or Montevideo would visit the Islands for purposes of relaxation.

W. HART BENNETT,

*Colonial Secretary.*

31st March, 1903.

## CHIEF STOCK INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1902.

Stanley, 3rd March, 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor my Report for 1902.

The number of sheep in the Islands returned in May, 1902, shows a large decrease as compared with March, 1901, the figures being respectively 713,934 against 762,357; the decrease is owing to the annual returns being later; the number of killed were not returned as on previous years, and the high price of tallow induced the farmers to boil down as many as possible.

The lambing in the year has been nowhere near the usual average, and will not exceed much above 55 per cent., which is owing entirely to the bad winter and spring, and will also prove detrimental to the season's wool clip. The most of the farmers are devoting their attention to selection and improving their flocks by imported blood.

The live stock imported during the year are as follows:—

6 Shropshires from England.  
3 Romney Marsh from England,  
12 Merino from New Zealand.

Total 21

Other stock imported were 99 horses from South America.

Exportation. Nil.

The proclamation still remains in force prohibiting cattle and sheep and alfalfa from South America on account of foot and mouth and anthrax diseases.

For the last three years scab has been fully eradicated. Lice were more prevalent this last year than previous; the farmers were using their utmost endeavours to stamp them out.

The grass seed experiment has been tried with better results, and a few of the more enterprising farmers have despatched large orders for this next year's sowing, and it remains to be proved which is the most beneficial—the autumn or spring sowing.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

*Chief Inspector of Stock.*

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

---

### EDUCATION REPORT, 1902.

In Stanley the Government Senior and Infant Schools and the Roman Catholic School were at work without a break all the year, with the exception of the Roman Catholic School, which closed for a short time through a gun accident which unfortunately incapacitated the schoolmaster for a time.

The annual examinations were not held during the year, as H.M.S. "Cambrian" did not arrive in time, the naval instructor having been requested to act as Examiner; but as his report really has to do with the work of the schools for the year it is included in this Report.

In the camps:—

The Falkland Islands Company's School in Darwin under Alex. Moir, M.A., was open all the year as usual.

The Falkland Islands Company have also a travelling schoolmaster at work. A second has been appointed for work in the camp.

The Government have three travelling schoolmasters at work. Two on the West Falkland Islands and one appointed during the year in the North Camps of East Falkland Islands. Though the period between the visits to each family is rather long, the children are making appreciable progress, at least in the three rules—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,

*Dean and Colonial Chaplain.*

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

March 9th, 1903.

---



Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 415.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1903.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 386.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*May, 1904.*

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No. 415.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1902, see No. 386.)

GOVERNOR GREY WILSON to MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House,

Stanley,

24th March, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the Blue Book for 1903 and the Colonial Secretary's report thereon.

2. The financial position disclosed is satisfactory—the year under review showing a large surplus and the extinction of the long standing floating debt.

3. The year was a good one for farmers as the winter was mild, the lambing excellent, and the price of wool well maintained.

4. An interesting agitation, with which I do not sympathize, 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.

5. The price at present paid by farmers for the upper beaks of geese, as evidence of their slaughter, is ten shillings per one hundred, and it is represented that from one to one hundred and fifty thousand (representing grass for 20,000 sheep) might, with advantage to the sheep farmers, be destroyed annually.

6. The Falkland Islands goose is excellent eating, being preferred by many to the domestic variety, and it is remarkable in these utilitarian days 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 termed locust-like scourge renders available.

7. In addition to the present destruction of birds vast quantities of eggs are broken.

8. Perhaps a ventilation of the subject may result in some relief to farmers without entailing deplorable waste.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY WILSON,

Governor.



## REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR 1903.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

## 1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1903, was £17,393, and the expenditure £14,346.

2. The following are the details, as compared with 1902:—

*Revenue.*

	1902.	1903.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	5,724	5,428
Port Dues, &c. ... ..	115	220
Licences, &c. ... ..	607	559
Fees, Fines, &c. ... ..	925	1,394
Post Office ... ..	1,211	1,134
Rents ... ..	4,752	4,954
Miscellaneous ... ..	333	1,080
Interest on Investments ... ..	2,403	2,624
Totals ... ..	16,070	17,393

*Expenditure.*

	1902.	1903.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	223	241
Governor ... ..	1,487	1,403
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,311	1,319
Customs ... ..	83	57
Audit ... ..	15	20
Port and Marine ... ..	224	140
Legal ... ..	303	269
Police ... ..	548	573
Prisons ... ..	204	291
Medical ... ..	623	561
Education ... ..	700	683
Ecclesiastical ... ..	472	466
Transport ... ..	320	212
Miscellaneous ... ..	873	991
Post Office ... ..	3,091	3,025
Colonial Engineer ... ..	377	727
Public Works ... ..	1,486	1,061
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	1,180	1,076
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,182	1,151
Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	87	80
Totals ... ..	14,789	14,346

3. The annual revenue and expenditure for the five years 1899-1903 were as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	13,219	15,510	15,476	16,070	17,393
Expenditure ...	13,479*	15,435	17,639	14,789	14,346
	— 260	+ 75	— 1,263	+ 1,281	+ 3,047

\* Erroneously returned in Report for 1899 at £13,314.

4. The revenue in 1903 was by far the highest yet raised, and exceeded the average annual receipts of the five years 1899-1903 by £1,860.

5. Customs duties, port and harbour dues, and internal revenue realised £6,207, or £230 less than in 1902. This gives an average taxation of £3 0s. 9d. per head, as against £3 3s. 1d. in the previous year. The export duty on wool, sheep skins, etc., produced £1,004, or £140 less than in 1902. The total amount raised from this duty since it was imposed in 1900 is £4,303.

6. Under the subhead "Miscellaneous Revenue" an item of £832 is included for the reconstruction of the dockyard jetty. This work was charged to a sum of £2,000 deposited in the Treasury and especially earmarked for harbour works.

It appears also on the expenditure side under Public Works Extraordinary and (beneath the line) as Land Sales.

7. The expenditure was less than that of 1902 by £443, but this does not include a sum of £263 for salaries, etc., which should properly have been drawn in 1903. It was £792 less than the annual average of the five years 1899-1903, or, taking account of the above sum of £263, it was less by £529.

8. The only apparent increase in the expenditure, as compared with 1902, requiring notice is "Colonial Engineer" £727, against £327. Previously labourers and artisans then employed on the Government House extension were, by direction of the Secretary of State, borne under Public Works Extraordinary. Last year, there being no vote for Government House, on which but little work was executed, they were charged to the vote for Colonial Engineer.

## 2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The assets on 31st December, 1903, were £81,481, and the liabilities £81,366, giving an excess of the former amounting to £115.

10. The financial position of the Colony for the last ten years is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	Assets, Surplus of.	Liabilities, Surplus of.
	£	£
1894	1,041	—
1895	392	—
1896	—	1,043
1897	—	1,761
1898	—	2,918
1899	—	3,143
1900	—	3,415*
1901	—	4,226
1902	—	2,752
1903	115	—

\* Stores in hand ceased to be treated as an asset.

### 3. INVESTED FUNDS.

11. The invested funds during the five years 1899-1903 were (face value):—

Fund.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	23,046	24,283	26,407	27,856	28,149
Savings Bank ...	43,401	44,401	46,744	48,386	50,501
Intestate Estates	582	597	560	575	591
Notes ...	333	333	1,600	2,678	2,705
Totals ...	67,362	69,614	75,311	79,495	82,946

### 4. CURRENCY.

12. £5,000 worth of notes of various denominations was in circulation. There is a cash reserve in the Treasury of £2,500, being 50 per cent. of the value.

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

### 1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

13. The value of the imports was £66,416, and of exports £115,915, as compared with £63,851 and £90,838 respectively in 1902.

14. The following are the details of the imports:—

	1902.	1903.
	£	£
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK, AND NARCOTICS:—		
Aerated waters ...	298	268
Drugs, &c. ...	1,463	1,017
Fodder, corn, hay, &c. ...	1,926	3,051
Fruit and vegetables... ..	1,038	901
Groceries, &c. ...	15,090	12,202
Live stock ...	932	2,892
Malt liquor ...	2,492	3,111
Spirits ...	4,152	4,389
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ...	3,201	2,212
Wine ...	740	524
Totals ...	31,332	30,567
2. RAW MATERIALS:—		
(a) Textile ...	—	—
(b) Metals and minerals—		
Coal ...	4,409	8,971
Other ...	288	24
(c) Other ...	—	—
Totals ...	4,697	8,995
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—		
(a) Textile—		
Ship chandlery* ...	2,380	3,258
Haberdashery... ..	4,577	5,167
Wearing apparel, &c. ...	7,144	7,257
Totals ...	14,101	15,682†
(b) Metals and minerals—		
Hardware, &c....	5,167	4,834

\* Includes bagging and fencing imported for country districts.

† Also 22,360 pelagic sealskins imported for export.



*Imports—continued.*

	1902.	1903.
	£	£
(c) <i>Other—</i>		
Furniture ... ..	1,700	2,095
Glass and earthenware ... ..	436	513
Timber and building material ... ..	6,418	3,730
Totals ... ..	8,554	6,338
Totals of Manufactured articles ... ..	27,822	26,854
4. COIN AND BULLION ... ..	—	—
Grand Totals ... ..	63,851	66,416

15. The quantities and value of the staple products of the Colony exported in 1903 were as follows, as compared with 1902:—

*Exports.*

	1902.		1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,360,260	72,761	4,023,807	103,597
Tallow ... ..	679,728	6,372	428,076	4,000
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ... ..	106,014	10,604	74,502	7,450
Live stock ... ..	—	—	—	—
Hides ... ..	1,182	1,005	656	558
Sealskins ... ..	93	186	155 <sup>o</sup>	310
Totals ... ..	—	90,838	—	115,915

<sup>o</sup> And 22,360 pelagic skins were imported for export.

16. The totals of imports and exports for the five years 1899-1903 are as follows:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	73,978	66,948	74,765	63,851	66,416
Exports ... ..	132,203	111,539	110,294	90,838 <sup>o</sup>	115,915
Totals ... ..	213,181	178,487	185,059	164,689	182,331

<sup>o</sup> Includes £2,000 specie.

## 2. DIRECTION OF TRADE.

17. The United Kingdom sent 89 per cent. of the imports, and received all the exports. The balance was distributed between Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and New Zealand.

## 3. PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

18. There was no scab.

The estimated number of sheep on the farms returned in May, 1903, was 681,209, against 713,934 in May, 1902, due to the bad winter of 1902. The wool clip was not good, but the price rose.

The Stock Inspector's Report for the year is annexed.

## 4. SHIPPING.

19. The following are the shipping statistics:—

### Shipping Statistics.

	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.		Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
America ..	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	1	—	1,856	—	— <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	— <sup>70</sup>
Argentina...	—	30°	—	—	—	70	—	31°	—	—	—	108,984
British ...	—	—	9	20	96,365	110,950	30*	—	11	18	96,496	124
Chilian ...	—	—	2	—	248	248	—	—	3	1	372	376
Danish ...	—	—	—	1	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	—
French ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,576	—
German ...	—	—	—	2	—	3,647	—	—	—	1	—	1,940
Norwegian ..	—	—	3	—	3,515	—	2	—	4	—	4,074	—
Totals ...	32	32	14	26	100,128	117,147	32	32	19	21	102,518	112,494

\* All Pacific Steam Navigation Company's.

20. The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the five years 1899-1903:—

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1899	28	29	57	77,262	27	24	51	67,700
1900	31	17	48	76,404	31	22	53	87,900
1901	33	11	44	97,878	32	9	41	96,011
1902	32	14	46	100,128	32	19	51	102,518
1903	32	26	58	117,147	32	21	53	112,494

21. The following were the shipping casualties during the year:—

Five vessels put into Stanley in distress: two British, two German, and one American. One British ship was severely damaged off Cape Horn, having lost her entire mainmast and gear. New material was sent for from Liverpool, and the ship refitted here. The two German ships had the usual damage to bulwarks and iron work aloft, all of which was thoroughly overhauled and repaired here. The American ship had lost her fore and main top-gallant masts, and the lower-mast damaged. Owing to the rigging plan of the ship being defective the Master decided to execute temporary repairs only, being of opinion that the owners would decide to alter the rigging plan altogether. Temporary repairs were consequently carried out. During her stay in port the coal showed signs of heating, but not very seriously. Another American ship, however, belonging to the same owners and carrying a cargo of exactly similar coal took fire off Staten Island, ran for the West Falklands, and had to be abandoned in the Falkland Sound, where she remains burnt out. The crew landed in their own boats at Fox Bay and were brought to Stanley.

22. The mails are carried by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company by means of a four-weekly service between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

23. The Scottish Antarctic exploring vessel "Scotia," whose main mission is deep-sea research, made some stay in Stanley harbour.

24. Some nine or ten British Columbian sealing schooners put in for the purpose of exporting their catch. Over 22,000 skins, alleged to have been obtained by pelagic fishing, were so exported. The Governor in Council has now the power to impose a duty, not exceeding ten shillings a skin, on every seal skin imported into the Colony for transshipment or exportation, but the Ordinance has not yet been enforced.



## III.—LEGISLATION.

25. Nine Ordinances were passed during the year.

26. By No. 2 a simple procedure is provided for persons wishing to obtain Letters Patent for inventions, or Certificates of Registration of Designs, or Trade Marks in this Colony. But only Letters Patent or Registration already granted in the United Kingdom are recognised.

No. 4—Seals—is referred to in paragraph 24.

The Customs Ordinance was revised—(No. 6).

By No. 7 a licence is required for wireless telegraphy.

An important measure relating to land became Law No. 9. By this enactment no less than fifteen Ordinances dealing with this subject were swept away, and we have now a comprehensive Ordinance under which the position of the leaseholders is clearly defined. Many of the older Ordinances contained intricate and contradictory clauses, which have now been simplified and reconciled.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

27. The Government Senior and Infant Schools and the Roman Catholic School at Stanley were open all the year, and the attendance was well kept up.

The Falkland Islands Company continued to maintain a schoolmaster at Darwin, also an itinerant teacher.

There are two itinerant teachers on the West Falkland, and one on the Northern part of the East Falkland. It is in contemplation to appoint more, as the benefits of this form of education to the scattered inhabitants of the out-districts are undoubted.

## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

## SAVINGS BANK.

28. On 30th September, 1903,—the end of the bank year—the capital was £47,411, as against £50,343 in 1902 and £24,940 in 1892. There were 375 depositors, giving an average of £126 14s. for each account, or about £22 7s. 8d. per head of the population.

The income earned by the bank was £1,615 and the expenditure £1,238, leaving a profit of £377.

The bank is well managed by the Colonial Treasurer as part of his official duties.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

29. The following table summarises the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Number of offences reported to the Police.	38	61	34	50	94
Number of Summary Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	11	5	5	8	4
2. " " " property	3	4	3	6	4
3. For other offences ...	24	47	22	24	80
Number of Supreme Court Convictions—					
1. For offences against the person...	1	1	1	—	2
2. " " " property	—	—	—	—	2
3. For other offences ...	1	1	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Courts ...	4	3	3	12	2
2. In Supreme Court ...	—	—	—	—	—

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## 1. POPULATION.

30. 68 births were registered and 31 deaths, five of which were due to drowning.

The population in 1891 was 1,789, in 1901—2,043, and on 31st December, 1903 (estimated)—2,044.

The birth rate was 32·28 per 1,000 and the death rate 14·93, or leaving out of account the five deaths from drowning, 12·56.

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH.

31. Was satisfactory. The trained nurse referred to in previous reports resigned her appointment towards the close of the year.

## 3. CLIMATE.

32. It is regretted that no statistics are available, the records taken at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse having been sent to the Board of Trade without copies having been taken. The lighthouse has now, by the courtesy of the Meteorological Department and of Dr. Bruce, of the Scottish exploring vessel "Scotia," been supplied with reliable instruments.

## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICES.

33. The revenue was £1,134, as against £1,211 in 1902. The expenditure was £3,025 (including £2,500 mail subsidy), as against £3,091 in 1902.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Montevideo, and can now also be sent by post via Punta Arenas, Chile.

The telephone between Stanley and the Lighthouse—seven miles—was not in working order during part of the year, but has since been repaired.

The current stamp issues are:—rose 5s., blue 2s. 6d., brown 1s., salmon 9d., yellow 6d., grey 4d., blue 2½d. violet 2d., claret 1d., green ½d. Stamps of the new Reign are not yet on issue.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

34. The value of the money orders issued during the last three years is:—

Year.	On United Kingdom	On Other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1901 ... ..	9,870	697	10,567
1902 ... ..	9,659	1,472	11,131
1903 ... ..	8,943	250	9,193

35. The total number of postal packets dealt with during the last five years is:—

Year.	Number.
1899 ... ..	76,205
1900 ... ..	69,268
1901 ... ..	70,286
1902 ... ..	80,058
1903 ... ..	87,069

36. The following are the detailed postal statistics for the year:—

## POSTAL STATISTICS.

	Posted to			Delivered from			Internal.	Total.
	U.K.	Other places.	Total.	U.K.	Other places.	Total.		
Letters and Postcards }	14,217	8,397	22,668	18,200	6,403	24,603	—	47,271
Newspapers, Books, &c. }	1,442	950	2,392	32,734	987	33,721	—	36,113
Parcels ...	309	—	309	3,376	—	3,376	—	3,685
Totals ...	15,968	9,347	25,369	54,310	7,390	61,700	—	87,069



## IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

37. The Islands were visited during the year by His Majesty's ships "Cambrian," "Basilisk," "Nymphe," "Beagle," and "Dwarf." The base of the newly-named "South Atlantic Squadron" is now Freetown, Sierra Leone.

The Chilian training ship "General Barguedano" put in for a short time.

38. The Admiralty Civil Engineer left for England in April. Work at the Naval Coaling Depôt was continued, and is not yet completed.

39. The Volunteer Rifle Corps numbered 3 officers and 97 men, and the Capitation Grant earned was £100, representing 50 efficient. Considering that a number of members left the Colony during the year and that a very large number are resident in the camp and seldom able to come to Stanley, the percentage is high.

The shooting was maintained at a very high average of efficiency, and, whereas on 30th June, 1903—the end of the Volunteer year—there were eight marksmen, there are now sixteen.

For the first time regular gun drill with the 7-prs. was carried out and very good practice made.

The Volunteers now use the old naval range, which has been handed over to them, the Admiralty having constructed a new range to the north of the harbour.

The drill instructor—Sergt.-Major Watt—has again done excellent work, and it is mainly to his influence and exertions that the satisfactory condition of the Corps is due.

## X.—GENERAL.

40. Prices of produce and wages remain as last year.

41. I have mentioned in previous reports the need of a good hotel in Stanley. It is certain that it would be largely patronised by residents in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

W. HART BENNETT,

Colonial Secretary.

15th March, 1904.

## REPORT BY CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Stanley,

18th February, 1904.

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, as compared with May, 1902, is due entirely to the bad winter previously, the numbers being 681,209 and 713,934 respectively.

3. The lambing in the year was most 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 earmarking.

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.	Number.	Description.
New Zealand ... ..	297	Romney Marsh Rams.
" " ... ..	75	Border Leicester Rams.
" " ... ..	30	Lincoln Rams.
" " ... ..	54	Merino "
" " ... ..	59	Romney 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 exterminating them: only a few cases have been seen this year.

11. In my last year's report I remarked that the grass seed experiment proved most successful. The experiment was made at Darwin, Lively Island, Fitzroy, 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, &c.,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
397	Gold Coast ... ..	1902
398	Barbados ... ..	1902-1903
399	Fiji ... ..	1902
400	Lagos ... ..	1902
401	British Solomon Islands ... ..	1902-1903
402	Cocos-Keeling Islands ... ..	1903
403	St. Vincent ... ..	1902-1903
404	Grenada ... ..	1903
405	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1902
406	Straits Settlements ... ..	1902
407	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	1902-1903
408	Basutoland ... ..	1902
409	Northern Nigeria ... ..	1902-1903
410	Malta ... ..	1902
411	St. Lucia ... ..	1902
412	Mauritius ... ..	1902-1903
413	British Guiana ... ..	1902
414	Jamaica ... ..	1902
	Bahamas (Printed separately as [Cd. 1935]) ... ..	1902

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada ... ..	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... ..	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong ... ..	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei ... ..	General Report.
21	Dominica ... ..	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles ... ..	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica ... ..	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada ... ..	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Mineral and Vegetable Products.



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No. 449.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1904.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 415.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*June, 1905.*

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No. 449.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1903, see No. 415.)

GOVERNOR ALLARDYCE to MR. LYTTTELTON.

Government House,  
Stanley,

21st April, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the Blue Book for 1904, along with the Colonial Secretary's report thereon.

2. Although the financial position of the Colony is quite sound, the revenue for 1904 is 10 per cent. lower than that obtained during 1903, and the local conditions and immediate outlook are such as to lead one to suppose that last year's figure will not be exceeded in 1905.

3. The Colony's extreme isolation with a mail steamer from the United Kingdom only once every four weeks stands out in marked contrast to the facilities enjoyed in this respect by the people of the neighbouring South American Republics, and more especially Punta Arenas (Chile), in the Straits of Magellan, which is still more remotely situated from Europe. The colonist in the Falklands is thereby placed at a considerable disadvantage.

4. The Colony cannot, however, afford to pay a larger sum than at present for the homeward and outward mail (an alternate steamer once a fortnight), the amount at present contributed being about one-sixth of the total revenue, which is an abnormally high percentage to devote to this service.

5. The question of the establishment of telephonic communication between Stanley and Darwin, situated at the head of Choiseul Sound, is receiving the attention of Government, and I hope to be in a position shortly to submit my proposals for your consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,  
Governor.

# REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS BLUE BOOK FOR 1904.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### 1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1904, was £15,689, and the expenditure £14,249.

2. The following are the details, as compared with 1903:—

#### Revenue.

	1903.	1904.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	5,428	4,097
Port dues, &c....	220	157
Licences, &c. ...	559	554
Fees, fines, &c. ...	1,394	803
Post Office ... ..	1,134	1,110
Rents ... ..	4,954	5,943
Miscellaneous ...	1,080	188
Interest on investments ... ..	2,624	2,837
Totals ... ..	17,393	15,689

#### Expenditure.

	1903.	1904.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	241	434
Governor ... ..	1,403	1,473
Colonial Secretary ... ..	1,319	880
Treasurer ... ..	—	522
Customs ... ..	57	—
Audit ... ..	20	33
Port and Marine ... ..	140	92
Legal ... ..	269	272
Police ... ..	573	622
Prisons ... ..	291	149
Medical ... ..	561	718
Education ... ..	683	772
Ecclesiastical ... ..	466	428
Transport ... ..	212	197
Miscellaneous... ..	991	1,161
Post Office ... ..	3,025	2,554
Colonial Engineer ... ..	727	843
Public Works... ..	1,061	1,390
Public Works Extraordinary ... ..	1,076	356
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,151	1,149
Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	80	204
Totals ... ..	14,346	14,249

3. The annual revenue and expenditure for the five years 1900-1904 were as follows:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	15,510	15,476	16,070	17,393	15,689
Expenditure ... ..	15,435	17,639	14,789	14,346	14,249
	+ 75	— 1,263	+ 1,281	+ 3,047	+ 1,440

4. The fall in revenue was due mainly to decreased importations of dutiable goods, the merchants trading on their old stocks. The increase under the head of rents was due to an abnormal receipt of £1,000, bid at public auction for the lease of a farm known as Bluff Cove, which had become void on account of failure to pay rent. The total revenue was £338 less than the average annual revenue of the five years 1900-4.

5. The expenditure was £97 less than in 1903, and £1,042 less than the average annual expenditure of the five years 1900-4. It calls for no further remark.

6. The financial condition of the Colony is sound, but the abolition of the South Atlantic Squadron, the closing of the Naval Works, and the probable cessation of the visits of the Canadian sealing schooners must inevitably reduce the revenue of future years.

### 2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

7. The assets on 31st December, 1904, were £85,326, and the liabilities £56,551, giving an excess of the former of £28,775.

8. The financial position of the Colony for the last ten years is set forth in the following table:—

Year.	Assets (Surplus of).	Liabilities. (Surplus of).
	£	£
1895 ... ..	392	—
1896 ... ..	—	1,043
1897 ... ..	—	1,761
1898 ... ..	—	2,918
1899 ... ..	—	3,143
1900 ... ..	—	3,415*
1901 ... ..	—	4,236
1902 ... ..	—	2,752
1903 ... ..	115	—
1904 ... ..	—	28,776†

\* Stores ceased to be treated as an asset.

† This includes the Land Sales Fund (£27,528), not hitherto treated as an asset, but now so treated in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State.



## 3. INVESTED FUNDS.

9. The invested funds during the five years 1900-1904 were as follows (face value):—

Fund.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	24,283	26,487	27,856	28,149	27,527
Savings Bank ...	44,401	46,744	46,386	50,501	50,045
Intestate Estates ...	597	560	575	591	980
Notes... ..	333	1,600	2,678	2,705	3,179
Surplus Fund ...	—	—	—	—	2,500
Totals ...	69,614	75,311	79,495	82,946	81,051

## 4. CURRENCY.

10. There are now £6,000 worth of currency notes in circulation—£5, £1, and 5s. There is a gold cash reserve in the Treasury of £3,000, being 50 per cent. of the value. The remaining £3,000 of the Guarantee Fund is invested in various Colonial Government securities.

A new 5s. note—coloured brown—was issued, in place of the green note, as being more easily distinguishable from other values.

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

## 1. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

11. The value of the imports was £49,501, and of exports £126,935, as compared with £66,416 and £115,915 respectively in 1903.

12. The following are the details of the imports:—

	1903.	1904.
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—	£	£
Aerated waters ...	268	241
Drugs, &c. ...	1,017	980
Fodder, corn, hay ...	3,051	2,241
Fruit and vegetables ...	901	1,163
Groceries, &c. ...	12,202	12,229
Live stock ...	2,892	200
Malt liquor ...	3,111	1,352
Spirits ...	4,389	1,582
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ...	2,212	721
Wine ...	524	462
Totals ...	30,567	21,171

## Imports—continued.

	1903.	1904.
2. RAW MATERIALS—	£	£
(a.) Textile ...	—	—
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ...	8,971	1,063
Other ...	24	960
(c.) Other—		
Timber ...	—	1,548
Total ...	8,995	3,571
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—		
(a.) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery† ...	3,258	3,793
Haberdashery ...	5,167	13,426
Wearing apparel, &c. ...	7,257	13,426
Totals... ..	15,882	10,645
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ...	4,834	5,039
(c.) Other—		
Furniture ...	2,095	1,480
Glass and earthenware... ..	513	288
Timber and building material... ..	3,730	11,246
Totals... ..	6,338	3,014
Total of manufactured articles ...	26,854	18,698
4. COIN AND BULLION ...	—	1,335
5. PARCEL POST ...	—	4,726
Grand Totals... ..	66,416	49,501

\* Included under 3 (c).

† Includes bagging and fencing imported for country districts.

‡ Plus the greater part of the £4,726 returned under Parcel Post.

§ And £1,548 timber.

|| The Parcel Post receipts in 1903 were classified under the various headings. It has not been found possible without much labour to do this for 1904.

13. The quantities and values of the staple products of the Colony exported in 1904 were as follows, compared with 1903:—

*Exports.*

	1903.		1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ...	4,023,807	103,597	4,259,420	115,359
Tallow ...	428,076	4,000	44,800	520
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ...	74,502	7,450	74,958	9,369
Live stock ...	—	—	—	—
Hides ...	656	558	263	291
Seal skins ...	† 155	310	‡ 103	151
Totals ...	—	115,915	—	125,690

° A large quantity of tallow remained unexported at the end of the year.

† And 22,360 pelagic seal skins imported for export.

‡ And over 17,000 pelagic seal skins imported for export.

14. The totals of imports and exports for the five years 1900-1904 were as follows:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports...	66,948	74,765	63,851	66,416	† 49,501
Exports...	111,539	110,294	* 90,838	115,915	126,935
Totals ...	178,487	185,059	164,689	182,331	176,436

\* Includes £2,000 specie.

† Do. £1,335 do.

2. DIRECTION OF TRADE.

15. The United Kingdom sent 88 per cent. of the imports; foreign countries, chiefly Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, the remainder.

The exports all went to the United Kingdom.

3. PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

16. There was no scab.

The estimated number of sheep on the farms returned in May, 1904, was 702,444, as against 681,209 in 1903.

The Stock Inspector's report for the year is annexed.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

The price of wool was higher than for some years: generally speaking, it was 20 per cent. higher in 1904 than in 1903.

4. SHIPPING.

17. The following are the shipping statistics:—

	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.		Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
American ..	—	—	1	—	1,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina ..	1	—	—	—	70	—	1	—	—	—	70	—
British ...	*31	30	20	16	110,950	118,294	*31	36	18	15	109,984	116,134
Chilian ..	—	1	2	5	218	597	—	1	1	5	124	597
Danish ..	—	—	1	1	376	384	—	—	1	1	376	384
German ..	—	—	2	—	3,617	—	—	—	1	—	1,940	—
Norwegian ..	—	—	—	1	—	376	—	—	1	—	—	376
Totals ..	32	37	26	23	117,147	119,651	32	37	21	22	112,404	117,491

\* All Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

18. The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the five years 1900-1904:—

Years.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1900 ...	31	17	48	76,404	31	22	53	87,900
1901 ...	33	11	44	97,878	32	9	41	96,011
1902 ...	32	14	46	100,128	32	19	51	102,518
1903 ...	32	26	58	117,147	32	21	53	112,494
1904 ...	37	23	60	119,651	37	22	59	117,491

19. Several British Columbian sealing schooners put in for the purpose of exporting their catch. Over 17,000 skins alleged to be pelagic were so exported. There is now power to impose, in certain circumstances, a duty of 10s. a skin on skins imported for the purpose of transshipment or exportation, and, should this power be enforced, it is certain that these schooners will visit the Colony no more.

20. The following were the shipping casualties during the year:—



The German "Emilie," 80 days out from Antwerp for Los Angeles, put in on December 12th, 1903, with considerable damage to iron work aloft and rigging, and the deck leaky. Repairs were executed here, and the ship left for destination on February 16th.

The crew of the American ship "Clarence S. Bement," bound with coal to San Francisco, which was burnt at sea, were landed on the West Falkland and brought to Stanley in January. The captain tried to make Fox Bay with the ship, but could not do so, and anchored her off the entrance to Port Edgar. She continued to burn at her anchorage, and afterwards sank there.

The British four-masted barque "Sofala," bound from Barry to Esquimalt with a cargo of steam coal and coke for the Admiralty, put back to this port on September 24th with serious damage to her bulwarks and loss of sails off Cape Horn. Over 150 feet of bulwark had to be repaired or renewed; her cargo had also shifted. Repairs were completed before the end of the year, but the Admiralty ordered the cargo to be discharged into the Naval Depot at Port Stanley.

The Danish barque "Emilie," bound from Gilbert Islands to the Azores with cargo of copra, put in here on October 24th, the captain and second officer having died at sea from beri-beri. Her rudder was repaired, sails renewed, and, after shipping fresh hands, proceeded on her voyage on December 1st.

The local schooner "Fair Rosamond," belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, was totally wrecked off Lively Island on April 22nd. No lives were lost. She has been replaced by the "Lafonia," formerly a Mersey pilot boat.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

21. Ten Ordinances were passed.

By No. 3—Licensing Amendment—further penalties are provided in connection with the supply of liquor to prohibited persons.

A new Trespass and Pound Ordinance—No. 5—was placed on the Statute Book.

No. 6 is an Ordinance to simplify conveyancing and titles to land, under which *inter alia* provision is made as to the registration of deeds previously unregistered.

Under the Seal Fishery Ordinance—No. 8—power is given to arrest a vessel suspected of seal poaching.

### IV.—EDUCATION.

22. The Government Senior and Infant Schools and the Roman Catholic School in Stanley were open all the year.

The Government appointed two more itinerary teachers, one for the West Falklands and one for the North Camps of the East Falklands, making in all three for the former and two for the latter.

The Falkland Islands Company maintain a master at Darwin and two itinerant teachers for Lafonia (the Southern portion of the East Falklands).

The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Schools gives details as to school attendance:—

#### EDUCATION REPORT, 1904.

Below is appended the number of children being educated in the Colony. In Stanley several children drift between the Government and Roman Catholic Schools; hence the number returned for Stanley should be reduced by some 12 or 15 children.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government Schools—			
Senior ... ..	35	27	62
Infant ... ..	38	32	70
Roman Catholic ... ..	41	39	80
Private School ... ..	9	3	12
Government Camp ... ..	69	50	119
Darwin ... ..	10	9	19
" Camps ... ..	17	22	39
Privately taught ... ..	2	7	9
	221	189	410



## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

## SAVINGS BANK.

23. On 30th September, 1904,—the end of the Bank year—the capital was £49,634 as against £47,411 in 1903 and £30,073 in 1893. There were 356 depositors, giving an average of £139 8s. 5d. for each account, or about £24 16s. 2d. per head of population.

The income earned by the bank was £1,633 0s. 5d., and the expenditure £1,119 14s. 4d., leaving a profit of £513 6s. 1d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

24. The following table summarizes the criminal statistics for five years:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of offences reported to police	61	34	50	94	83
Number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	5	5	8	4	5
2. " " " property	4	3	6	4	1
3. For other offences ...	47	22	24	80	57
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	1	1	—	2	—
2. " " " property	—	—	—	2	—
3. For other offences ...	1	—	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior court ...	3	3	12	2	16
2. Supreme court ...	—	—	—	—	1

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## 1. POPULATION.

25. 65 births were registered, and 22 deaths. The population in 1891 was 1,789; in 1901, 2,043; and on 31st December, 1904, 2,009 (estimated).

The birth rate was 32·35 per 1,000, and the death rate 10·95

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH.

26. Was generally satisfactory.

## 3. CLIMATE.

27. The following data are taken from the records kept at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse.

Month.	Max. Thermometer.			Min. Thermometer.			Barometer.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
1904.								
January..	50	45	51	54	43	49	29·964	28·292
February..	71*	46	57	55	36†	49	30·058	28·640
March ..	60	45	53	51	39	48	29·886	28·872
April ..	57	41	48	48	36	44	30·168	29·078
May ..	51	34	40	48	32†	37	30·240	28·870
June ..	48	34	42	45	29†	39	30·158	28·890
July ..	43	32	38	38	24	34	30·144	28·592
August ..	47	37	42	40	32	37	30·160	28·820
September.	53	38	44	42	34	38	30·204	28·686
October ..	58	39	40	47	31	38	30·280	28·866
November.	762	42	62	45	36	42	30·148	28·824
December.	60	43	52	40	37	42	30·034	29·148

\* Very rare.  
† Very cold.  
‡ Hard, dry, cold weather—ice and snow.  
§ A good deal of fog and drizzling rain.  
|| A good deal of fog, rain, and mist.  
¶ A dry, windy month.  
\*\* Changeable—cold and showery—passing showers and hail and sleet on 11th and 27th although summer.

The original detailed returns are sent to the Board of Trade.

28. The rainfall at Stanley has been measured since August, and was as follows (Lat., 51° 41' S.; Long., 57° 15' W.):—

Month, 1904.			Amount.	Maximum.	Rainy Days.
August	...	...	2·035	·680 on 15th.	20
September	...	...	2·440	·510 " 24th.	23
October	...	...	2·810	·780 " 2nd.	19
November	...	...	1·605	·350 " 3rd.	18
December	...	...	2·820	·360 " 3rd.	22

## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

29. The revenue was £1,110, as against £1,134 in 1903. The expenditure was £2,554 (including £1,875 mail subsidy), as against £3,025, in 1903, but the balance of the mail subsidy—£625—was not paid during the year.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Monte Video and Punta Arenas.

The telephone between Stanley and the lighthouse was in working order during the year.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.



30. The value of the money orders issued during the last three years is:—

Year.	On United Kingdom.	On Other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902 ... ..	9,659	1,472	11,131
1903 ... ..	8,943	250	9,193
1904 ... ..	8,540	228	8,768

31. The total number of postal packets dealt with during the last five years was:—

	Number.
1900 ... ..	69,268
1901 ... ..	70,286
1902 ... ..	80,058
1903 ... ..	87,169
1904 ... ..	82,828

32. The following are the detailed postal statistics for the year:—

	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and Post Cards.	16,446	5,293	21,739	16,613	7,177	23,790	45,529
Newspapers, books, &c.	30,390	398	30,788	2,162	1,021	3,183	33,971
Parcels ...	2,969	1	2,970	358	—	358	3,328
Totals ...	49,805	5,692	55,497	19,133	8,198	27,331	82,828
1903... ..	54,310	7,390	61,700	15,968	9,347	25,369	87,069

33. The mails are carried by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company by means of a four-weekly service between Valparaiso and Liverpool.

The mails between Stanley and other parts of the Colony are carried by horse, and local schooners.

More frequent insular communication is much needed. The mails between Fox Bay, the chief port on the West Falklands, and Stanley, are carried by one or other of the small fleet of three coasting schooners owned by the Falkland Islands Company, every four weeks, but, apart from the delay attendant upon wind and weather, it takes, as a rule, at least two months to get an answer from any place in the West Falklands outside Fox Bay.

34. The connection of the various camps or stations by telephone, as is done in Patagonia, would be of immense advantage to the community, and save much wear and tear of horses and men.

#### IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

35. His Majesty's ship "Beagle" and His Majesty's ship "Dwarf" were here for a short time in January, 1904, and the former again for a few days in March. The Colony is not likely to receive regular visits from His Majesty's ships during the summer months as heretofore, the South Atlantic Squadron having been abolished. The Italian cruiser "Umbria" called at the port for a day or two at the end of December, on her way to Tierra del Fuego.

36. Work at the Naval Coaling Depot was stopped.

37. The Volunteer Force numbered 4 officers and 87 men, and the capitation grant earned was £100, representing 50 efficient. Nearly all the non-efficient live in the country districts, and are unable to attend drills. The musketry returns continue to be satisfactory, and good practice has been made with the 2.5 R.M.L. guns. Two field days were organized with the view of repelling a supposed hostile attack on Stanley. This was a new departure, and the idea was taken up with interest by the Volunteers and ably worked out by the instructor—Sergeant-Major Watt.

#### X.—GENERAL.

38. Governor Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. (now Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.), left the Colony on 21st June, on promotion to the Government of the Bahamas. Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., lately Colonial Secretary of Fiji, assumed the Government of the Colony on 1st September, 1904.

39. The Scottish exploring vessel "Scotia" (Dr. Bruce) returned from Buenos Aires on 31st January, 1904, and left on 9th February for the South Orkneys. She was to leave

Mr. Mossman, her meteorologist, at the winter quarters, together with an Argentine meteorologist, for another year, until relieved by an Argentine cruiser. Great interest has been evinced by Argentina in Antarctic exploration: it will be remembered that it was an Argentine cruiser which in 1903 saved the staff and men of the Swedish exploring vessel "Antarctic" (Professor Nordenskjöld), which was abandoned and lost in the ice.

40. The British Antarctic exploring vessels "Discovery" (Captain Scott, R.N.), "Terra Nova" (Captain Robertson), and "Morning" (Captain Colbeck, R.N.R.) put in at Port Stanley in June and July on their way from New Zealand to England.

W. HART BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary.

7th April, 1905.

## STOCK INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Stanley,  
Falkland Islands,

18th February, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith my report for 1904.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep in the islands returned in May, 1904, amounts to 702,444, consisting of 349,680 males and 352,764 females, showing an increase of 21,235 as compared with 1903.

The increase is due to the good lambing during the preceding year and the exceptionally good weather throughout the year. There is a marked improvement in many of the flocks.

*Wool.*—The wool clip in most flocks was about half a pound better than last year, and the prices realized in England were much better than had been experienced for some years.

*Lambing.*—The lambing in the year has been most satisfactory, the average being about 73 per cent. A higher percentage would have been obtained, but the severe weather in the spring produced a heavy death rate.

The only live stock imported during the year were ten horses from Patagonia.

Other stock in the Colony are—

Horses, 3,200	} Approximate.
Cattle, 4,000	
Pigs, 100	

No amendments have been made in the Scab Ordinance.

There were still a few cases of lice existing last winter among some of the smaller flocks on the East. I have not seen any this shearing.

The results from the grass seed experiment are fairly satisfactory in places where it has been sown to any extent.

I have, &c.,

J. ROBERTSON,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary.



# COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
425	Ceylon ... ..	1903
426	Gold Coast ... ..	"
427	Lagos ... ..	"
428	Bahamas ... ..	1903-1904
429	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ... ..	1903
430	Mauritius ... ..	"
431	Seychelles ... ..	"
432	Bartados ... ..	1903-1904
433	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1903
434	Fiji ... ..	"
435	Straits Settlements ... ..	"
436	Grenada ... ..	"
437	Northern Nigeria ... ..	"
438	Jamaica ... ..	1903-1904
439	Malta ... ..	"
440	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	1902-1903 & 1903-1904
441	British Guiana ... ..	1903-1904
442	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
443	St. Lucia... ..	1903
444	Basutoland ... ..	1903-1904
445	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
446	St. Vincent ... ..	"
447	Bermuda... ..	1904
448	St. Helena ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei ... ..	General Report.
21	Dominica ... ..	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles ... ..	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica ... ..	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada ... ..	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong ... ..	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Mineral and Vegetable Products
27	Miscellaneous Colonies... ..	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon ... ..	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island ... ..	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 490.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1905.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No. 449.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*August, 1906.*



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No. 490.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1904, see No. 449.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Stanley,

18th May, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the enclosed report on the Blue Book of this Colony for 1905 by the Hon. H. E. W. Grant, Colonial Secretary, as also two copies of the Blue Book.

2. The report shows that notwithstanding the fact that the revenue, £15,228, was the lowest obtained since 1899, the expenditure was curtailed so as to leave a credit balance on the year's operations of £403. I am glad to think that there are indications which point to a slight increase in revenue in 1906.

3. With reference to the Dependency of South Georgia I may explain that the negotiations referred to in the report have resulted in the issue of two leases to the Argentine Fishery Company, Limited, and the South Georgia Exploration Company, Limited, respectively, of portions of that Island. The establishment of whaling depôts there means a start in the development of the most southern portion of His Majesty's Dominions.

4. The whaling industry, for which the South Atlantic used to be noted, has not restricted itself to the immediate vicinity of South Georgia, for during last December, January, and March one hundred and twenty-five whales, mostly of the Sei variety, as also a few Sperm whales, were caught within and close to the territorial waters of the Colony, thus demonstrating that the industry is one which might advantageously be developed.

5. It would seem that there is likewise a profitable field for the investment of capital in the compressing of peat and the

production of patent fuel. The Government possesses very large reserves of peat, samples from which were transmitted to Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, in 1905 for analysis. His report showed that their calorific qualities were satisfactory, and that they compared favourably with peat deposits in other countries, where peat briquetting and patent fuel are established industries.

6. In this Colony there is a ready made local market for such fuel if produced at a moderate figure, as all the domestic firing in Stanley is peat, prepared in the old-fashioned way of cutting out sods and allowing them to dry by exposure to the elements, a process which entails an enormous amount of labour with inadequate results. As in the Falkland Islands, so on the coast of Patagonia, there is no timber, consequently there is a demand in all the townships and settlements for some comparatively cheap commodity vice imported coal which is very expensive.

7. As to whether sufficient facilities offer, in view of the fact that extensive areas of peat are easily accessible, and that large quantities of tallow are produced locally (the export in 1905 was nearly 5,000,000 lbs.), to make the establishment of a soap factory remunerative, is one which only those engaged in the soap industry can satisfactorily determine.

8. You will observe that a larger number of vessels than has been the case for some years past have put in here for repairs. This is due in part to a more than ordinarily tempestuous season off the Horn, and that the Falkland Islands Company have now a well-found steam tug in Stanley in addition to all the requisites for effecting rapid repairs.

I have, &c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,

Governor.

## REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

### I.—FINANCIAL.

#### (A.) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1905, exclusive of receipts in respect of land sales and under the Live Stock Ordinance, was £15,229, and the expenditure £14,825, exclusive of payments under the Live Stock Ordinance.

The following are the details, as compared with 1904:—

<i>Revenue.</i>		
Head of Revenue.	1904.	1905.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	4,097	4,761
Port dues, &c....	157	138
Licences, &c. ...	554	534
Fees, fines, &c. ...	803	799
Post Office ... ..	1,110	1,301
Rents ... ..	5,943	4,600
Miscellaneous ...	188	196
Interest on investments ... ..	2,837	2,900
Totals ... ..	15,689	15,229
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Head of Expenditure.	1904.	1905.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	434	388
Governor ... ..	1,473	1,486
Colonial Secretary ... ..	880	754
Treasury and Customs ... ..	522	600
Audit ... ..	33	25
Port and Marine ... ..	92	65
Legal ... ..	272	204
Police ... ..	622	449
Prisons ... ..	149	368
Medical ... ..	718	658
Education ... ..	772	1,015
Ecclesiastical ... ..	428	420
Transport ... ..	197	94
Miscellaneous... ..	1,161	734
Post Office ... ..	2,554	3,192
Colonial Engineer ... ..	843	901
Public Works, Recurrent ... ..	1,390	1,100
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	356	974
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,149	1,196
Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	204	166
Currency Note Fund ... ..	—	36
Totals ... ..	14,249	14,825



The annual revenue and expenditure for the years 1901-05, inclusive, were as follow:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901 ... ..	15,476	17,639
1902 ... ..	16,070	14,789
1903 ... ..	17,393	14,346
1904 ... ..	15,689	14,249
1905 ... ..	15,229	14,825
Average ...	15,971	15,169

The revenue for 1905, therefore, was £742 less than the average for the five years 1901-05.

The receipts in respect of import duties on wines, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £3,649, which, although £600 more than the revenue collected from the same source in 1904, showed a decrease of £400, as compared with the average of the last five years. The figures are subjoined:—

Article.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine ... ..	130	163	93	86	110	116
Malt ... ..	535	543	506	301	319	441
Spirits... ..	2,248	2,259	2,472	1,899	1,872	2,150
Tobacco ... ..	1,633	1,614	1,354	763	1,348	1,342
Total ... ..	4,546	4,579	4,425	3,049	3,649	4,019

The expenditure during 1905 was £344 more than the average for the five years 1901-05.

#### Stock Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1904, was £1,219. The receipts in respect of scab rates during 1905 amounted to £807, and expenditure to £450, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1905, of £1,576. The sum of £102 was expended in carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, relating to the thinning of upland geese.

#### (B.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The position of the Colony on the 31st December, 1905, in respect of its assets and liabilities, as compared with its position on the 31st December, 1904, is shown in the following table:—

	1904.	1905.
	£	£
Assets ... ..	85,326	98,661
Liabilities ... ..	56,550	56,935
Excess of Assets	28,776	41,726

The increase in assets is due to the impetus which has been given by the Land Ordinance, 1903, to the purchase of lands held on lease.

#### (C.) INVESTED FUNDS.

The invested funds during the five years 1901-05 were as follow (cost price):—

Fund.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ... ..	26,321	27,559	27,081	27,527	40,270
Savings Bank ... ..	46,401	47,901	49,901	49,919	49,919
Intestate Estates ... ..	611	626	640	980	1,586
Notes... ..	1,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Surplus Fund ... ..	—	—	—	2,500	2,300
Depreciation Fund ... ..	3	22	44	72	105
Totals ... ..	74,836	78,608	80,166	83,998	97,190

#### (D.) CURRENCY.

A Government paper currency is established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council, of the 7th March, 1899. The provisions of the Order are carried out by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and one other person nominated by the Governor.

The redemption of currency notes in circulation is a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Commissioners and on the general revenue of the Colony. Notes may be issued of any of the following denominations:—

5s., 10s., £1, £5, and any multiple of £5.

A currency note is legal tender in the Colony, except by the Commissioners at their office.

The coin received in exchange for currency notes form a Note Guarantee Fund, a portion of which, not less than one-half of the value of the notes in circulation, must be kept in coin. The balance may be invested in approved securities.

The income derived from investments is applied (a) in paying expenses incurred under the Order, and (b) in the payment of 1 per cent. of the cost price of the securities to a Depreciation Fund. When the Depreciation Fund shall be not less than 10 per cent. of the investment portion of the Note Guarantee Fund, provision is made for the discontinuance of the annual appropriation of the 1 per cent. mentioned, and for the merging into general revenue of the income derived from the fund.

The denomination and value of the notes issued each year by the Commissioners, under the provisions of the Order-in-Council, are detailed below:—

Year.	£5.	£1.	5s.	Value.
1899 ...	100	500	—	£ 1,000
1900 ...	100	500	—	1,000
1901 ...	200	1,000	2,000	2,500
1902 ...	100	—	—	500
1903 ...	—	400	—	400
1904 ...	100	500	—	1,000
1905 ...	—	200	400	300
Totals ...	600	3,100	2,400	6,700
Withdrawn ...	2	240	1,800	700
Leaving in circulation ...	598	2,860	600	6,000

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

### (A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports was £58,155, and of the exports £167,450, as compared with £49,501 and £126,935 respectively, in 1904.

The following are the details of the imports:—

Class.	1904.	1905.
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—	£	£
Aerated waters ...	241	112
Drugs, &c. ...	980	1,107
Fodder, corn, hay ...	2,241	1,700
Fruit and vegetables ...	1,163	1,115
Groceries, &c. ...	12,229	14,192
Live stock ...	200	837
Malt liquor ...	1,352	1,681
Spirits ...	1,582	3,397
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ...	721	1,601
Wine ...	462	581
Totals ...	21,171	26,323

### Imports—continued.

Class.	1904.	1905.
2. RAW MATERIALS—	£	£
(a.) Textile ...	—	—
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ...	1,063	2,649
Other ...	960	—
(c.) Other—		
Timber ...	1,548	1,732
Totals...	3,571	4,381
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—		
(a.) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ...	3,793	3,265*
Haberdashery ...	3,426	4,546
Wearing apparel, &c. ...	3,426	6,632
Totals...	10,645	14,443
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ...	5,039	5,742
(c.) Other—		
Furniture ...	1,480	1,759
Glass and earthenware... ..	288	380
Timber and building material... ..	1,246	2,527
Totals...	3,014	4,666
Totals of manufactured articles...	18,698	24,851
4. COIN AND BULLION ...	1,335	500
5. PARCEL POST ...	4,726	2,100†
Grand Totals...	49,501	58,155

\* Includes £634, value of wire fencing.

† In addition to goods valued at £1,493, classified under the appropriate headings.



The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1896 to 1905:—

*Imports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total Imports
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896 ...	62,641	—	—	5,198	1,705	441	69,985
1897 ...	54,225	—	250	5,375	2,794	642	63,286
1898 ...	64,992	—	—	5,171	2,119	705	72,987
1899 ...	66,733	—	1,212	4,284	1,749	—	73,978
1900 ...	59,947	—	1,176	4,364	1,461	—	66,948
1901 ...	67,638	—	169	4,407	2,558	—	74,772
1902 ...	56,756	96	1,445	3,198	2,356	—	63,851
1903 ...	58,977	2,037	907	2,115	2,380	44,968*	111,384
1904 ...	43,882	—	—	2,827	2,792	—	49,501
1905 ...	52,218	—	416	3,428	2,093	—	58,155

\* Produce of pelagic sealing in South Atlantic.

*Exports.*

Year	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1896.	132,194	—	—	—	132,194
1897.	123,186	—	—	1,937	125,123
1898.	103,700	—	3,284	—	106,984
1899.	136,345	—	2,858	—	139,203
1900.	105,912	—	5,627	—	111,539
1901.	108,338	—	1,956	—	110,294
1902.	90,838	—	—	—	90,838
1903.	160,883	—	—	—	160,883°
1904.	126,935	—	—	—	126,935
1905.	167,039	—	411	—	167,450

\* Includes £44,968, value of 22,484 sealskins, produce of pelagic sealing in South Atlantic.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the principal items of produce exported during the last 10 years.

Item.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheepskins ...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealskins ...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheepskins ...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealskins ...	...	...	...	...	...



## (B.) PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

Sheep farming, which is practically the only industry of the Colony, proceeded satisfactorily. An open winter was followed by a successful lambing, and the market prices of wool ruled 25 per cent. higher than in 1904.

The Stock Inspector's report for the year is annexed.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

## (C.) SHIPPING.

The following are the shipping statistics:—

Nationality of Vessel.	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.		Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
British ..	36	31	16	7	118,291	117,940	30	31	15	5	118,134	114,481
Chilian ..	1	1	5	3	597	418	1	1	5	3	597	418
Danish ..	—	—	1	—	384	—	—	—	1	—	384	—
Dutch ..	—	—	—	1	—	291	—	—	—	1	—	291
German ..	—	—	—	2	—	2,881	—	—	—	1	—	318
Norwegian ..	—	3	1	—	376	945	—	3	1	—	376	945
Russian ..	—	—	—	1	—	318	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	37	35	23	14	119,651	122,803	37	35	22	10	117,491	116,453

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years 1901 to 1905:—

Years.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1901 ...	33	11	44	97,878	32	9	41	96,011
1902 ...	32	14	46	100,128	32	19	51	102,518
1903 ...	32	26	58	117,147	32	21	53	112,494
1904 ...	37	23	60	119,651	37	22	59	117,491
1905 ...	35	14	49	122,803	35	10	45	116,453

The following shipping casualties occurred during the year:—

*Total Wrecks.*

The yawl "Chance" of Stanley (35 tons), on a voyage from that port to Keppell Island, driven ashore during the night of the 8th March, in Rouse Creek, Dunnose Head, where she had come to an anchorage for safety.

The schooner "Hornet" (54 tons), owned by the Falkland Islands Company, forced by the tide on to the reef off Plat Point, Port Salvador, on the 23rd April.

The Danish barque "Sextus" (1,707 tons), bound from Barry to Valparaiso and Iquique with a cargo of coal and coke, stranded on the north side of Volunteer Rock, Berkeley Sound, on the 27th July.

The British barque "Kirkhill" of Liverpool (1,432 tons), bound from South Shields to San Francisco, with a cargo of coke and pig iron, wrecked on the reef extending from Wolf Rocks, on the 19th September. The ship, in a crippled condition, was hugging the shore to avoid being blown to sea. The crew were obliged to take to the ship's lifeboat, and were rescued by the schooner "Fortuna" belonging to the Falkland Islands Company.

The schooner "Perseverance" of Stanley (35 tons) stranded on Tyssen Patch, Falkland Islands Sound, on the 16th September.

*Vessels which sustained damage and put in to Port Stanley.*

The German ship "Emilie" (1,738 tons), bound from Leith to Portland, Oregon, with a general cargo, damaged off Cape Horn. Arrived 10th September.

The British ship "Beacon Rock" (1,789 tons), bound from Liverpool to Victoria, British Columbia, with a general cargo, damaged in latitude 57° 54' S., longitude 68° W. Arrived 12th September.

The British barque "Deudraeth Castle" (1,736 tons), bound from Shields to Carrizal, Chile, with a cargo of coke and coal. Cargo damaged off Cape Horn. Arrived 16th September.

The British barquentine "Gunford" (2,180 tons) of Guilford, bound from Port Talbot to Iquique, with cargo of coal. Damaged in latitude 30° S., longitude 60° W. Arrived 9th October.

The German barque "Paul Isenberg" (1,153 tons), bound from London to Honolulu, with general cargo, damaged off Cape Horn. Arrived 30th October.

The British ship "M. E. Watson" (1,670 tons), bound from Cardiff to Antofagasta, Chile, with cargo of coal, damaged in South Atlantic Ocean. Arrived 19th November.

In addition to the foregoing, the British barquentine "Daisy" (384 tons) of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, bound from Blyth to Stanley, with general cargo, was damaged in latitude 35° 26' S., longitude 47° 07' W. Arrived 16th September.



## III.—LEGISLATION.

Four Ordinances were passed.

Ordinance No. 1 provides for the extension to three months of the limit of time for the registration of certain agreements giving preferable liens on wool, or mortgages on stock, in cases where such agreements or mortgages are executed out of the Colony.

Ordinance No. 3 provides for appropriations from the Scab Fund to defray the cost of purchasing the beaks of upland geese, at the rate of ten shillings for every hundred, with the object of diminishing the number of those geese in the Falkland Islands.

Ordinance No. 4 makes provision for the rating of Stanley.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

In Stanley, the education of children between 5 and 13 years of age is made compulsory, under the provisions of the School Attendance Ordinance, 1895. The Governor in Council is empowered to extend the law to other districts. School fees may be remitted by the Governor in cases where the parents or guardians are in indigent circumstances.

There are two Government schools in Stanley—a senior and an infant school—conducted by a schoolmaster, a schoolmistress, and two assistant mistresses. There is also a Roman Catholic school, receiving temporarily a grant-in-aid from the general revenue of the Colony.

The education of the children among the scattered population of the camps is entrusted to itinerant schoolmasters, of whom five are employed by the Government. Two are in the service of the Falkland Islands Company, their beats being confined to Lafonia, the area comprising the Company's freeholds.

A school is also maintained by the Falkland Islands Company at Darwin, their settlement at the head of Choiseul Sound. It is conducted by Mr. Alex Moir, M.A.

In his report for 1905, the Inspector of Schools (the Very Reverend Dean Lowther E. Brandon, M.A.) writes as follows:—

“There is not a single ‘camp’ child, capable of receiving education, who is not being taught, either by the travelling teachers, or privately—children of the sheep farmers or managers; with, however, the following exceptions, one family on Bleaker Island and another on Speedwell Island; but the parents in each case are doing what they can to educate their children themselves.”

The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year 1905 was 457, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stanley—			
Government Schools—			
Senior ... ..	44	30	74
Infant ... ..	37	35	72
Roman Catholic ... ..	41	32	73
Privately ... ..	3	3	6
West Falklands—			
Government Camp (three teachers) ...	49	43	92
Privately taught ... ..	—	3	3
East Falklands—			
Government Camp (two teachers) ...	25	20	45
Privately taught ... ..	2	6	8
Darwin School ... ..	10	11	21
Falkland Islands Company's Camps (two teachers).	31	26	57
Bleaker and Speedwell Islands ... ..	5	1	6
	247	210	457

## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

## SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1905, 43 accounts were opened and 41 closed, leaving a total number of 358 depositors, with balances amounting in the aggregate to £50,223 5s. 0d., or an average of £140 5s. 9d. standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population of the Colony was £25, approximately, showing an increase, as compared with that of the previous year, of 3s. 9d.

The income earned by the bank was £1,773 9s. 6d., and the amount paid in respect of interest and clerical assistance £1,186 2s. 6d., showing a profit on the year's transactions of £587 7s. 10d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the five years 1901-05:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of offences reported to police	34	50	94	80	64
Number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	5	8	4	5	2
2. " " " " property	3	6	4	1	5
3. For other offences ...	22	24	80	57	40
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	1	—	2	—	—
2. " " " " property	—	—	2	—	—
3. For other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Court ...	3	12	2	16	17
2. Supreme Court ...	—	—	—	1	—

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## (A.) POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1905 was 2,009.

There were 59 births and 11 deaths (two from accidental drowning).

The birth-rate was 29·20 per thousand, as against 32·35 in 1904.

The death-rate was 5·40 per thousand, as against 10·95 in 1904.

Eight marriages took place during the year.

## (B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health, owing mainly to an epidemic of influenza, followed by one of measles, was not so good as in previous years; but, apart from diseases of an epidemic character, there was more than the usual amount of sickness in the Colony, especially in Stanley, where the sanitary conditions are primitive and unsatisfactory.

The question of improved sanitation in Stanley is engaging the attention of the Government, and, during the year under review, progress in that direction was marked by the construction of a new main drain.

Small-pox having broken out at Punta Arenas and Valparaíso, prompt and effective measures were taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the Colony. Quarantine was maintained against the infected ports, and the Vaccination Ordinance actively enforced. The Colony escaped.

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations:—

District.	Number.
Stanley ...	131
West Falklands ...	12
Darwin ...	5
Total...	148

## (C.) CLIMATE.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1905 was 27·635 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records kept at Government House:—

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January ...	3·570	·860 on 23rd.	17
February ...	4·565	·740 " 11th.	25
March ...	1·900	·490 " 27th.	16
April ...	2·105	·240 " 16th.	23
May ...	2·810	·400 " 18th.	26
June ...	25·35	·310 " 9th.	24
July ...	2·580	·610 " 29th.	28
August ...	2·095	·400 " 17th.	25
September ...	·355	·090 " 25th.	12
October ...	1·285	·315 " 26th.	15
November ...	1·070	·215 " 17th.	12
December ...	2·765	·610 " 13th.	18
	27·635		241

The mean temperature was 42° F., with a maximum of 66° F. and a minimum of 29° F. Stanley is situated latitude 51° 41' South, longitude 57° 51' West.



The meteorological observations detailed below were recorded at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse:—

1905.	Maximum Thermometer.			Minimum Thermometer.			Barometer.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
1. January ...	62	47	54	55	43	49	30·002	28·814
2. February ...	63	45	52	51	42	47	30·088	28·372
3. March ...	59	45	53	53	40	44	30·250	29·102
4. April ...	56	42	49	50	36	45	30·156	28·978
5. May ...	50	37	43	47	33	38	30·298	28·942
6. June ...	48	34	43	44	31	37	29·712	28·372
7. July ...	47	31	39	42	29	36	30·164	28·878
August ...	48	36	40	40	30	36	30·156	28·392
September ...	52	37	46	40	32	38	30·250	29·030
8. October ...	56	38	49	45	33	42	30·230	28·816
9. November ...	66	44	55	49	39	45	30·026	28·996
10. December...	66	45	55	50	37	45	30·392	22·920

1. A good deal of rain and fog.
2. Very heavy rainfall.
3. A squally, wet month.
4. A squally, wet month, heavy rain, thunder and lightning on the 27th.
5. A cold, wet month, passing showers of hail and sleet.
6. A cold, wet month, passing showers of hail and sleet.
7. The coldest month in the year, snow, hail, ice, rain and fog.
8. Dry, cold, squally weather.
9. Average weather, dry westerly winds.
10. A good deal of fog, passing showers of hail with very heavy rain.

### VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The revenue was £1,301, and the expenditure £3,192 (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony).

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Montevideo and Punta Arenas.

The telephone line between Stanley and Cape Pembroke Lighthouse was in working order during the year.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

The value of the money orders issued during the last three years is shown below:—

Year.				On the United Kingdom.	On Other Places.	Total.
				£	£	£
1903	...	...	...	8,943	250	9,193
1904	...	...	...	8,540	228	8,768
1905	...	...	...	8,467	135	8,602

The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years was as under:—

Year.				Number.
1901	...	...	...	70,286
1902	...	...	...	80,058
1903	...	...	...	87,669
1904	...	...	...	82,828
1905	...	...	...	83,791

The British and foreign mails are conveyed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by means of a four-weekly service between Liverpool and Valparaiso.

The local mails are carried on horseback and by small sail-craft.

The improvement of inter-insular mail and passenger transit is one of the pressing questions of the day, and, until a satisfactory steam service is established, the Colonists in remote districts must be content with slow, irregular, and uncertain communication both with the capital and the outside world.

During the year under review, negotiations were entered into between the Government and the Falkland Islands Company for the erection of a telephone line between Stanley and the Company's settlement at Darwin. A draft agreement has been drawn up, and it is hoped that the work of construction will be taken in hand at the beginning of the next summer.

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1905:—

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and Post Cards.	17,510	6,995	24,505	15,989	6,504	22,493	46,998
Newspapers, books, &c.	28,916	1,000	29,916	1,910	1,033	2,943	32,859
Parcels ...	3,593	1	3,594	340	—	340	3,934
Totals ...	50,019	7,996	58,015	18,239	7,537	25,776	83,791
1904... ..	49,805	5,692	55,497	19,133	8,198	27,331	82,828

The parcel post was established in the Falkland Islands in 1888. The "triple system" of 3 lbs. 1s., 7 lbs. 2s., and 11 lbs. 3s. is in force. The value of the goods imported by parcel post during the ten years ended 1905 was as follows:—

Year.			Value.
			£
1896 ..	...	...	769
1897...	...	...	873
1898...	...	...	1,039
1899...	...	...	1,500
1900...	...	...	3,265
1901...	...	...	2,188
1902...	...	...	3,040
1903...	...	...	3,376
1904...	...	...	4,726
1805...	...	...	3,593

## IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The strength of the Volunteer Force on the 31st December, 1905, was 4 officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men, showing an increase, as compared with the strength at the close of 1904, of four men. The capitation grant earned was £80, representing 40 efficient.

## X.—GENERAL.

### (A.) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

During the close of the year under review, negotiations were in progress for the lease to the Argentine Fishery Company of Buenos Aires of a portion of Grytviken Harbour, South Georgia, as a depôt for their whaling operations. An agreement has since been concluded. The Company has, amongst other things, undertaken to erect and maintain two lights, one of which will be on an island in Cumberland Bay, and the other at the entrance of Grytviken Harbour. Detailed meteorological observations will also be kept, copies of which will be furnished to the Government of the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Alexander Lange, the Manager of the whaling steamers "Admiralen," "Hanken," and "Ornen," applied for and obtained permission in December to capture whales in the territorial waters of the Colony, under certain conditions.

### (B.) OFFICIAL.

Mr. F. Durose, the Government Schoolmaster, was sent to England during the year, at the expense of Colonial funds, in order that he might make himself acquainted with modern school methods. He was absent from the Colony for a period of seven months, during which time his duties were performed by Mr. J. Slater, one of the Itinerant Schoolmasters.

A re-arrangement of Government offices was effected which has greatly accelerated the despatch of public business. The Post Office, previously included in the Treasurer's Department, was erected into a separate establishment, with Mr. G. Hurst (formerly Magistrate of West Falklands) as Postmaster. Mr. Hurst was also appointed to be Manager of the Savings Bank, Registrar-General, and Official Administrator. The office of Magistrate of West Falklands was abolished.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. Hart-Bennett, left the Colony in July, on being promoted to be Colonial Secretary



of the Bahamas. Mr. H. E. W. Grant, Barrister-at-Law, and Acting Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, was selected to be his successor. Mr. Grant arrived in Stanley and assumed the duties of his office on the 14th February last.

Mr. W. A. Thompson, the Treasurer, acted as Colonial Secretary from the 19th July to the 30th September. The duties of the post were assumed by His Excellency the Governor on the 1st October.

#### (C.) PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year under review, Barrack Road in Stanley was broadened, drained, and metalled throughout, and Hebe Street was substantially repaired. A section of the seawall in the dockyard was rebuilt.

Many of the Government buildings were overhauled and painted. A much-needed room was erected at the Deanery, the hot-house at Government House was enlarged, the parcel post room at the Post Office was extended, additions were made to the Treasurer's office, the accommodation at the Colonial Surgeon's quarters was improved, and extensive repairs were effected to the Colonial Secretary's house.

Progress was made with the erection of a new Government school house on a site centrally situated. The building when completed will be a spacious and substantial structure, and will provide accommodation for both the senior and infant schools. It is estimated that it will cost £1,600.

#### (D.) FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The windswept, treeless Falkland Islands owe their present prosperity almost entirely to the prosecution of the sheep-farming industry. As the carrying capacity of the camps, however, is strictly limited, it is only by the utilisation of wide tracts of land that the industry can be made to pay. There are two points to which the attention of farmers might be directed with advantage (1) the improvement of their flocks by the introduction of fresh stock in conjunction with the careful selection of that already existing, and (2) the systematic planting of extended areas of imported grasses. The improvement of stock is of first importance, and, if undertaken steadily, would no doubt lead to a considerable increase in the output of wool.

It would seem, however, that the Colony has an asset of great value in its extensive peat deposits. Efforts are being made to turn them to account. There is no reason why the demand for fuel on the neighbouring mainland should not be supplied from these Islands. The suitability of Falklands peat

for briquette purposes can only be demonstrated by actual trial, but a recent report from Professor Dunstan of the Imperial Institute, on the results of the examination of various specimens, points to the fact that the deposits can be satisfactorily converted into patent fuel.

H. E. W. GRANT,

Colonial Secretary.

Stanley,

14th May, 1906.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF  
STOCK, FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Stanley,

Falkland Islands,

16th March, 1906.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1905.

*Sheep.*—The total number of sheep in the Colony at the end of May, 1905, was 700,894. This represents an increase of 1,450, taking into consideration that one farm, capable of grazing 3,000 sheep, was not stocked.

*Wool.*—The clip was in some cases below the average as regards weight, but was good and clean, and realised an appreciable advance on last season's prices.

It is most satisfactory to note that in cases where farmers have imported rams, and where attention has been paid to the selection and culling of ewes, good results have been obtained. For instance, the yield of wool in some flocks within the last few years has risen from 5 to 8½ lbs. per sheep. But there is considerable room for further improvement, and farmers would do well to import more pure blood, or even pay a fair price for locally-bred rams, and so establish their flocks on a better foundation.

There are two pure bred flocks in the Islands, viz., Romney Marsh, at Darwin, and Lincolns, at Dunnose Head. The Romneys, in my opinion, are to be preferred as best suited to all the conditions of the camp. The Lincolns do not seem to thrive or increase so well on wet as on dry camp, but are wool producers in suitable places. Several farmers have imported

merino rams. I do not think that they will improve their flocks greatly by this cross, if carried to any extent.

Shropshires have also been imported and the progeny from the pure bred are very good. This class of sheep is a fine mutton sheep, but not a wool producer.

*Lambing.*—The results in this respect were satisfactory, for while the percentage in some flocks was as low as 50 per cent., the percentage in the majority of cases was 75 per cent. to 88 per cent.

*Dipping.*—Although the work of dipping the sheep was generally well done, lice-infested sheep were found on several new stations. I am convinced that if farmers would only take a little more care when dipping their flocks they would not have much trouble with lice or ticks.

Live stock exported:—

872 to Punta Arenas.

157 to Gallegos.

The live stock imported during the year were as follows:—

5 Romney Marsh rams from England.

52 horses from Patagonia.

There are four essentials if success in dipping is to be secured:—

1. A thorough muster of all sheep.
2. A properly prepared dip.
3. The sheep must be dry before dipping.
4. The weather must be suitable.

An Ordinance amending the Live Stock Ordinance, 1901, and making provision for the diminishing of geese came into force on 1st October. The number of beaks to be purchased for the year for the East and West Falklands, respectively, were:—

East Falklands, 25,000.

West Falklands, 25,000.

The number purchased on the—

East Falklands was 24,530.

West Falklands was 248.



The grass seed sowing experiment is not being followed up as energetically as it should be. The few farmers who have sown seed have had very fair results. I am persuaded, from what I have seen, that if the sowing was carried on systematically on the good camp, in sheltered places, &c., and not in peaty land, results would be obtained which would considerably improve the carrying capacity of the land. The experiments at Darwin, Hill Cove, and Lively Island, have been eminently successful.

I have, &c.,

J. ROBERTSON,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

### ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
462	Malta ... ..	1904-1905
463	Grenada ... ..	1904
464	St. Vincent ... ..	"
465	Gold Coast ... ..	"
466	Barbados ... ..	1904-1905
467	Uganda Protectorate ... ..	"
468	Somaliland Protectorate ... ..	"
469	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
470	Lagos ... ..	1904
471	Bahamas ... ..	1904-1905
472	British Central Africa ... ..	"
473	Mauritius ... ..	1904
474	Fiji ... ..	"
475	East Africa Protectorate ... ..	1904-1905
476	Northern Nigeria ... ..	1904
477	British Guiana ... ..	1904-1905
478	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
479	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	"
480	Basutoland ... ..	"
481	Ceylon ... ..	1904
482	St. Lucia ... ..	"
483	Ashanti ... ..	1905
484	Bermuda ... ..	"
485	Hong Kong ... ..	"
486	St. Helena ... ..	"
487	Weihaiwei ... ..	"
488	Gold Coast ... ..	"
489	Seychelles ... ..	"

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
26	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ... ..	Rubber.
29	Ceylon ... ..	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island ... ..	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. ... ..	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria ... ..	Do.
34	Montserrat ... ..	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	Sugar.
36	West Indies ... ..	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.





## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 522.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1906.

(For Report for 1905, *see* No. 490.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*June, 1906.*

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No. 522.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1905, see No. 490.)

THE GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Stanley,

17th April, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1906 which has been prepared by the Honourable H. E. W. Grant, Colonial Secretary.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,

Governor.

The Right Honourable  
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.



# REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### (A.) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1906, exclusive of receipts in respect of land sales and under the Live Stock Ordinance, was £15,822, and the expenditure £15,692, exclusive of payments under the Live Stock Ordinance.

The following are the details, as compared with 1905:—

#### Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1905.	1906.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	4,761	4,947
Port dues, &c....	138	151
Licences, &c. ...	534	530
Fees, fines, &c. ...	799	1,051
Post Office ... ..	1,301	1,129
Rents ... ..	4,600	4,455
Miscellaneous ...	196	193
Interest on investments ...	2,900	3,366
Totals ... ..	15,229	15,822

#### Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1905.	1906.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	388	325
Governor ... ..	1,486	1,456
Colonial Secretary ...	754	833
Treasury and Customs ...	600	665
Audit ... ..	25	28
Port and Marine ... ..	65	86
Legal ... ..	204	17
Police ... ..	449	445
Prisons ... ..	368	237
Medical ... ..	658	635
Education ... ..	1,015	1,036
Ecclesiastical ... ..	420	420
Transport ... ..	94	348
Miscellaneous... ..	734	758
Post Office ... ..	3,192	3,249
Colonial Engineer ... ..	901	831
Public Works, Recurrent ...	1,100	1,197
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	974	1,418
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ...	1,196	1,220
Drawbacks and Refunds ...	166	439
Currency Note Fund ... ..	36	49
Totals ... ..	14,825	15,692

The annual revenue and expenditure for the years 1902 to 1906, inclusive, were as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1902 ... ..	16,070	14,789
1903 ... ..	17,393	14,346
1904 ... ..	15,689	14,249
1905 ... ..	15,229	14,825
1906 ... ..	15,822	15,692
Average ...	16,040	14,780

The average expenditure, therefore, during the last five years was £1,260 less than the average revenue.

The receipts in respect of import duties on wines, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £3,907, or £258 more than the revenue collected from the same sources in 1905. The total average receipts under these heads, as compared with the average for the last five years, was maintained, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

Article.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine ... ..	163	93	86	110	91	109
Malt ... ..	543	506	301	319	384	411
Spirits... ..	2,259	2,472	1,899	1,872	1,920	2,084
Tobacco ... ..	1,614	1,354	763	1,348	1,512	1,318
Totals ... ..	4,579	4,425	3,049	3,649	3,907	3,922

#### Stock Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1905, was £1,576. The receipts in respect of the land tax levied under the Live Stock Ordinance during 1906 amounted to £807, and expenditure to £566, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1906, of £1,817. The sum of £236 was expended in carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, relating to the thinning of upland geese.

### (B.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The position of the Colony on the 31st December, 1906, in respect of its assets and liabilities, as compared with its position on the 31st December, 1905, is shown on page 6.

*Assets and Liabilities.*

Head.	1905.	1906.
	£	£
Assets ... ..	98,661	110,185
Liabilities ... ..	56,935	58,709
Excess of Assets	41,726	51,476

The increase in the available assets of the Colony is due to the sale of Crown lands hitherto held on lease.

## (C.) INVESTED FUNDS.

The invested funds during the five years 1902-6 were as follow (cost price):—

Fund.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ... ..	27,559	27,081	27,527	40,270	50,181
Savings Bank ... ..	47,901	49,901	49,919	49,919	49,919
Intestate Estates ... ..	626	640	980	1,596	1,641
Currency Notes ... ..	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,300
Surplus ... ..	—	—	2,500	2,300	3,500
Currency Note Depreciation	22	44	72	105	140
Totals ... ..	78,608	80,166	83,998	97,190	108,681

The market value of the investments on the 31st December, 1906, was as follows:—

Fund.	Market Value.
	£
Land Sales ... ..	50,290
Savings Bank ... ..	48,609
Intestate Estates ... ..	1,564
Currency Notes ... ..	3,134
Surplus ... ..	3,500
Currency Note Depreciation	140
Total ... ..	107,237

## (D.) CURRENCY.

The conditions under which a Government paper currency has been established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899, are stated in the report on the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1905.

The denomination and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1906 were as under:—

Denomination.	Value.
	£
£5 ... ..	2,920
£1 ... ..	3,567
5s. ... ..	113
Total value ... ..	6,600

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

## (A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports was £66,433, and of the exports, £185,227, as compared with £58,155 and £167,450, respectively, in 1905.

The following are the details of the imports:—

Class.	1905.	1906.
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—	£	£
Aerated waters ... ..	112	287
Drugs, &c. ... ..	1,107	1,323
Fodder, corn, hay ... ..	1,700	2,015
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	1,115	781
Groceries, &c. ... ..	14,192	13,449
Live stock ... ..	837	2,947
Malt liquor ... ..	1,681	2,024
Spirits ... ..	3,397	3,540
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	1,601	2,587
Wine ... ..	581	679
Totals ... ..	26,323	29,632
2. RAW MATERIALS—		
(a.) Textile ... ..	—	—
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ... ..	2,649	748
Other ... ..	—	764
(c.) Other—		
Timber ... ..	1,732	3,552
Totals... ..	4,381	5,064



*Imports—continued.*

Class.	1905.	1906.
	£	£
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—		
(a.) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ... ..	3,265	4,108*
Haberdashery ... ..	4,546	6,368
Wearing apparel, &c. ... ..	6,632	6,492
Totals... ..	14,443	16,968
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ... ..	5,742	7,503
(c.) Other—		
Furniture ... ..	1,759	2,339
Glass and earthenware... ..	380	673
Timber and building material... ..	2,527	3,754
Totals... ..	4,666	6,766
Totals of manufactured articles... ..	24,851	31,237
4. COIN AND BULLION ... ..	500	500
5. PARCEL POST ... ..	2,100	—†
Grand Totals... ..	58,155	66,433

\* Includes £620, value of wire fencing.

† Value £5,894, included in the appropriate classes.

The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1897 to 1906:—

*Imports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897 ...	54,225	—	250	5,375	2,794	642	63,286
1898 ...	64,992	—	—	5,171	2,119	705	72,987
1899 ...	66,733	—	1,212	4,284	1,749	—	73,978
1900 ...	59,947	—	1,176	4,364	1,461	—	66,948
1901 ...	67,638	—	169	4,407	2,558	—	74,772
1902 ...	56,756	96	1,445	3,198	2,356	—	63,851
1903 ...	58,977	2,037	907	2,115	2,380	44,968*	111,384
1904 ...	43,882	—	—	2,827	2,792	—	49,501
1905 ...	52,218	—	416	3,428	2,093	—	58,155
1906 ...	58,867	—	886	4,794	1,886	—	66,433

\* Produce of pelagic sealing in South Atlantic.

*Exports.*

Year	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Norway.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897.	123,186	—	—	1,937	—	125,123
1898.	103,700	—	3,284	—	—	106,984
1899.	136,345	—	2,858	—	—	139,203
1900.	105,912	—	5,627	—	—	111,539
1901.	108,338	—	1,956	—	—	110,294
1902.	90,838	—	—	—	—	90,838
1903.	160,883	—	—	—	—	160,883°
1904.	126,935	—	—	—	—	126,935
1905.	167,039	—	411	—	—	167,450
1906.	181,439	—	—	250	3,538	185,227

\* Includes £44,968, value of 22,484 sealskins, produce of pelagic sealing in South Atlantic.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the principal items of produce exported during the last 10 years :—

Item.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheepskins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealskins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Item.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheepskins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sealskins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## (B.) PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The Stock Inspector's report for the year is annexed.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

## (C.) SHIPPING.

The following are the shipping statistics :—

Nationality of Vessel.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
British	31	33	7	10	117,910	127,383	31	33
Chilian	1	2	3	2	418	620	1	1
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	199	—	—
Dutch	—	—	1	—	201	—	1	—
French	—	—	—	1	—	1,006	—	—
German	—	—	2	2	2,801	3,033	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	1	—	1,133	—	—
Norwegian	3	4	—	—	945	1,867	3	4
Russian	—	—	1	—	318	—	—	—
U.S. America	—	—	—	1	—	1,533	—	—
Totals ..	35	39	14	18	122,803	137,470	35	38

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years 1902 to 1906 :—

Year.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1902	32	14	46	100,128	32	19	51	102,518
1903	32	26	58	117,147	32	21	53	112,494
1904	37	23	60	119,651	37	22	59	117,491
1905	35	14	49	122,803	35	10	45	116,453
1906	39	18	57	137,470	38	17	55	140,548

The following shipping casualties occurred during the year :—

*Total Wrecks.*

The schooner "Fortuna," of Stanley (164 tons), belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, on a voyage from Stanley to Fox Bay, via San Carlos, stranded on West Island, in the Falkland Sound, on the night of the 19th May.

The French barque "Cassard" (1,719 tons), bound from Sydney, New South Wales, to Falmouth, for orders, with a cargo of wheat, stranded on the south-westerly point of Bleaker Island on the evening of the 20th May.



## III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven ordinances were passed.

Ordinance No. 2 amends the tariff in respect of the duty on spirits.

Ordinance No. 3 places whaling operations in the territorial waters of the Colony under the control of the Government.

Ordinance No. 5 declares the law regulating pensions, gratuities, and other allowances to public officers.

Ordinances Nos. 6 and 7 amend the law relating to land.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year 1906 was 428, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stanley—			
Government Schools—			
Senior ... ..	46	31	77
Infant ... ..	26	36	62
Roman Catholic ... ..	35	30	65
Privately ... ..	3	4	7
West Falklands—			
Government Camp (three teachers) ...	52	45	97
Privately taught ... ..	4	—	4
East Falklands—			
Government Camp (two teachers) ...	22	18	40
Privately taught ... ..	9	10	19
Darwin School ... ..	11	14	25
Falkland Islands Company's Camps (two teachers).	17	15	32
Totals ...	225	203	428

## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

## SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1906, 46 accounts were opened and 53 closed, leaving a total number of 351 depositors, with balances amounting in the aggregate to £52,661 4s. 5d., or an average of a fraction over £150 standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population of the Colony was £25 10s., approximately showing an increase as compared with that of the previous year of 10s.

The income earned by the bank was £1,650 16s. 8d., and the amount paid in respect of interest £1,139 8s. 5d., leaving a profit on the year's transactions of £511 8s. 3d.

The investments on account of the bank on the 30th September, 1906, amounted to £49,968 12s. 10d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the five years 1902 to 1906:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Number of offences reported to the police.	50	94	80	64	57
Number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	8	4	5	2	3
2. " " " property ...	6	4	1	5	1
3. For other offences ... ..	24	80	57	40	29
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	—	2	—	—	2
2. " " " property ...	—	2	—	—	—
3. For other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Court ... ..	12	2	16	17	22
2. Supreme Court ... ..	—	—	1	—	—

The acquittals were chiefly in respect of charges of a minor character.

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## (A.) POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1906 was 2,065, as against 2,009 for 1905.

There were 56 births and 17 deaths, as against 59 births and 11 deaths in 1905. The deaths included 4 of persons aged 60 years and upwards. Two deaths were caused by accidental drowning, and two occurred on board ship.

The birth-rate was 27·11 per 1,000, as against 29·20 in 1905.

The death-rate was 8·23 per 1,000, as against 5·40 in 1905.

Eight marriages took place during the year.

## (B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a slight improvement in the public health during the year 1906. The chief causes of sickness were, as usual, affections of the respiratory system. Bronchitis was prevalent. The outbreak of measles which occurred during the latter end

of 1905 terminated in February of the year under review. With the exception of this outbreak, which accounted for one death, the Colony remained free from attacks of infectious disease.

The number of cases under medical treatment during the year (exclusive of those treated in Darwin and the North Camp, in respect of which districts no returns have been received), was as follows:—

District.	No. of cases.
Stanley ... ..	1,072
West Falklands ... ..	229
Total ... ..	1,301

The Government nurse rendered valuable services, attending 57 cases, and paying 1,159 visits. She also frequently assisted at the Colonial Surgery. The need for a properly trained nurse and midwife in Stanley has been amply demonstrated.

Vaccination made steady progress. The known number of successful cases is stated below:—

District.	No. of cases.
Stanley ... ..	72
West Falklands ... ..	13
Total ... ..	85

No returns relating to vaccinations in Darwin and the North Camp have been received.

Three vessels were placed in quarantine.

The quarantine station at the naval range has been abandoned, and a new station established in a building, rented from the Admiralty for the purpose, at the naval depôt. An isolation ward has also been equipped. As the Colony hitherto was destitute of hospital accommodation for cases of dangerous infectious disease, a most important step has been made in the direction of safe-guarding the health of the community.

Owing to lack of funds no prominent work was undertaken during 1906 for the improvement of the sanitation of Stanley. The sanitary inspection of premises and the cleaning of open drains, however, were more complete than heretofore.

The Colonial Surgeon reports that "the sewerage of the town is a matter of grave urgency. The system, as at present constituted, is a potential centre of disease."

## (C.) CLIMATE.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1906 was 25·660 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records kept at Government House.

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum. Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January ... ..	2·085	·840 on 21st	12
February ... ..	1·870	·405 " 2nd	17
March ... ..	2·665	·370 " 3rd and 10th	23
April ... ..	2·155	·610 on 13th	11
May ... ..	2·215	·600 " 8th	22
June ... ..	2·900	1·120 " 4th	23
July ... ..	2·095	·660 " 16th	20
August ... ..	1·485	·350 " 3rd	20
September ... ..	·915	·235 " 4th	16
October ... ..	2·325	·660 " 5th	17
November ... ..	1·610	·420 " 16th	13
December ... ..	3·340	·800 " 18th	23
Total ... ..	25·660	—	217

The meteorological observations detailed below were recorded at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse:—

1906.	Maximum Thermometer.			Minimum Thermometer.			Barometer.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
1. January ...	69	48	59	59	44	49	30·118	28·986
2. February ...	66	46	53	53	43	46	30·058	28·880
3. March ...	64	44	50	51	39	43	29·936	28·684
4. April ...	57	40	43	46	33	38	30·306	28·852
5. May ...	51	34	40	44	26	34	30·244	28·470
6. June ...	46	33	40	43	28	37	30·266	29·080
7. July ...	44	29	38	40	19	36	30·544	28·638
8. August ...	47	35	41	41	31	37	30·180	28·970
September ...	51	34	44	41	32	38	30·544	28·730
9. October ...	52	39	47	43	35	41	30·232	28·880
10. November ...	62	43	51	48	35	44	30·058	28·916
11. December...	62	42	53	52	36	46	29·860	29·028

1. A good deal of fog (Summer).
2. Squally weather, with passing showers.
3. Squally weather, with passing showers.
4. Squally weather, with passing hail and snow.
5. A good deal of snow and hail.
6. Dull cold weather. Very heavy ground sea, S.E.
7. Cold. Snow and ice. The coldest month in the year.
8. Cold, wet and fog.
9. Squally, showery, fog and mist.
10. Dry and windy.
11. Showery, and at times squally. Hail showers on 2nd and 8th (Summer).



## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &amp;c.

The revenue was £1,129, and the expenditure £3,249 (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony).

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Montevideo and Punta Arenas.

The value of the money orders issued during the last three years is shown below:—

Year.	On the United Kingdom.	On Other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	8,540	228	8,768
1905 ... ..	8,467	135	8,602
1906 ... ..	8,056	145	8,201

The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years was as under:—

Year.	Number.
1902 ... ..	80,058
1903 ... ..	87,069
1904 ... ..	82,828
1905 ... ..	83,791
1906 ... ..	83,201

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1906:—

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and Post Cards.	16,574	7,544	24,118	17,619	8,214	25,833	49,951
Newspapers, books, &c.	25,026	1,200	26,226	1,496	1,097	2,593	28,819
Parcels ...	4,080	—	4,080	351	—	351	4,431
Totals ...	45,680	8,744	54,424	19,466	9,311	28,777	83,201
1905 ...	50,019	7,996	58,015	18,239	7,537	25,776	83,791

The parcel post was established in the Falkland Islands in 1888. The "triple system" of 3 lbs. 1s., 7 lbs. 2s., and 11 lbs. 3s. is in force. The value of the goods imported by parcel post during the ten years ended 1906 was as follows:—

Year.	Value.
	£
1897... ..	873
1898... ..	1,039
1899... ..	1,500
1900... ..	3,265
1901... ..	2,188
1902... ..	3,040
1903... ..	3,376
1904... ..	4,726
1905... ..	3,593
1906 .. ..	5,894

The British and foreign mails are conveyed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by means of a four-weekly service between Liverpool and Valparaiso.

The local mails are carried on horse-back and by small sailing vessels. Those between Stanley and the West Falklands are conveyed by the schooners of the Falkland Islands Company, but not under a formal agreement. Owing to the unfortunate loss by the Company in May of one of their schooners (the "Fortuna"), the inter-insular mail service was, at times, dislocated. The "Fortuna," however, has been replaced by the "Gwendolin" (85 tons), and the Company have also acquired another schooner of the auxiliary type, which is expected to arrive shortly from England.

Until a steam service is established it is doubtful whether the carriage of mails and passengers between the East and West Falklands will ever be on an entirely satisfactory footing.

The telephone line between Stanley and Cape Pembroke lighthouse continued to work well during the year.

A telephone exchange was established in Stanley in September, effecting communication between Government House, the Colonial Secretary's office, the gaol, the office of the Falkland Islands Company, and Cape Pembroke lighthouse.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Government and the Falkland Islands Company for the erection of a telephone line between Stanley and the Company's settlement at Darwin. The construction of the line, which is in the hands of the Company, has been undertaken with vigour, and is rapidly approaching completion. The upland goose has proved to be a source of trouble in carrying out this work, the force with which the bird, in the course of its flight, sometimes strikes the wire being sufficient to break it.



## IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The strength of the Volunteer force on the 31st December, 1906, was 4 officers and 94 non-commissioned officers and men, showing an increase, as compared with the strength at the close of 1905, of 3 men. The capitation grant earned was £82, representing 41 efficient.

## X.—GENERAL.

## (A.) NOTABLE EVENTS.

An agreement was entered into in March with the South Georgia Exploration Company, of Punta Arenas, under which the Company was granted for a term of years certain mineral rights and rights of pasturage in South Georgia.

Mr. Alexander Lange, the manager of the whaling steamers "Admiralen," "Hauken," "Ornen," and "Vesterlide," applied for and obtained a licence to take whales in the territorial waters of the East and West Falklands and South Shetlands.

A new memorial tablet was placed over the grave of the late Mr. Matthew Brisbane at Port Louis, the former capital of the Colony, on the 3rd April. His Excellency the Governor delivered an address on the occasion. The inscription on the old tablet (which notwithstanding the ravages of over 60 years of Falklands weather was still decipherable) was reproduced on the new. It runs as follows:—

"To the memory of Mr. Matthew Brisbane, who was barbarously murdered on the 26th August, 1833.

"In the command of the Beaufoy cutter, he was the zealous companion of Captain James Weddell, during his enterprising voyage to beyond the 74th degree of South Latitude, in February, 1823.

"His remains were removed to this spot by the crews of H.B.M. Ships "Erebus" and "Terror," on the 25th August, 1842."

Commodore Onslow, in His Majesty's Ship "Clio," had hoisted the British flag at Port Louis, on the 2nd January, 1833, and left the Settlement in charge of Mr. Dickson, the Agent of Mr. Lewis Vernet, of Buenos Aires, who had colonised the East Falkland. Mr. Matthew Brisbane had been despatched by Mr. Vernet to Port Louis, to take charge, in April of the year in which he was murdered.

A Flower and Industrial Exhibition was held in Stanley on the 27th April.

Sunday, the 20th May, was observed as "Empire Sunday," and the 24th May as "Victoria Day."

Mr. H. M. Richards, I.S.O., one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, visited Stanley and examined the schools in August.

Towards the end of the year, negotiations were entered into for the grant of a monopoly of the Government reserves of peat to a company to be formed in Buenos Aires.

## (B.) OFFICIAL.

As stated in the report for 1905, Mr. H. E. W. Grant, Barrister-at-law, and Acting Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, succeeded Mr. W. Hart Bennett as Colonial Secretary, and assumed the duties of his office on the 14th February.

## (C.) PUBLIC WORKS.

The erection of the new Government schoolhouse was completed. The building is commodious, well designed for its purpose, and centrally situated. It should mark an epoch in the advancement of the educational facilities of the Colony.

## (D.) FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The future prospects of the Colony give no occasion for anxiety. Wool, sheepskins, and tallow are realising high prices, and there is no indication at present that these will not be maintained. Whale-fishing in the territorial waters of the Colony has been placed on a satisfactory basis, and it is hoped that the negotiations in progress for turning to account the Crown reserves of peat will result in the establishment of a patent-fuel industry. It will be conceded, the writer of this report ventures to think, that the record of the Government for the past year in endeavouring to advance the material welfare of the community has been a good one. With a small staff (the Governor of the Falklands is his own Colonial Engineer) and limited funds as much has been accomplished as could reasonably be expected. Plans have been laid for the future with regard to improving the sanitation of Stanley, and settling the question of regular and efficient communication between the islands.

H. E. W. GRANT,

Colonial Secretary.

Stanley,

6th April, 1907.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1906.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stanley,

9th March, 1907.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1906.

The season, though variable, has, on the whole, been very favourable for stock and grass.

*Sheep.*—The total number of sheep in the Colony at the end of May, 1906, was 702,696. This shows an increase of 1,802, as compared with the number for the year ended on the 31st May, 1905.

*Wool.*—The clip was good, and realised advanced prices.

*Lambing.*—The results were satisfactory, averaging about 75 per cent.

*Dipping.*—A fair amount of attention was bestowed on the flocks in this respect, and sheep, generally, are very free from parasites. If farmers only took the trouble to consider the financial gain to be derived by keeping their sheep clean, they would probably be more careful in their mode of dipping. In some cases, mustering is evidently not so close as is necessary to secure the best results.

The live stock imported during the year were as follows:—

- 22 Romney Marsh rams, from England.
- 10 Romney Marsh rams, from New Zealand.
- 2 Devon bulls, from England.
- 2 Devon heifers, from England.
- 154 Horses from Patagonia.

Unfortunately, the best Romney Marsh ram died while being driven to its destination.

Live stock exported:—

- 250 rams to Patagonia.

*Geese.*—A decrease is noticeable in some parts, while in others very little diminution is apparent. The number of geese to be purchased for the year for the East and West Falklands, respectively, were:—

- East Falklands, 50,000.
- West Falklands, 50,000.

The number purchased on the East Falklands was 23,260, West Falklands, 21,700.

*Grass Seed.*—During 1906 several farmers experimented with various grass seeds, but not to any great extent. I am convinced, from personal observation, that cocksfoot grass seed, if sown in the early spring in sheltered places, such as valleys, and in soil other than peat, would grow well, and my experience is that it is one of the best artificial grasses to suit all purposes. If farmers followed up this sowing systematically, the carrying capacity of their land would be greatly increased, and they would be amply repaid.

Owing to a dry summer and high winds, sand has been breaking out in several places, especially in the dry camp, and where there is a tendency to overstock—also in localities where there has been burning at the wrong time of the year. His Excellency the Governor has kindly distributed sand-binding grass seeds to check this breaking away.

I am pleased to report that a few of the farmers on the West Falklands are draining all their swamps and cutting out all their ditches. This will certainly improve the land, and result in a large saving in the death-rate among the sheep.

I have, &c.,

J. ROBERTSON,

Chief Stock Inspector.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Port Stanley.

# COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
494	Ceylon ... ..	1905
495	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
496	Bahamas ... ..	1905-1906
497	Barbados ... ..	"
498	Malta ... ..	1905
499	British Central Africa Protectorate ... ..	1905-1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee ... ..	"
501	Grenada ... ..	1905
502	Straits Settlements... ..	"
503	Gibraltar ... ..	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	1905-1906
505	St. Lucia ... ..	1905
506	Mauritius ... ..	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)... ..	"
508	Somaliland ... ..	1905-1906
509	Fiji ... ..	1905
510	St. Vincent ... ..	1905-1906
511	Sierra Leone ... ..	1905
512	Southern Nigeria ... ..	"
513	Basutoland ... ..	1905-1906
514	British Guiana ... ..	"
515	British Honduras ... ..	1905
516	Northern Nigeria ... ..	1905-1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	"
518	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
519	East Africa Protectorate ... ..	"
520	Seychelles ... ..	1906
521	Hong Kong ... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
31	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. do. ... ..	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria ... ..	Do.
34	Montserrat ... ..	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	Sugar.
36	West Indies ... ..	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon... ..	Mineral Survey, 1904-5.
38	St. Helena ... ..	Agriculture (1884).
39	Jamaica ... ..	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria ... ..	Taxation of Natives.



## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 562.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1907.

For Report for 1906, *see* No. 522.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*July, 1908.*



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No. 562.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1906, *see* No. 522.)

THE GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,  
Stanley,

16th May, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1907 which has been prepared by the Honourable H. E. W. Grant, Colonial Secretary.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,

Governor.

The Right Honourable,  
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Downing Street.



# REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### (A.) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1907, exclusive of receipts in respect of land sales and under the Live Stock Ordinance, was £17,430, and the expenditure £16,054, exclusive of payments under the Live Stock Ordinance.

The following are the details, as compared with 1906:—

#### Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	4,947	5,124
Port dues, &c....	151	226
Licences, &c. ...	530	910
Fees, fines, &c. ...	1,051	1,436
Post Office ... ..	1,129	1,145
Rents ... ..	4,455	4,175
Miscellaneous ...	193	193
Interest on investments ... ..	3,366	4,221
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>15,822</b>	<b>17,430</b>

#### Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	325	356
Governor ... ..	1,456	1,527
Colonial Secretary ... ..	833	873
Treasury and Customs ... ..	665	807
Audit ... ..	28	28
Port and Marine ... ..	86	93
Legal ... ..	17	—
Police ... ..	445	437
Prisons ... ..	237	230
Medical ... ..	635	864
Education ... ..	1,036	822
Ecclesiastical ... ..	420	348
Transport ... ..	348	293
Miscellaneous... ..	758	841
Post Office ... ..	3,249	3,457
Colonial Engineer ... ..	831	1,051
Public Works, Recurrent ... ..	1,197	1,317
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	1,418	806
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,220	1,306
Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	439	561
Currency Note Fund ... ..	49	37
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>15,692</b>	<b>16,054</b>

The annual revenue and expenditure for the years 1903 to 1907, inclusive, were as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1903 ... ..	17,393	14,346
1904 ... ..	15,689	14,249
1905 ... ..	15,229	14,825
1906 ... ..	15,822	15,692
1907 ... ..	17,430	16,054
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>15,033</b>

The average expenditure, therefore, during the last five years was £1,280 less than the average revenue.

The revenue collected in 1907 was the highest that had yet been raised in the Falklands, exceeding that of 1903, the previous best record, by £37. The revenue of £17,393 in 1903 was made up in part of a refund of £832, the balance of a sum of £2,000 deposited in the Treasury and especially earmarked for harbour works.

The present satisfactory state of the finances of the Colony is to be attributed, in a measure, to the establishment of the whaling industry, and the steps taken to turn to account hitherto non-productive territories. In 1903, the practicability of obtaining a revenue from Colonial waters had not yet been tested, nor was the Colony in receipt of any revenue from its outlying Dependencies. As a result of the inception of the whaling industry in 1904 and its subsequent development, in addition to the moneys received in respect of an agreement for the exploitation of South Georgia as a field for mining operations, the revenue benefited in 1907 to the extent of £921.

The details are given below:—

	£
Rent (South Georgia) ... ..	500
Whaling Licences ... ..	225
„ Royalties ... ..	164
Harbour Dues, &c. ... ..	32
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>921</b>

The receipts in respect of the import duties on wines, malt spirits, and tobacco, amounted to £3,757, and were less by £150 than the revenue collected from the same sources in 1906. The total average receipts under these heads, however, equalled

the average for the last five years, as will be seen from the sub-joined table:—

Article.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine ...	93	86	110	91	161	108
Malt ...	506	301	319	384	327	367
Spirits...	2,472	1,899	1,872	1,920	2,283	2,089
Tobacco ...	1,354	763	1,348	1,512	986	1,193
Totals ...	4,425	3,049	3,649	3,907	3,757	3,757

#### Stock Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1906, was £1,817, as against £1,576 in 1905. The receipts in respect of the land tax levied under the Live Stock Ordinance during 1907 amounted to £807, and expenditure to £1,080, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1907, of £1,544. The sum of £439 was expended in carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, relating to the thinning of upland geese, and the sum of £263 in erecting the new shed and dip in the quarantine sheep paddock.

#### (B.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1907, as compared with its assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1906, are shown below:—

Head.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Assets ...	110,185	125,464
Liabilities ...	58,709	57,516
Excess of Assets	51,476	67,948

#### (C.) INVESTED FUNDS.

The invested funds during the five years 1903-7 were as follows (cost price):—

Fund.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ...	27,081	27,527	40,270	50,181	53,704
Savings Bank ...	49,901	49,919	49,919	49,919	49,919
Intestate Estates ...	640	980	1,596	1,641	1,405
Currency Notes ...	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,300
Surplus ...	—	2,500	2,300	3,500	14,000
Currency Note Depreciation	44	72	105	140	178
Totals ...	80,166	83,998	97,190	108,681	122,506

The market value of the investments on the 31st December, 1907, was as follows:—

Fund.	Market Value.
	£
Land Sales ...	52,349
Savings Bank ...	48,091
Intestate Estates ...	1,245
Currency Note ...	3,236
Surplus ...	14,000
Currency Note Depreciation ...	171
Total ...	119,092

#### (D.) CURRENCY.

The conditions under which a Government paper currency has been established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899, are stated in the Report of the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1905.\*

The denomination and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1907 were as under:—

Denomination.	Value.
	£
£5 ...	2,915
£1 ...	3,572
5s. ...	113
Total value ...	6,600

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

#### (A) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports was £73,619, and of the exports, £246,435, as compared with £66,433 and £185,227, respectively, in 1906.

The following are the details of the imports:—

Class.	1906.	1907.
I. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—	£	£
Aerated waters ...	287	599
Drugs, &c. ...	1,323	1,591
Fodder, corn, hay ...	2,015	1,768
Fruit and vegetables ...	781	1,356
Groceries, &c. ...	13,449	16,088
Live stock ...	2,947	2,520
Malt liquor ...	2,024	1,933
Spirits ...	3,540	4,239
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ...	2,587	1,744
Wine ...	679	1,094
Totals ...	29,632	32,932



*Imports—continued.*

Class.	1906.	1907.
	£	£
2. RAW MATERIALS—		
(a.) Textile ... ..	—	—
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ... ..	748	2,803
Other ... ..	764	1,107
(c.) Other—		
Timber ... ..	3,552	5,276
Totals... ..	5,064	9,186
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—		
(a.) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ... ..	4,108	2,110
Haberdashery ... ..	6,368	6,243
Weaving apparel, &c. ... ..	6,492	5,431
Totals... ..	16,968	13,784
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ... ..	7,503	9,721
(c.) Other—		
Furniture ... ..	2,339	2,677
Glass and earthenware... ..	673	656
Timber and building material... ..	3,754	1,061
Totals... ..	6,766	4,394
Totals of manufactured articles... ..	31,237	27,899
4. COIN AND BULLION ... ..	500	3,602
5. PARCEL POST ... ..	—*	—†
Grand Totals... ..	66,433	73,619

\* Value £5,894, included in the appropriate classes.

† " £6,221, " " " " " "

The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1903 to 1907:—

*Imports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903 ...	58,977	2,037	907	2,115	2,380	44,968	111,384
1904 ...	43,882	—	—	2,827	2,792	—	49,501
1905 ...	52,218	—	416	3,428	2,093	—	58,155
1906 ...	58,867	—	886	4,794	1,896	—	66,433
1907 ...	66,091	—	1,584	3,674	2,270	—	73,619

*Exports.*

Year	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chile.	Norway.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903.	160,883	—	—	—	—	160,883°
1904.	126,935	—	—	—	—	126,935
1905.	167,039	—	411	—	—	167,450
1906.	181,439	—	—	250	3,538	185,227
1907.	195,571	—	3,334	19,530†	28,000*	246,435

\* Includes £44,968, value of 22,484 sealskins, produce of pelagic sealing in South Atlantic.

† Approximate value of whale oil and whalebone.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the principal items of produce exported during the last five years:—

Item.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ...	4,023,807	103,597	4,259,420	115,359	4,251,052	141,701
Tallow ...	428,076	4,000	44,800	520	496,496	5,542
	No.		No.		No.	
Sheepskins	74,502	7,450	74,958	9,369	99,987	17,498
Hides ...	656	558	263	298	1,268	888
Sealskins ...	44,968	45,278	103	151	151	227

—continued.

Item.	1906.		1907.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ...	4,324,215	162,158	4,449,599	166,859
Tallow ...	481,600	5,375	618,800	6,906
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ...	62,371	10,915	109,835	19,133
Hides ...	723	723	831	831
Sealskins ...	325	228	3,472	6,944

## (B.) PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1907 is annexed.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

## (C.) SHIPPING.

The following are the shipping statistics:—

Nationality of Vessel.	Inwards.						Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.		Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
British ..	33	33	10	6	127,383	132,848	33	33	10	5	130,712	132,771
Chilian ..	2	8	2	2	639	3,234	1	8	1	3	313	2,561
Danish ..	—	—	1	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	199	—
French ..	—	—	1	1	1,696	1,944	—	—	1	1	1,696	1,696
German ..	—	—	2	3	3,033	1,956	—	—	4	2	5,924	1,625
Italian ..	—	—	1	—	1,133	—	—	—	1	—	1,133	1,133
Norwegian.	4	9	—	4	1,867	6,714	4	11	—	4	1,867	7,646
U.S. America	—	—	1	—	1,533	—	—	—	1	—	1,533	—
Totals ..	39	50	18	16	137,470	145,696	38	53	17	16	140,548	147,732

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years 1903 to 1907:—

Year	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1903 ...	32	26	58	117,147	32	21	53	122,494
1904 ...	37	23	60	119,651	37	22	59	117,491
1905 ...	35	14	49	122,803	35	10	45	116,453
1906 ...	39	18	57	137,470	38	17	55	140,548
1907 ...	50	16	66	145,696	53	16	69	147,732

*Shipping Casualties.*

The British Schooner "Baden Powell" (94 tons) of the port of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of 132 fur seal skins, was totally wrecked at Elephant Jason, West Falkland, on the 23rd November, 1907.

The French Barque "Duc d'Aumale" (1,944 tons) bound from Brest to San Francisco, with a cargo of pig iron and coke, having sprung a leak, was beached at Roy Cove, West Falkland, on the 25th November. She was salvaged by the s.s. "Lovart" of Punta Arenas, and towed into Port Stanley, on the 16th February last, whence she proceeded to Monte Video for repairs.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Four Ordinances were passed.

Ordinance No. 2 makes provision for preventing the spread of lice in sheep.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Inspector of Schools (the Very Rev. Cyril H. Golding-Bird, M.A., Dean of Christ Church) writes as follows with regard to the progress of education in the Colony during the year under review:—

"The newly erected Government school was occupied for the first time on January 14th. This building will bear comparison with any provided or non-provided school building, of a similar size, in England.

"Very considerable change, of an obviously advantageous character, has been made in the school syllabus. The recommendations made by His Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Mr. Richards, have largely been adopted.

"I am glad to report that increased attention has been paid to physical exercises, and that these exercises, when the weather permits, take place in the playground.

"The average attendance of scholars has not been satisfactory. An epidemic of whooping-cough in the winter accounted for many absences from school.

"The efforts made during the last three years, to improve the condition of the schools has been appreciated by the parents of scholars.

"The itinerant schoolmasters continue to carry on their most difficult work in a satisfactory manner. In every case where parents have co-operated with the schoolmaster, by seeing allotted tasks are performed between each visit of the schoolmaster, the results have been satisfactory.

"In Lafonia, the Falkland Islands Company continue to employ a resident schoolmaster at Darwin and two itinerant schoolmasters in the camp.

"Every child in the Colony, between the age of five and thirteen, not mentally or physically incapacitated, is under instruction."



The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year 1907 was 410, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stanley—			
Government Schools—			
Senior ... ..	39	24	63
Infant ... ..	27	27	54
Roman Catholic School ... ..	50	42	92
Privately taught ... ..	2	2	4
West Falkland—			
Government Camp (three teachers) ...	47	34	81
Privately taught ... ..	5	11	16
East Falkland—			
Government Camp (two teachers) ...	22	21	43
Darwin School ... ..	7	7	14
Falkland Islands Company's Camps (two teachers).	18	19	37
Blocker and Speedwell Islands ...	4	2	6
Totals ...	221	189	410

## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

### SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1907, 55 accounts were opened and 33 closed, leaving a total number of 373 depositors, with balances amounting in the aggregate to £58,632 2s. 2d., or an average of a fraction over £157 standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population of the Colony was £28 7s. 10d., showing an increase, as compared with that of the previous year, of £2 17s. 10d.

The income earned by the bank was £1,650 16s. 6d., and the amount paid in respect of interest £1,202 19s. 4d., leaving a profit on the year's transactions of £447 17s. 2d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the five years 1903 to 1907:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of offences reported to the police.	94	80	64	57	24
Number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	4	5	2	3	2
2. " " " property ...	4	1	5	1	3
3. For other offences ... ..	80	57	40	29	18
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	2	—	—	2	—
2. " " " property ...	2	—	—	—	—
3. For other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Court ... ..	2	16	17	22	1
2. Supreme Court ... ..	—	1	—	—	—

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### (A.) POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1907, exclusive of the whaling settlement in South Georgia, was 2,266, as against 2,065 in 1906.

There were 53 births and 21 deaths, as against 56 births and 17 deaths in 1906.

Five deaths resulted from whooping-cough, two from diphtheria, and one from accidental drowning.

The birth-rate was 23·38 per 1,000, as against 27·11 in 1906.

The death-rate was 9·26 per 1,000, as against 8·23 in 1906.

Ten marriages took place during the year.

### (B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony during the year 1907 was good, except in Stanley.

Stanley was visited by an epidemic of dysenteric diarrhoea, followed by one of whooping-cough.

There were no complications in the former outbreak, and attacks subsided in from 7 to 10 days. The cases treated numbered 145.

The epidemic of whooping-cough was one of moderate severity, the attack lasting, on an average, 12 weeks. The children known to be affected numbered 279, but there were, in addition, mild cases, to which no medical aid was summoned. The disease claimed five deaths of children under two years of age.

An outbreak of diphtheria occurred at Third Corral, North Camp, East Falkland, but the spread of the disease was arrested, owing to the prompt action of the Medical Officer of the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, Dr. Foley, and the isolation measures taken by the Board of Health. The outbreak was confined to one family, five members of which were affected. Two cases terminated fatally.

During the year five cases of beri-beri were under treatment. The patients were Canadian sealers, who had been ill two or three weeks prior to their arrival in port. On the hypothesis that the disease is due to the absorption of a toxine derived from food-stuffs, an investigation was made into the quality of the provisions supplied to the vessels on which the disease had appeared. Some rice and salt fish were found to be in a damaged condition.

The following table shows the number of cases under medical treatment during the year (exclusive of those treated at Darwin and in the North Camp, in respect of which districts no returns have been received):—

District	No. of Cases.
Stanley ... ..	1,367
West Falkland...	286
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,653</b>

The Government nurse continued to render valuable services, attending 62 cases and paying 1,650 visits.

The Vaccination Ordinance was strictly enforced, and the results were satisfactory, 57 successful vaccinations being recorded, distributed as under:—

District.	No. of Cases.
Stanley ... ..	22
Darwin and North Camp...	25
West Falkland ... ..	10
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>57</b>

Four vessels were placed in quarantine.

Important improvements were undertaken in connection with the quarantine station at the naval depôt, consisting in the erection of a mortuary and disinfecting room, a laundry, and lavatories.

### (C.) CLIMATE.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1907 was 20·745 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records kept at Government House:—

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum. Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January ... ..	1·050	·220 on 31st	12
February ... ..	1·680	·810 „ 8th	12
March ... ..	·730	·290 „ 1st	10
April ... ..	1·240	·260 „ 6th	16
May ... ..	2·075	·350 „ 11th	21
June ... ..	1·765	·300 „ 1st	23
July ... ..	1·845	·380 „ 30th	21
August ... ..	1·230	·240 „ 20th	16
September ... ..	1·375	·330 „ 5th	16
October ... ..	1·555	·310 „ 9th	21
November ... ..	2·600	·600 „ 26th	16
December ... ..	3·600	·620 „ 26th	20
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>20·745</b>	—	<b>204</b>

### VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c.

The revenue of the Post Office was £1,145, as against £1,129 in 1906. The expenditure (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony) was £3,457, as against £3,249 in 1906.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Monte Video and Punta Arenas.

The value of the money orders issued during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	On the United Kingdom.	On Other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903 ... ..	8,943	250	9,193
1904 ... ..	8,540	228	8,768
1905 ... ..	8,467	135	8,602
1906 ... ..	8,056	145	8,201
1907 ... ..	7,646	270	7,916



The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years was as under:—

Year.	Number.
1903	87,069
1904	82,028
1905	83,791
1906	83,201
1907	87,854

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1907:—

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and Post Cards.	17,108	7,293	24,401	19,875	8,124	27,999	52,400
Newspapers, books, &c.	27,947	400	28,347	1,910	663	2,573	30,920
Parcels ...	4,173	—	4,173	361	—	361	4,534
Totals ...	49,228	7,693	56,921	22,146	8,787	30,933	87,854
1906 ...	45,680	8,774	54,424	19,466	9,311	28,777	93,201

The value of the goods imported by parcel post during the five years ended 1907 was as follows:—

Year.	Value.
	£.
1903	3,376
1904	4,726
1905	3,593
1906	5,894
1907	6,221

The British and foreign mails are conveyed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company by means of a four-weekly service between Liverpool and Valparaiso.

The local interinsular mail, passenger, and traffic service continues to be performed by vessels owned by the Falkland Islands Company. Their fleet of small sailing craft was strengthened in June by the addition of the schooner "Malvina." The new vessel (80 tons) is of the auxiliary type, being fitted with a four-cylinder oil engine and a two-bladed propeller.

The telephone line between Stanley and Darwin Harbour, referred to in the report for 1906 as being in course of construction, was completed in November, when the first message

was transmitted between the two stations, a distance of about 60 miles. The line, which is the joint property of the Government and the Falkland Islands Company, is open to the public for the transmission of messages, on a telegraphic system, at a minimum charge of one shilling for every 12 words, including the address of the person to whom the message is sent, and one penny for every additional word.

The telephone line between Stanley and Cape Pembroke Lighthouse, and the town exchange, worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

## IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The strength of the Volunteer Force on the 21st December, 1907, was four officers and 83 non-commissioned officers and men, showing a decrease, as compared with the strength at the close of 1906, of 11 men. The amount of the capitation grant earned was £72, representing 36 efficient, as against 41 in 1906.

## X.—GENERAL.

### (A.) NOTABLE EVENTS.

A message from His Majesty the King to the people of the Falkland Islands specially marked the year 1907. The Governor was entrusted with the delivery of it on his return to the Colony from leave of absence, and, on the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, His Excellency made public the following gratifying announcement:—

"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to command me, on returning from England to the Falkland Islands, to express his deep personal interest in the prosperity and progress of all his subjects in this far outpost of his dominions, and to convey to them his greeting and good wishes."

A dutiful and loyal acknowledgment of this message was adopted at a public meeting held in Stanley and transmitted to the Secretary of State to be laid before His Majesty.

A Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition was held in Stanley on the 1st March, 1907. This exhibition has now become an annual event, being the revival by His Excellency the Governor of a movement initiated in 1867, but which lasted for a few years only.



The first of the new series of exhibitions was held in 1906. The third was opened on the 28th February last. The exhibits on that occasion nearly quadrupled in number those of 1906.

Friday, the 24th May, was observed as "Victoria Day," and Sunday, the 26th May, as "Empire Day."

The fixed light at Cape Pembroke lighthouse was replaced on the 8th June by a white flashing light.

The new light shows one flash every 10 seconds as follows, viz.:—

	Seconds.
Flash	65
Eclipse	9.35
Total period	10.00

The intensity of this light is equal to about 105,000 candles.

Dr. Carl Skottsberg and Mr. T. Halle, the members of a Swedish Scientific Expedition, arrived in the Colony on the 26th October, 1907, and remained until the 12th February, 1908, during which time they travelled over the Islands and investigated the geological, botanical, and zoological conditions of the group.

#### (B.) OFFICIAL.

During the absence from the Colony of His Excellency, Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., on leave, from the 24th April to the 25th September, the Government was administered by Mr. H. E. W. Grant, the Colonial Secretary.

During Mr. Grant's administration, Mr. George Hurst, the Postmaster, &c., acted as Police Magistrate, Coroner, Auditor, and as a Commissioner of Currency.

After a long career of zealous service in the Falklands, extending over a period of thirty years, the Very Reverend Lowther E. Brandon, M.A., Dean and Colonial Chaplain, retired on pension on the 25th August, 1907.

On Dean Brandon's retirement the office of Colonial Chaplain was abolished, and the amount of the annual ecclesiastical vote revised. The Government grant of £400 a year hitherto made in respect of the salary of the Colonial Chaplain (£300) and as an allowance for an assistant clergyman (£100) was reduced to £200. This grant is made on the understanding that it is subject to revision hereafter, and is paid to the Trustees of Christ Church Cathedral for the purpose of augmenting the salary of one or two clergymen as they may decide, in their discretion, to appoint, on the condition that the Incumbent or his assistant will, without additional remuneration from the Government, perform such educational work as the Government

may desire, and as they may be able to undertake without interfering with their clerical duties.

Dean Brandon was succeeded by the Very Reverend Cyril H. Golding-Bird, M.A., as Dean of Christ Church and Government Inspector of Schools.

The Honourable J. J. Felton, having taken up his residence in England, resigned his seats on the Executive and Legislative Councils early in the year. He was succeeded by the Honourable Vere Packe.

It is recorded, with regret, that Mr. Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., who was Governor of the Colony from 1880 to 1891, died in August, 1907.

#### (C.) PUBLIC WORKS.

A new wing, for the accommodation of the Colonial Secretary and his staff, was added to the Public Offices; the public reservoir, which has a capacity of about 100,000 gallons, was thoroughly repaired; a substantial sea-wall, enclosing a reclamation area at the east end of Stanley was constructed; a new shed and dip were erected in the quarantine sheep paddock; the building formerly used as the senior school was converted into a cottage home for the relief of the indigent poor; a section of the sea-wall was rebuilt; and various out-buildings were erected at the quarantine station on the north side of the harbour.

#### (D.) FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The future prospects of the Falklands are inseparably connected with the price of wool, on which the general prosperity of the Colony must mainly depend. The prices ruling during the last few years have been remunerative, but they declined towards the end of 1907, and the results of the March sales in 1908, as compared with those of 1907, show a further decrease. It is hoped, however, that this depression will prove to be only temporary, and that the movement observed to be in progress in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina, for converting sheep-rearing areas into agricultural lands, owing to improved prices in wheat, will react beneficially on the staple industry of this Colony.

H. E. W. GRANT,  
Colonial Secretary.

Stanley,  
12th May, 1908.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Stanley,  
10th March, 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended the 31st December, 1907.

*Seasons.*—The summer and autumn were exceptionally dry, and, in consequence of the excessive dryness, the hard camp and small islands suffered greatly. The winter was open, and there was but little snow. The spring has been the wettest that has been experienced for some years past.

*Sheep.*—The total number of sheep in the Colony at the end of May, 1907, was 695,747. This shows a decrease of 6,949, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is mainly due to the exportation of culled ewes to Patagonia. The total number exported was 12,203, all from Port Salvador. An experiment was tried by a Hamburg firm for the exportation of salt mutton to Europe, which has not proved a success.

*Wool.*—The clip was somewhat light, but sound, and realised a good price.

*Lambing.*—The result in this respect was about 75 per cent.

*Dipping.*—This important work has been more carefully attended to than in previous years, and I am pleased to say sheep were never more free from parasites. An Ordinance to make provision for preventing the spread of lice in sheep was passed in January, but was not enforced during 1907, in order that farmers might have ample time to take steps to comply with the requirement of compulsory dipping. To protect careful flock-owners from their negligent neighbours, every effort is made, but several of the farmers do not seem to realise the advantages to be gained by compulsory dipping, and have petitioned against this Ordinance.

The live stock imported during the year were as follows:—

16	Romney Marsh rams from England.
5	Lincoln                   "                   "
268	Horses from Patagonia.

The rams were quarantined for 28 days. With the exception of a few cases of foot-rot they were all perfectly healthy. The quarantine shed has been thoroughly renovated and there is every convenience now for placing imported stud sheep under temporary supervision.

*Geese.*—The Ordinance for effecting a diminution in the number of geese has been extended until the 31st December,

1912. It was found necessary to increase the number of beaks authorised to be purchased in the East Falklands from 37,500 to 50,000. There is a marked reduction in the number of geese in some parts, while in others very little attention is being paid to the arrest of their increase. The number of beaks authorised to be purchased for the year for the East and West Falklands respectively were:—

East Falklands,	50,000.
West Falklands,	37,500.

The number purchased were:—

East Falklands,	46,840.
West Falklands,	28,185.

*Grass Seed Sowing.*—There has been very little done in this respect during the year. Those, however, who have sown seed are quite satisfied with the result and are convinced that it will grow in suitable places, consequently they are sending away large orders for 1908.

*Ditching and Draining.*—Several of the farmers are paying more attention than hitherto to this important matter, and they are being amply repaid by the results.

I have &c.,

J. ROBERTSON,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary.

## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.			
No.	Colony, &c.		Year.
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	...	1906
531	Sierra Leone	... ..	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	... ..	1906-1907
533	Weihaiwei	... ..	1906
534	Gold Coast	... ..	"
535	Malta	... ..	1906-1907
536	Gambia	... ..	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	... ..	1906-1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	... ..	"
539	Leeward Islands	... ..	"
540	Straits Settlements	... ..	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	... ..	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	... ..	1906-1907
543	Babamas	... ..	"
544	Barbados	... ..	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	... ..	"
546	Grenada	... ..	"
547	Mauritius	... ..	1906
548	Fiji	... ..	"
549	Jamaica	... ..	1906-1907
550	British Guiana	... ..	"
551	Northern Nigeria	... ..	"
552	British Honduras	... ..	1906
553	St. Lucia	... ..	1906-1907
554	Southern Nigeria	... ..	1906
555	St. Vincent	... ..	1906-1907
556	Basutoland	... ..	"
557	East Africa Protectorate	... ..	"
558	Uganda Protectorate	... ..	"
559	Swaziland	... ..	"
560	St. Helena	... ..	1907
561	Ceylon	... ..	"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.
45	Do. do.	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey (1904-5).
47	Do. do.	Do. (1905-6).
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.



## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 599.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

## REPORT FOR 1908.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 562.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1909.

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No. 599.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1907, *see* No. 562.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Stanley,

19th April, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1908, which has been prepared by Mr. H. E. W. Grant, the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,

Governor.

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Crewe, P.C.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,



# REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December 1908, exclusive of receipts in respect of land sales and under the Live Stock Ordinance, was £17,775, and the expenditure £15,685, exclusive of the sums spent on public works extraordinary and payments under the Live Stock Ordinance.

The following are the details as compared with 1907:—

### Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1907.	1908.
	£	£
Customs ... ..	5,124	5,268
Port dues, &c. ... ..	226	218
Licences, &c. ... ..	910	1,394
Fees, fines, &c. ... ..	1,436	579
Post Office ... ..	1,145	1,303
Rents ... ..	4,175	4,443
Miscellaneous ... ..	193	186
Interest on investments...	4,221	4,384
Total, ordinary revenue...	17,430	17,775
Land sales ... ..	3,528	5,292
Stock Ordinance ... ..	807	807
Total ... ..	21,765	23,874

### Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1907.	1908.
	£	£
Pensions ... ..	356	555
Governor ... ..	1,527	1,543
Colonial Secretary ... ..	873	892
Treasury and Customs ... ..	807	833
Audit ... ..	28	19
Port and Marine... ..	93	102
Police ... ..	437	433
Prisons ... ..	230	186
Medical ... ..	864	985
Education... ..	822	838
Ecclesiastical ... ..	348	220
Transport ... ..	293	792
Miscellaneous ... ..	841	787
Post Office ... ..	3,457	3,301
Colonial Engineer ... ..	1,051	1,116
Public Works, Recurrent ... ..	1,317	1,327
Interest, &c., Savings Bank ... ..	1,306	1,475
Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	561	246
Currency Note Fund ... ..	37	35
Total, Ordinary Expenditure ... ..	15,248	15,685
Public Works, Extraordinary ... ..	806	4,082
Stock Ordinance ... ..	1,080	602
Total ... ..	17,134	20,369

The annual revenue and expenditure for the five years 1904-1908, under distinguishing heads, are shown below:—

### Revenue.

Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Land Sales.	Stock Ordinance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	15,689	239	204	16,132
1905 ... ..	15,229	12,783	807	28,819
1906 ... ..	15,822	9,958	807	26,587
1907 ... ..	17,430	3,528	807	21,765
1908 ... ..	17,775	5,292	807	23,874
Totals ... ..	81,945	31,800	3,432	117,177
Averages ... ..	16,389	6,360	686	23,435

### Expenditure.

Year.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Public Works Extra-ordinary.	Stock Ordinance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	13,978	355	341	14,675
1905 ... ..	13,851	974	450	15,275
1906 ... ..	14,274	1,417	566	16,257
1907 ... ..	15,248	806	1,080	17,134
1908 ... ..	15,685	4,082	602	20,369
Totals ... ..	73,036	7,635	3,039	83,710
Averages ... ..	14,607	1,527	608	16,742

In the year 1904, the sum of £1,000 obtained from the sale of the lease of Bluff Cove was brought to account under the head of rent instead of being credited to land sales. Deducting this sum from the total receipts in respect of ordinary revenue for the years 1904-1908, the average ordinary revenue during the last five years exceeded the average ordinary expenditure by £1,582. The saving effected for the whole period, viz., £7,909, was more than sufficient to defray the cost of public works extraordinary, which amounted to £7,635.

It is satisfactory to note that the ordinary revenue raised in 1908 exceeded that collected in 1907, the previous best record, by £345.

In the report on the Blue Book for 1907, attention was drawn to the fact that the recently established whaling industry yielded during the year a revenue of £921. A noteworthy advance was made in the development of the industry in 1908, resulting in

payments into the Treasury of £2,487. The following are the details:—

	£
Rent (South Georgia) ... ..	1,675
Whaling Licences ... ..	550
„ Royalties ... ..	183
Harbour Dues, &c. ... ..	79
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,487</b>

The receipts in respect of the import duties on wine, malt, spirits, and tobacco, amounted to £4,214, or £457 more than the revenue collected from the same sources in 1907. The average for the last five years was also exceeded by £499. Particulars are given in the subjoined table:—

Article.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine ... ..	86	110	91	161	90	107
Malt ... ..	301	319	384	327	489	364
Spirits ... ..	1,899	1,872	1,920	2,283	1,847	1,964
Tobacco ... ..	763	1,348	1,512	986	1,788	1,280
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>3,715</b>

#### Stock Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1908, was £1,748, as against £1,543 in 1907. The receipts in respect of the land tax levied under the Live Stock Ordinance during 1908 amounted to £807, and expenditure to £602. The sum of £253 was expended in carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, relating to the thinning of upland geese.

The assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1908, as compared with the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1907, are shown below:—

Head.	1907.	1908.
	£	£
Assets... ..	125,464	134,272
Liabilities ... ..	67,948	72,476
<b>Excess of Assets</b> ... ..	<b>57,516</b>	<b>61,796</b>

The invested funds at the close of each of the five years 1904-1908 were as under (cost price):—

Fund.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales ... ..	27,527	40,270	50,181	53,704	58,997
Savings Bank ... ..	49,919	49,919	49,919	49,919	55,919
Intestate Estates ... ..	980	1,596	1,641	1,405	1,444
Currency Note ... ..	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,300	3,300
Surplus ... ..	2,500	2,300	3,500	14,000	7,300
Currency Note Depreciation ... ..	72	105	140	178	217
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>83,998</b>	<b>97,190</b>	<b>108,681</b>	<b>122,506</b>	<b>127,177</b>

The market value of the investments on the 31st December, 1908, was as follows:—

Fund.	Market value.
	£
Land Sales ... ..	58,182
Savings Bank ... ..	52,626
Intestate Estates ... ..	1,299
Currency Note ... ..	3,093
Surplus ... ..	7,300
Currency Note Depreciation ... ..	217
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£122,717</b>

A statement of the conditions under which a Government paper currency has been established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899, will be found in the Report on the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1905.

The denomination and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1908 were as under:—

Denomination.	Value.
£5 ... ..	£2,915
£1 ... ..	3,572
5s. ... ..	113
<b>Total value</b> ... ..	<b>6,600</b>



## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The value of the imports was £73,062, and of the exports £189,972, as against £73,619 and £246,435 in 1907.

The following are the details of the imports:—

Class.	1907.	1908.
<b>1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—</b>	£	£
Aerated waters ... ..	599	429
Drugs, &c. ... ..	1,591	1,542
Fodder, corn, hay ... ..	1,768	1,094
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	1,356	581
Groceries, &c. ... ..	16,088	18,272
Live stock ... ..	2,520	1,981
Malt liquor ... ..	1,933	2,319
Spirits ... ..	4,239	1,664
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	1,744	1,295
Wine ... ..	1,094	492
Totals ... ..	32,932	29,669
<b>2. RAW MATERIALS—</b>		
(a) Textile ... ..	—	—
(b) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ... ..	2,803	1,590
Other ... ..	1,107	1,509
(c) Other—		
Timber ... ..	5,276	3,931
Totals ... ..	9,186	7,030
<b>3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—</b>		
(a) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ... ..	2,110	7,467
Haberdashery ... ..	6,243	8,514
Wearing apparel, &c. ... ..	5,431	6,703
Totals ... ..	13,784	22,684
(b) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ... ..	9,721	6,344
(c) Other—		
Furniture ... ..	2,677	3,640
Glass and earthenware ... ..	656	435
Timber and building material ... ..	1,061	1,260
Totals ... ..	4,394	5,335
Totals of manufactured articles ... ..	27,899	34,363
<b>4. COIN AND BULLION</b> ... ..	3,602	2,000
<b>5. PARCELS POST</b> ... ..	—	—†
Grand Totals ... ..	73,619	73,062

° Value £6,221, included in the appropriate classes.

†	£6,086	"	"	"	"
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The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1904 to 1908:—

*Imports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chili.	Uruguay.	Other Countries.	Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ...	43,882	—	—	2,827	2,792	—	49,501
1905 ...	52,218	—	416	3,428	2,093	—	58,155
1906 ...	58,867	—	886	4,794	1,886	—	66,433
1907 ...	66,091	—	1,584	3,674	2,270	—	73,619
1908 ...	65,744	150	642	4,503	1,770	253	73,062

*Exports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chili.	Norway.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ...	126,935	—	—	—	—	126,935
1905 ...	167,039	—	411	—	—	167,450
1906 ...	181,439	—	—	250	3,538	185,227
1907 ...	195,571	—	3,334	19,530	28,000 <sup>c</sup>	246,435
1908 ...	137,767	—	—	6,005	46,200 <sup>†</sup>	189,972

\* Approximate value of whale oil and whalebone.

†                   "                   "                   " whale oil.

NOTE.—Value of the catch at South Georgia in whale oil and whalebone not included in any of the foregoing total values of exports.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the principal articles of produce exported during the last five years:—

Article.	1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ...	4,259,420	115,359	4,251,052	141,701	4,324,215	162,158
Tallow ...	44,800	520	496,496	5,542	481,600	5,375
	No.		No.		No.	
Sheepskins ...	74,958	9,369	99,987	17,498	62,371	10,915
Hides ...	263	298	1,268	888	723	723
Sealskins ...	103	151	151	227	325	228
					Tons.	
Whale Oil ...	—	—	—	—	218	3,238
Whalebone ...	—	—	—	—	5	300

—continued.

Article.	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,449,599	166,859	4,401,089	110,186
Tallow ... ..	618,800	6,906	510,360	6,298
	No.	—	No.	—
Sheepskins ... ..	109,835	19,133	75,685	12,095
Hides ... ..	831	831	569	593
Sealskins ... ..	3,472	6,944	881	1,733
	Tons.	—	Tons.	—
Whale Oil ... ..	2,400	18,720	2,929	56,700
Whalebone ... ..	—	—	5	200

## PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The report by the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1908 is annexed.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

## SHIPPING.

The following are the shipping statistics:—

Nationality of Vessel.	Inwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
British ... ..	33	38	6	8	132,848	147,747
Chilian ... ..	8	4	2	2	2,234	772
Danish ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	657
French ... ..	—	—	1	—	1,944	—
German ... ..	—	—	3	3	1,956	3,003
Italian ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ... ..	9	4	4	2	6,714	3,432
Total ... ..	50	46	16	17	145,696	155,611

Nationality of Vessel.	Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
British ... ..	33	36	5	4	132,771	140,323
Chilian ... ..	9	4	3	—	2,561	733
Danish ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	657
French ... ..	—	—	1	1	1,696	1,944
German ... ..	—	—	2	2	1,925	2,943
Italian ... ..	—	—	1	—	1,133	—
Norwegian ... ..	11	4	4	2	7,646	3,432
Total ... ..	53	44	16	11	147,732	150,032

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, for the five years 1904 to 1908:—

Year.	Inwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1904 ... ..	37	23	60	119,651
1905 ... ..	35	14	49	122,803
1906 ... ..	39	18	57	137,470
1907 ... ..	50	16	66	145,696
1908 ... ..	46	17	63	155,611

Year.	Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1904 ... ..	37	22	59	117,491
1905 ... ..	35	10	45	116,453
1906 ... ..	38	17	55	140,548
1907 ... ..	53	16	69	147,732
1908 ... ..	44	11	55	150,032

## Shipping Casualties.

The French barque "Hélène Blum" (2,154 tons) bound from Bristol to Stanley, for orders, ran on the Seal Rocks at the entrance of Port William, on the night of the 26th May, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost.

The cutter "Progreso" of Stanley (23 tons), belonging to Mr. L. Williams, was lost under tragic circumstances. She left Stanley on the 1st July, bound for Carcass Island, but losing all her sails in a gale off Volunteer Rocks, she became the sport of wind and wave for nearly two months, during which time no land was seen. Two of the crew died from exposure and privation. A sight of the Patagonian coast was at length gained. Owing to light winds and a scarcity of water, the master and one remaining member of the crew abandoned the cutter and took to the boat. When about three miles from Chubut they were rescued by the Argentine authorities, from whom they received every care and attention. The master was subsequently drowned accidentally when engaged in an expedition by boat to a neighbouring place on the coast.

The following vessels sought refuge in Port Stanley during 1908 for repairs, viz., "Simla," "Henriette," "Lodore," "Gladova," "Metropolis," and "Gulf Stream."



## III.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed.

Ordinance No. 2 provides for the granting of licences to use guns.

Ordinance No. 4 provides for the preservation of certain wild birds (duck, grebe, mallard, snipe, swan, teal, and widgeon) by establishing a close time.

Ordinance No. 5 regulates the extent to which the law of England is in force in the Colony.

Ordinance No. 7 amends the law relating to Quarantine adopting the principles of the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Convention of 1904.

Ordinance No. 9 regulates the legal position of the Dependencies.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Inspector of Schools (the Rev. Canon E. J. Seymour) reports as follows on the progress of education in the Colony during the year 1908:—

"The past year in the Government school at Stanley has been a period of marked progress. Improved apparatus and the addition of varied text books, &c., are proving already their value. The lessons are made interesting to the scholars, and everything is being done to bring the school up to a high educational level.

"The infants are being carefully and systematically taught, and appear to be interested and happy in their lessons.

"The various standards seem quite up to the average.

"In the camps the itinerant schoolmasters carry on their work in a satisfactory manner. Where the parents co-operate with the teachers, good results are attained. This work is full of difficulty and deserves every encouragement."

The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year 1908 was 424, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Stanley—			
Government Schools—			
Senior ... ..	40	24	64
Infant ... ..	33	31	64
Roman Catholic School ... ..	34	67	101
Privately taught ... ..	—	2	2
West Falkland—			
Government Camp (three teachers) ...	44	37	81
Privately taught ... ..	—	—	—
East Falkland—			
Government Camp (two teachers) ...	23	28	51
Darwin School ... ..	9	10	19
Falkland Islands Company's Camps (two teachers) ... ..	20	16	36
Bleaker and Speedwell Islands ... ..	4	2	6
Totals ... ..	207	217	424

The average attendance was as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Government Schools (Stanley)—		
Senior ... ..	33.5	18.6
Infant ... ..	24.5	22.5
Roman Catholic School ... ..	25	45

## V.—SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1908, 62 accounts were opened and 49 closed, leaving a total number of 386 depositors, with balances amounting in the aggregate to £62,106 1s. 8d., or an average of £160 17s. 11d., standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population of the Colony (computed at 2,065) was £30 1s. 6d., showing an increase, as compared with that of the previous year, of £1 13s. 8d.

The income earned by the bank was £1,753 18s. 4d., and the expenses (interest on deposits, &c.) amounted to £1,350 17s. 11d., leaving a profit on the year's transactions of £403 0s. 5d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the years 1904 to 1908:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Number of offences reported to the police	80	64	58	24	44
Number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	5	2	3	2	4
2. " " " property ...	1	5	1	3	2
3. For other offences ... ..	57	40	29	18	29
Number of Supreme Court convictions—					
1. For offences against the person—	—	—	2	—	—
2. " " " property ...	—	—	—	—	—
3. For other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Acquittals—					
1. Inferior Court ... ..	16	17	22	1	9
2. Supreme Court... ..	1	—	1	—	—



## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1908, exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia, was 2,289, as against 2,266 in 1907.

There were 58 births and 12 deaths, as against 53 births and 21 deaths in 1907.

The 12 deaths from all causes included 3 among children under one year of age and 5 among persons aged upwards of 60 years.

The birth-rate was 25·33 per 1,000, as against 23·38 in 1907.

The death-rate was 5·24 per 1,000, as against 9·26 in 1907.

Nineteen marriages took place during the year, as against ten in 1907.

The Colonial Surgeon (Hon. E. T. Born) writes as follows:—

“The health of the Colony has been good throughout the year.

“This may in part be attributed to the mildness of last winter, which was in favourable contrast to the winter of the year preceding.

“As in former years, the most prevalent diseases were those of the respiratory organs, especially bronchitis and asthma.

“With the exception of 2 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of erysipias, and a few cases of influenza and chicken-pox, the Colony enjoyed immunity from other cases of infectious disease.

“The history of the scarlet fever cases pointed strongly to the infection having been imported into the Colony from Punta Arenas (Chili), where at the time the disease was prevalent.”

The following is a statement of the number of cases under medical treatment during 1908:—

District	No. of Cases.
Stanley ... ..	706
Lafonia and North Camp ... ..	295
West Falkland ... ..	172
Total ... ..	1,173

The District Nurse continued her excellent work, paying 1,939 visits and attending 65 cases. There were 50 vaccinations as against 57 in 1907. The successful cases were distributed as under:—

District	No. of Cases.
Stanley ... ..	32
Lafonia and North Camp ... ..	18
Total ... ..	50

The Colonial Surgeon reports that the monthly supply of vaccine received from Buenos Aires is of good quality and gives excellent results.

No necessity arose during the year for making use of the Quarantine Station.

Much activity was exhibited by the Board of Health in Stanley in causing premises to be systematically inspected, and in enforcing sanitary measures. By-laws were also passed requiring all new buildings to be erected on hygienic principles.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1908 was 25·255 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records kept at Government House:—

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
January ... ..	2·425	·440 on 24th	17
February ... ..	2·195	·430 „ 1st	14
March ... ..	2·490	·570 „ 4th	19
April ... ..	2·005	·420 „ 14th	21
May ... ..	1·815	·480 „ 2nd	22
June ... ..	1·315	·270 „ 18th	19
July ... ..	2·555	·290 „ 23rd	26
August ... ..	1·050	·280 „ 28th	17
September ... ..	1·735	·370 „ 13th	17
October ... ..	2·830	·480 „ 8th	27
November ... ..	3·075	·500 „ 15th	23
December ... ..	1·755	·350 „ 14th	22
Total ... ..	25·255	—	244

## VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &amp;c.

The revenue of the Post Office was £1,303, as against £1,444 in 1907. The expenditure (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony) was £3,301, as against £3,457 in 1907. The expenditure on the local conveyance of mails was £300.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Monte Video and Punta Arenas.

The value of the money orders issued during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	On the United Kingdom.	On Other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	8,540	228	8,768
1905 ... ..	8,467	135	8,602
1906 ... ..	8,056	145	8,201
1907 ... ..	7,646	270	7,916
1908 ... ..	8,308	264	8,572



The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years was as under:—

Year.	Number.
1904	82,028
1905	83,791
1906	83,201
1907	87,854
1908	109,660

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1908:—

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and Post Cards.	22,416	5,944	28,360	22,105	9,470	31,575	59,935
Newspapers, Books, &c.	39,645	802	40,447	2,945	1,692	4,637	45,084
Parcels ...	4,240	—	4,240	391	10	401	4,641
Totals ...	66,301	6,746	73,047	25,441	11,172	36,613	109,660
1907 ...	49,228	7,693	56,921	22,146	8,787	30,933	87,854

The value of goods imported by parcel post during the five years ended 1908 was as follows:—

Year.	Value.
1904	£ 4,726
1905	3,593
1906	5,894
1907	6,221
1908	6,086

The British and foreign mails are conveyed by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company by means of a four-weekly service between Liverpool and Valparaiso.

The local interinsular mail, passenger, and traffic service continues to be performed by vessels owned by the Falkland Islands Company.

Increased provision having been made in the Estimates for 1909 for an improved interinsular service, tenders have been invited for a four-weekly mail and passenger service between Stanley and Fox Bay, and for a quarterly service between Stanley, Port Stephens, Port Howard, Hill Cove and West Point Island, by good and efficient steamships or sailing vessels, capable of carrying with comfort not less than ten cabin passengers.

The telephone line between Stanley and the Settlement of Darwin Harbour, which was completed towards the end of 1907, has

proved to be a great public and private convenience. Breakages in the line, however, have been frequent, 64 having occurred during the year ended 25th November, 1908. These were caused by the upland goose, the wire being unable to withstand the force of the impact when struck by that bird in the course of its flight. The breaks were not general along the line but confined to a few localities. It is observed that in almost every instance the breaking point is at the insulator, and those parts of the line, therefore, where breaks have occurred most frequently, are being gradually strengthened by placing No. 8 thick wire at the insulators and extending it about one yard on each side. Interruptions in the working of the line from the cause mentioned not being unexpected, the Falkland Islands Company (joint owners with the Government and managers of the line) have made arrangements for promptly effecting repairs.

The telephone line between Stanley and Cape Pembroke Lighthouse was repaired during the year, several poles having been renewed.

## IX.—GENERAL.

Dr. Carl Skottsberg, the leader of the Swedish Scientific Expedition which arrived in the Colony in October, 1907, gave a lecture in Stanley on the 9th of January, in which he briefly surveyed the geological history of the Falkland Islands. He expressed the opinion that it is probable that in the beginning of the quaternary period the group formed part of the mainland of South America, but soon became detached.

H.M.S. "Sappho" paid a short visit to the Colony in February.

For the third year in succession, a Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition was held in Stanley. It was opened on the 28th of February and lasted for two days. Like its predecessors, it was a great success. The spirit of emulation was abroad, and a high standard of excellence reached.

The Victoria Cottage Home was opened on the 11th May. The institution has been established with the object of perpetuating the memory of the reign of Her late Majesty, and in a manner which it is felt would have met with Her Majesty's approval—the placing of poor relief on a satisfactory basis. The Home has been located in a building which has served many purposes in the history of the Colony. As a single large room it afforded temporary shelter, of an unpretending character, to many of the early immigrants. There was no kitchen accommodation. Cooking had to be done on the beach outside in a recess in the peat bank. When the building was no longer required for the purpose for which it was originally designed, it became in turn a theatre, a coal shed, and a Government school. With the addition of a small wing it is now fitted up as a Model Cottage Home, capable of accommodating the nurse-matron, the district nurse, and six inmates.



May the 25th was observed as Empire Day. At the conclusion of a striking ceremony in the Government school, in honour of the occasion, the senior boy, in a loyal speech, handed to His Excellency the Governor a purse of money which had been collected among the scholars, with the request that it might be devoted to the purchase of a portrait of His Majesty the King, to be placed in the school.

Mr. J. E. Rowen, who for a period of ten years had been Consul for the United States of America in Stanley, proceeded to Punta Arenas at the end of July to take up a similar post in that city.

Owing to the initiative of Mrs. Allardyce, the Lending Library, which for many years past had been housed in the Cathedral Vestry, was transferred to the building formerly occupied by the infant school, and placed under the management of a committee. The affairs of the library have been thoroughly reorganized and its sphere of usefulness considerably extended.

On the 21st July, Letters Patent were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Governor of the Colony of the Falkland Islands to be Governor of South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, the Sandwich Islands, and Graham's Land, and providing for the government thereof as Dependencies of the Colony.

In response to the invitation of Sir Alfred Jones (President) and the Committee, the Colony was represented at the Colonial Products Exhibition held at Liverpool in November.

Official changes during 1908 were frequent. The following were the most important:—

The Hon. W. A. Thompson, Treasurer, &c., went on leave on the 30th March, and was absent for the remainder of the year. Mr. G. Hurst, the Postmaster, acted as Treasurer, &c., during Mr. Thompson's absence, Mr. Craigie-Halkett, the Treasury Clerk, acting as Postmaster, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Reid, D.S.O., V.D., commanded the Falkland Islands Volunteers during the absence from the Colony of Major J. C. Campbell on leave. Major Campbell left at the end of March and did not return before the expiration of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Durose, the Government schoolmaster and schoolmistress, after twenty-five years' service, retired on pension on the 11th April. Pending the arrival of their successors, Mr. J. Innes Wilson, who had completed his five years' agreement as a teacher in the camp, acted as Government schoolmaster, and Miss Ada Kirwan, who was in charge of the infant school, acted as Government schoolmistress. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Souter were appointed to the respective offices in July.

Miss Clara Davies was appointed to be nurse-matron of the Victoria Cottage Home in May.

Dr. P. R. Bolus, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, &c., at Fox Bay, West Falkland, resigned in June. He was succeeded by Dr. H. C. E. Quin.

The Hon. Vere Packe was absent from the Executive and Legislative Councils on leave from June to December. During his absence Mr. Louis Williams acted as a member of the Legislative Council.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

There was considerable activity in the Department of Public Works during the year.

The masonry work of the public stone jetty was repaired, and the structure broadened and lengthened, preparatory to the addition of a wooden extension. The piles of the first section of the new portion have already been driven.

A jetty in connection with the Stanley sanitation scheme was erected to the east of the township, and suitable accommodation provided at the shore end for horses, sanitary carts, &c. The Government steam launch "Penguin," and two sanitary punts, to be employed in carrying out the scheme, arrived towards the end of the year.

The Stanley Cemetery was extensively improved, and a continuation of Ross Road for about half a mile from the cemetery to the eastward was metalled.

A commodious office for the Government printer was erected close to the secretariat in lieu of the old building in the dockyard, which was quite unsuitable.

#### THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

The year 1908 being the second in succession in which the ordinary revenue of the Falklands has exceeded that of previous years, it may prove to be both interesting and instructive if the occasion be marked by passing in brief review the financial and industrial history of the Colony.

From 1832, the year in which British sovereignty over the islands was definitively settled, until 1843, they were in charge of the Admiralty. The Government of the group as a Crown Colony dates from the latter year.

Needless to say, in the early days of settlement and for many a long year, the Colony was not self-supporting. In 1843, the first year of the civil administration, the revenue amounted to £1,816 only. It sank in 1849 to £316, and from that year to 1859 it only once exceeded £1,000. Not until the seventies was there any perceptible upward tendency. During all these years, and until 1879, the local Treasury was in receipt of a substantial Parliamentary Grant. These grants varied considerably in amount, but were never less than £2,000 per annum. They frequently exceeded £6,000. No grant appears to have been necessary in 1880. From 1881 to 1884, the grant took the form of one in aid of a mail service, and for that purpose a total sum of £3,000 was received. Since 1885, when the revenue was £10,438, the Colony has been entirely self-supporting.

The steady growth of the prosperity of these Islands dates from the time when it dawned on the settlers, and experiment proved,



that the wide expanse of marsh and moorland over which they had been roaming in search of wild cattle, afforded better prospects of success as sheep-rearing areas than in the pursuit of their precarious calling.

The number of sheep in the Falklands in 1847 was estimated to be 200. Colonel Moody, the first Governor of the Colony, imported that number from South America, at his own expense, immediately after his arrival. Several hundred were also imported by Mr. Whittington. In 1860 the number had been increased to about 10,000, but it was not until some years later that sheep-farming engaged serious attention. The year 1867 has been given as the date when the first strenuous efforts were made to establish the industry on a permanent footing. The hardy settlers of the West Falklands were the pioneers. It was an uphill task, but patience and perseverance won the day. The sheep for stocking runs were imported from the River Plate. The climate of their new home proved at first to be so uncongenial that in some cases 30 to 50 per cent. perished. The difficulties in the way of transporting the wool to Stanley, to be placed on the market, were many, and the expense was great. The farmers, nevertheless, maintained their courage, and the industry grew each year in importance. Whereas the number of sheep in the Colony in 1867 was 35,000, ten years later it was 283,000. In the following decade the number rose to 563,000, and reached in 1896 the record total of 801,000. The average for the ten years ending 1908 was 720,000. Greater attention than formerly is now being paid to the selection and culling of ewes, and the periodical improvement of flocks by the importation of pure blood. The manner in which sheep have become adapted to the forbidding climate of the Falklands is illustrated by the fact that the lambing season of 1908 resulted in an average of 77 per cent.

The wild cattle that attracted early settlers are memories of the past. They have entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few, perhaps, that find a safe retreat among the fastnesses of Wickham Heights. That interesting figure—the Gaucho—with his mastery over horse and lasso, is no longer to be seen. His place has been usurped by the Scotch shepherd, for the East and West Falkland, and every adjacent island capable of raising sheep in paying numbers, have been brought under the yoke of the pastoralist.

A notable feature in the development of the resources of the Colony, other than pastoral, during the last few years, has been the rapidity with which the whale fishery industry has advanced. Operations have been conducted principally in the waters of South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys. Among those Dependencies, South Georgia alone has proved to be suitable for the erection of whaling factories, by affording the necessary safe and convenient harbour accommodation. The Argentine Fishery Company have been established in King Edward's Cove, Cumberland Bay, for several years past, and leases of sites for whaling stations in other parts of the Island have been obtained by four Norwegian companies and one British firm (Messrs. C. Salvesen & Co., of Leith).

The vessels employed in capturing whales in the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys are accompanied by floating factories.

Towards the end of 1908, Messrs. Salvesen & Co. began the erection of a whaling factory on New Island, West Falkland, having, with the permission of the Government, obtained a site from the lessee. The work was prosecuted with vigour and the factory is already in operation. It is equipped with the most modern machinery for utilizing the whole carcass of the whale. As this is the first whaling factory that has been erected in the Falkland Islands, and is in advance of the factories hitherto employed in connection with the whale fishery in Colonial waters, the result of the undertaking will be watched with interest.

The hopes that were entertained two years ago that it would be possible to turn to account the Crown reserves of peat by the establishment of a patent-fuel industry, have not been realised, the concession offered having lapsed. The question of manufacturing peat briquettes in the Colony as a successful commercial venture is still, however, attracting attention.

As will be gathered from the foregoing remarks, the copestone of the prosperity of the Falklands is the pastoral industry, which, owing to the enterprise and energy of those engaged in it, the eradication of scab, the passing of legislation protecting the Colony from the introduction of those diseases to which flocks are liable, and compulsory dipping, is probably in a more flourishing state at present than it has been at any previous period. The market price of wool, which declined towards the end of 1908, has improved, and good returns are expected for last year's clip, which, as reported by the Chief Inspector of Stock, was heavier, cleaner, and in better condition than usual.

With a buoyant revenue—a substantial and growing reserve fund arising from land sales, and the staple industry on a sound and satisfactory footing—it would seem to be a legitimate expectation that, for many a year to come, the Colony will steadily advance along the paths of progress.

H. E. W. GRANT,

Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands,

14th April, 1909.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR  
THE YEAR 1908.

Stanley,  
8th February, 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended the 31st December, 1908.

*Seasons.*—The summer and autumn were very showery. The winter was, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the best that has been experienced. It was mild and there was very little snow. The latter part of the spring was cold and showery.

*Sheep.*—The total number of sheep in the Colony returned at the end of May, 1908, was 688,705, which consisted of 11,534 rams, 275,188 wethers, and 401,983 ewes. This shows a decrease of 7,042 as compared with the previous year. With the exception of 300 rams exported to Patagonia this decrease is mainly due to boiling down.

Judging from the returns, the Islands appear to be fully stocked. Several of the farmers have found out the advantage of quality over quantity. Many flocks, however, could be improved by introducing into them flock rams from the stock of the Falkland Islands Company. They can be obtained at a very moderate figure, provided that orders are booked early. During the year under review, the ewes of this flock averaged 9 lbs. of clean wool and reared 90 per cent. of lambs.

*Wool*.—The clip was far heavier, cleaner, and in better condition than usual. Unfortunately the wool market fell and the prices realised were much below those obtained previously.

*Lambing.*—About 77 per cent., a good average season.

*Dipping.*—Owing to the Ordinance passed in 1907 for preventing the spread of lice in sheep, the important work of dipping has generally been carried out most satisfactorily, and sheep are very free from parasites. A disease bearing a strong resemblance to (if not actually) blood-poisoning or malignant oedema made its appearance among the sheep in one locality after dipping time, and a copy of a leaflet relating to that disease, issued by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, was distributed to all the farmers. Two bottles of blood taken from sheep suffering from the disease were forwarded to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, who caused a bacteriological examination of it to be made by their Veterinary Officers. The examination failed to reveal any evidence of anthrax. The Board were advised that, although such an examination in the circumstances—the blood being very old and putrid—was insufficient to justify the opinion that anthrax was not the cause of death of the animals from which the blood was taken, the history of the case went to show that it was unlikely that the animals were suffering from that disease. It appeared probable, moreover, that if the dip which was used for the sheep was an arsenical preparation, the mortality was due to arsenical poisoning, and it was suggested for consideration that, in order to obviate any risk of that nature for the future, a tobacco dip might with advantage be employed.

The live stock imported during the year were as follows :—

24 Romney Marsh rams, from New Zealand.  
 9 " " " " " England.  
 109 horses from Patagonia.

The rams were quarantined for 28 days. With the exception of a few cases of foot-rot, they were perfectly healthy.

*Geese*.—The diminution in this respect is very noticeable in most parts of the Colony, but there are still a few districts in which the advantage to be gained in

reducing the number of geese is not realised. The number of beaks authorised to be purchased for the year for the East and West Falklands, respectively, were :—

East Falklands, 37,500.  
West Falklands, 37,500.

The number of beaks purchased were :—

East Falklands, 37,525.  
West Falklands. 14,455.

*Grass-seed sowing.*—The value of this experiment is distinctly apparent especially where seed has been sown in quantity; and those who have experimented are thoroughly satisfied with the result. The best time for sowing is the latter part of the autumn or in the winter.

*Ditching and Draining.*—This important work is now undertaken annually by most of the farmers on the West Falklands; and several on the East are paying attention to it. By carrying on the work systematically, pasturage is improved and the death-rate of stock is lowered.

I have, etc.,

J. ROBERTSON,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary.





The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

## ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907-1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weibaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907-1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate	1907-1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907-1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906-1907
585	Barbados	1907-1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago	"
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907-1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907-1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
594	Northern Nigeria	"
595	Basutoland	"
596	Swaziland	"
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
51	Southern Nigeria ... ..	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa ... ..	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate ... ..	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907-8.
54	Newfoundland ... ..	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony ... ..	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands ... ..	Salt Industry
57	Uganda ... ..	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies ... ..	Fibres.

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1909.



COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 645.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

---

REPORT FOR 1909.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 599.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*August, 1910.*

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No. 645.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1908, see No. 599.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,  
Stanley,  
2nd June, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship on the Blue Book for this Colony for the year ended the 31st December, 1909.

I have &c.,  
T. H. V. BEST,  
Administrator.

The Right Honourable  
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing Street, S.W.



# REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### (a.) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1909, exclusive of receipts in respect of land sales and under the Live Stock Ordinance, was £17,609, and the expenditure £16,386, exclusive of the sums spent on Public Works Extraordinary and payments under the Live Stock Ordinance.

The following are the details as compared with 1908:—

<i>Revenue.</i>						
Head of Revenue.					1908.	1909.
					£	£
Customs	...	...	...	...	5,268	4,907
Port Dues, &c.	...	...	...	...	218	329
Licences, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,394	1,736
Fines, Fees, &c.	...	...	...	...	579	737
Post Office	...	...	...	...	1,303	976
Rents	...	...	...	...	4,443	4,062
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	186	367
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	4,384	4,495
Total Ordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...	£17,775	£17,609
Land Sales	...	...	...	...	5,292	8,993
Stock Ordinance	...	...	...	...	807	807
Total	...	...	...	...	£23,874	£27,409

<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Head of Expenditure.					1908.	1909.
					£	£
Pensions	...	...	...	...	555	603
Governor	...	...	...	...	1,543	1,527
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	892	891
Treasury	...	...	...	...	833	756
Audit	...	...	...	...	19	25
Port and Marine	...	...	...	...	102	31
Legal	...	...	...	...	—	3
Police	...	...	...	...	433	459
Prisons	...	...	...	...	186	160
Medical	...	...	...	...	985	1,000
Education	...	...	...	...	838	872
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	220	216
Transport	...	...	...	...	792	769
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	787	904
Post Office	...	...	...	...	3,301	3,433

Head of Expenditure.				1908.	1909.
				£	£
Colonial Engineer	...	...	...	1,116	1,593
Public Works, Recurrent	...	...	...	1,327	1,305
Interest, &c., Savings Bank	...	...	...	1,475	1,538
Drawbacks and Refunds	...	...	...	246	258
Currency Note Fund	...	...	...	35	41
Total Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	£15,685	£16,386
Public Works (Extraordinary)	...	...	...	4,082	2,824
Stock Ordinance	...	...	...	602	703
Total	...	...	...	£20,369	£19,913

The annual revenue and expenditure for the five years 1905-1909 under distinguishing heads are as below:—

<i>Revenue.</i>				
Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Land Sales.	Stock Ordinance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1905	15,229	12,783	807	28,819
1906	15,822	9,958	807	26,587
1907	17,430	3,528	807	21,765
1908	17,775	5,292	807	23,874
1909	17,609	8,993	807	27,409
Totals	83,865	40,554	4,035	128,454
Averages	16,773	8,111	807	2,564

<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Land Sales.	Stock Ordinance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1905	13,851	974	450	15,275
1906	14,274	1,417	566	16,257
1907	15,248	806	1,080	17,134
1908	15,685	4,082	602	20,369
1909	16,386	2,824	703	19,913
Totals	75,444	10,103	3,401	88,948
Averages	15,089	2,021	680	17,788

The average ordinary revenue during the last five years exceeded the average ordinary expenditure by £1,684. Savings effected for the period, £8,421.

The receipts in respect of the import duties on wine, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £3,417, or £797 less than in 1908 and £372 less than the average for the last five years.

Article.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine... ..	110	91	161	90	95	109
Malt ... ..	319	384	327	489	227	349
Spirits ... ..	1,872	1,920	2,283	1,847	1,746	1,933
Tobacco ... ..	1,348	1,512	986	1,788	1,349	1,396
Totals ... ..	3,649	3,907	3,757	4,214	3,417	3,789

#### Stock Fund.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1909, was £1,953 as against £1,748 in 1908. The receipts in respect of the land tax levied under the Live Stock Ordinance during 1909 amounted to £807 and the expenditure to £602. The sum of £378 was expended in carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, relating to the thinning of upland geese, &c.

The assets and liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1909, as compared with the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1908, are as below:—

Head.	1908. £	1909. £
Assets ... ..	134,272	139,417
Liabilities ... ..	72,476	69,354
Excess of Assets ... ..	£61,796	£70,063

The invested funds at the close of each of the five years 1905-1909 were as under (cost price):—

Fund.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Sales... ..	40,720	50,181	53,704	58,997	68,493
Savings Bank ... ..	49,919	49,919	49,919	55,919	60,516
Intestate Estates ... ..	1,596	1,641	1,405	1,444	395
Currency Note ... ..	3,000	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Surplus ... ..	2,300	3,500	14,000	7,300	—
Currency Note De- preciation.	105	140	178	217	257
Totals... ..	97,190	108,681	122,506	127,177	132,961

The market value of the investments on 31st December, 1909, was as follows:—

Fund.	Market Value. £
Land Sales ... ..	66,785
Savings Bank ... ..	58,561
Intestate Estates ... ..	339
Currency Note ... ..	2,685
Surplus ... ..	—
Currency Note Depreciation ... ..	251

A statement of the conditions under which a Government paper currency has been established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899, will be found in the Report on the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1905.\*

The denomination and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1909 were as under:—

Denomination.	Value. £
£ s.	£
5 0 ... ..	2,915
1 0 ... ..	3,572
0 5 ... ..	113
Total Value ... ..	£6,600

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The value of the imports was £98,862 and of exports £261,514 as against £73,062 and £189,972 in 1908.

The following are the details of the imports:—

Class.	1908. £	1909. £
1. LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS—		
Aerated waters ... ..	429	371
Drugs, &c. ... ..	1,542	1,339
Fodder, corn, and hay ... ..	1,094	1,110
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	581	1,219
Groceries, &c. ... ..	18,272	19,514
Live stock ... ..	1,981	1,410
Malt liquor ... ..	2,319	1,322
Spirits ... ..	1,664	1,361
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	1,295	967
Wine ... ..	492	504
Totals ... ..	£29,669	£29,117

\* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 490, [Cd. 2684-36].



Class.	1908. £	1909. £
2. RAW MATERIALS—		
(a.) Textile ...	—	—
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ...	1,590	6,278
Other ...	1,509	1,443
(c.) Other—		
Timber ...	3,931	8,732
Totals ...	£7,030	£16,453
3. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—		
(a.) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ...	7,467	4,619
Haberdashery ...	8,514	9,331
Wearing apparel, &c. ...	6,703	8,296
Totals ...	£22,684	£22,246
(b.) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ...	6,344	16,808
(c.) Other—		
Furniture, &c. ...	3,640	3,409
Glass and earthenware ...	435	1,618
Timber and Building Material ...	1,260	6,211
Totals ...	£5,335	£11,238
Totals of Manufactured Articles	£34,363	£50,292
4. COIN AND BULLION ...	2,000	3,000
5. PARCEL POST ...	—*	—†
Grand Totals ...	£73,062	£98,862

The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports of the Colony for the years 1905 to 1909:—

*Imports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chili.	Uruguay.	Other countries.	Total imports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905...	52,218	—	416	3,428	2,093	—	58,155
1906...	58,867	—	886	4,794	1,886	—	66,433
1907...	66,091	—	1,584	3,674	2,270	—	73,619
1908...	65,744	150	642	4,503	1,770	253	73,062
1909...	89,566	—	225	3,900	1,694	3,477	98,862

\* Value £6,086, included in the appropriate classes.

† Value £6,294, included in the appropriate classes.

*Exports.*

Year.	United Kingdom.	British Colonies.	Argentina.	Chili.	Norway.	Other places.	Total exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905...	167,039	—	411	—	—	—	167,450
1906...	181,439	—	—	250	3,538	—	185,227
1907...	195,571	—	3,334	19,530	*28,000	—	246,435
1908...	137,767	—	—	6,005	*46,200	—	189,972
1909...	180,235	—	—	329	—	*35,950	216,514

\* Whale oil and bone.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the principal articles of produce exported during the last five years:—

Article.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool ...	Lbs. 4,251,052	£ 141,701	Lbs. 4,324,215	£ 162,158	Lbs. 4,449,599	£ 166,859
Tallow ...	496,496	5,542	481,600	5,375	618,800	6,906
	No.		No.		No.	
Sheepskins ...	99,987	17,498	62,371	10,915	109,835	19,133
Hides ...	1,268	888	723	723	831	831
Sealskins ...	151	227	325	228	3,472	6,944
			Tons.		Tons.	
Whale oil ...	—	—	218	3,238	2,400	18,720
Whalebone ...	—	—	5	300	—	—

—continued.

Article.	1908.		1909.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool ...	Lbs. 4,401,089	£ 110,186	Lbs. 4,869,275	£ 185,818
Tallow ...	510,360	6,298	1,159,739	11,483
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ...	75,685	12,095	474,249	16,071
Hides ...	569	503	1,434	991
Seal skins ...	881	1,733	327	1,070
	Tons.		Tons.	
Whale oil ...	2,929	56,700	4,006	45,500
Whalebone ...	5	200	—	—

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The report by the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1909 is annexed as an appendix.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

## SHIPPING.

The following are the shipping statistics:—

Nationality of Vessel.	Inwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
British ...	38	32	8	4	147,747	149,296
Chilian ...	4	—	2	4	772	462
Danish ...	—	—	2	—	657	391
German...	—	—	3	1	3,003	31
Norwegian ...	4	6	2	3	3,432	9,723
Swedish ...	—	—	—	1	—	359
Total ...	46	38	17	13	155,611	160,262

Nationality of Vessel.	Outwards.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Tonnage.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
British ...	36	32	4	2	140,323	144,538
Chilian ...	4	—	—	3	733	246
Danish ...	—	—	2	—	657	—
French ...	—	—	1	—	1,944	—
German...	—	—	2	—	2,943	31
Norwegian ...	4	6	2	3	3,432	5,598
Swedish ...	—	—	—	1	—	359
Total ...	44	38	11	10	150,032	150,772

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the five years 1905 to 1909:—

Year.	Inwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1905 ...	35	14	49	122,803
1906 ...	39	18	57	137,470
1907 ...	50	16	66	145,696
1908 ...	46	17	63	155,611
1909 ...	38	13	51	160,262

Year.	Outwards.			
	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Tonnage.
1905 ...	35	10	45	116,453
1906 ...	38	17	55	140,548
1907 ...	53	16	69	147,732
1908 ...	44	11	55	150,032
1909 ...	38	10	48	150,772

*Shipping Casualties.*

The British sailing ship "Lonsdale" (1,685 tons), bound from Hamburg to Mazatlan, put into Port Stanley for water on the 19th August. She dragged anchor and got foul of the hulk "Glengowan's" bowsprit, sustaining some damage. On the 15th September a fire broke out on the ship; on the 30th September a second fire broke out and the vessel became a constructive loss; the hulk and cargo were sold to a firm in Punta Arenas, some temporary repairs were effected and the vessel was towed out of the harbour for that port on 30th April.

Two other vessels put into Port Stanley for repairs, viz., the "Fairport" and the "Deccan."

## III.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were passed.

Ordinance No. 2 amends Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1902.

Ordinance No. 3 extends the provisions of the Imperial Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act, 1907, to the Colony and Dependencies.

Ordinance No. 4 prohibits the passing of sentence of death on a child or young person.

Ordinance No. 5 regulates the practice and procedure in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

Ordinance No. 6 regulates the seal fishery in the Dependencies. It provides for the issue of sealing licences to applicants on payment of £50, and enacts penalties against killing or capturing seals without a licence or contrary to the terms of a licence. No licence may be granted in respect of seal reserves which are defined as land or water set apart for the breeding of seals.

Ordinance No. 7 provides for the preservation of penguins in the Dependencies. The taking of penguins without a licence is prohibited.

Ordinance No. 8 provides for Public Education. Attendance at school is made compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 14, and provision is made for warning and fining the



parents of children who do not attend. Pupil teachers, who must possess certain qualifications, may be appointed.

Ordinance No. 9 extends to British ships registered in the Colony, and to the owners, masters, and crews of such ships when within the jurisdiction of the Colony, the provisions of Part II. of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906.

#### IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Inspector of Schools (the Rev. Canon E. J. Seymour) reports as follows on the progress of education in the Colony during the year 1909:—

“During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in all subjects in the Government School.

“The infants are being well and happily taught, and everything is done to make the lessons bright and attractive.

“The work in the various standards shows improvement. Changes in the teaching staff have proved some drawback, but with the appointment of an additional fully certified teacher progress in the future should become even more marked.

“The written work is done with greater accuracy and neatness.

“The sewing is distinctly good.

“The new Educational Ordinance, which comes in force this year, makes provision for the employment of pupil teachers, and raises the school age to 14 years of age, and both of these innovations will be of value.

“In the ‘Camps’ the itinerant schoolmasters continue to carry on their difficult work. Where parents co-operate with the schoolmaster the results are satisfactory.

“In Lafonia, the Falkland Islands’ Company continue to employ a resident schoolmaster at Darwin, and two itinerant schoolmasters in their ‘Camps.’

“The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year 1909 was 428, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Government School ... ..	77	62	139
Roman Catholic School ... ..	56	46	102
Taught privately ... ..	—	2	2
West Falklands—			
Three Government schoolmasters ...	38	32	70
Taught privately ... ..	5	11	16
East Falkland—			
Two Government schoolmasters... ..	19	25	44
Falkland Islands Co.’s camps—			
Darwin ... ..	15	15	30
Two camp schoolmasters ... ..	8	11	19
Other—			
Taught privately ... ..	4	2	6
Totals ... ..	222	206	428

“The average attendance was as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.
“Government School (Stanley) ...	67	52·7
“Roman Catholic School ... ..	50	40·0”

#### V.—SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1909, 99 accounts were opened and 29 closed; leaving a total number of 456 depositors with balances amounting in the aggregate to £65,112 0s. 1d., or an average of £142 15s. 9d. standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population of the Colony (computed at 2,065) was £31 10s. 6d., showing an increase as compared with that of the previous year of £1 9s.

The income earned by the Bank was £1,905 8s. 8d., and the expenses (interest on deposits, &c.) amounted to £1,459 5s. 2d., leaving a profit on the year’s transactions of £446 3s. 6d.

#### VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the year 1905 to 1909:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of offences reported to the police	64	58	24	44	59
Number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ...	2	3	2	4	10
2. For offences against property ...	5	1	5	2	9
3. For other offences ... ..	40	29	18	29	23
Number of Supreme Court convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ...	—	2	—	—	—
2. For offences against property ...	—	—	—	—	2
3. For other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of acquittals:—					
1. Inferior Court ... ..	17	22	1	9	13
2. Supreme Court ... ..	—	1	—	—	2

#### VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1909, exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia, was 2,323, as against 2,289 in 1908.

There were 54 births and 20 deaths, as against 58 births and 12 deaths in 1908.

The birth-rate was 23·08 per 1,000, as against 25·33 in 1908.

The death-rate was 8·60 per 1,000, as against 5·24 in 1908.

The deaths include 3 among children under one year of age.

There was one suicide.

The Colonial Surgeon (Honourable R. S. Earl) writes as follows:—



"The health of the Colony has been fair throughout the year. Pharyngitis was prevalent. Two cases of diphtheria occurred in Stanley, and several cases of scarlet fever on the West Falkland. No deaths occurred from those diseases. The District Nurse during the year attended 15 maternity cases, and 25 medical and surgical cases; paying 727 visits. I find the patients she attends appreciate her services.

"All vessels arriving in the Colony were boarded on arrival and inquiries made regarding the health of crew and passengers, but in no case was it found necessary to place any vessel in quarantine.

#### "SANITATION.

"Stanley is built on the side of a hill; drainage into the sea is very easy, but a few houses are in bad repair without any drainage arrangements. Building, unfortunately, is so expensive that many houses are somewhat overcrowded, containing more than one family. The public health of Stanley would be improved if a pure water supply could be provided. At present, everyone is dependent on the water caught from the roofs of the houses, which, from the prevailing high winds, must contain much dust and other objectionable matter.

#### "VACCINATION.

"Fifty-one children were vaccinated during the year:—

"Stanley ... .. 29  
"Lafonia and North Camp ... .. 22

"West Falkland, no return available."

#### RAINFALL.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1909 was 21·870 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records kept at Government House:—

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum Inches.	No. of days on which Rain fell.
January ... ..	2·335	·360 12th	19
February ... ..	2·140	·500 4th	20
March ... ..	2·290	·380 5th	16
April ... ..	3·540	·500 23rd	20
May ... ..	2·475	·880 23rd	20
June ... ..	2·031	·430 3rd	21
July ... ..	1·200	·370 18th	16
August... ..	1·509	·570 4th	19
September ... ..	·114	·040 7th	12
October ... ..	1·558	·800 11th	14
November ... ..	·658	·500 5th	17
December ... ..	2·020	·705 24th	22
Total ... ..	21·870	—	216

#### VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c.

The revenue of the Post Office was £975, as against £1,303 in 1908. The expenditure (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony) was £3,433, as against £3,301 in 1908. The expenditure on the local conveyance of mails was £510.

The Colony is in the Postal Union.

Telegrams are sent and received by post via Monte Video and Punta Arenas.

The value of the money orders issued during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	On the United Kingdom.	On other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1905 ... ..	8,467	135	8,602
1906 ... ..	8,056	145	8,201
1907 ... ..	7,646	270	7,916
1908 ... ..	8,308	264	8,572
1909 ... ..	8,485	217	8,702

The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Number.
1905 ... ..	83,791
1906 ... ..	83,201
1907 ... ..	87,854
1908 ... ..	109,660
1909 ... ..	122,223

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1909:—

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and post cards.	24,498	8,157	32,655	24,332	10,270	34,602	67,257
Newspapers, books, &c.	55,960	1,068	57,028	1,960	1,223	3,183	60,211
Parcels ... ..	4,341	Nil	4,341	395	20	415	4,756
Totals ... ..	84,799	9,225	94,024	26,687	11,513	38,200	132,224
1908 ... ..	66,301	6,746	73,047	25,441	11,172	36,613	109,660



The value of goods imported by parcel post during the five years ended 1909 was as follows:—

Year.	Value. £
1905	3,593
1906	5,894
1907	6,221
1908	6,086
1909	6,294

A post office has been opened at South Georgia, and 1,000 letters and 389 post cards were despatched to various countries by the mail which left on the 23rd December, 1909.

### IX.—GENERAL.

For the fifth year in succession a Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor, on 26th February. The Exhibition was kept open for two days, and the exhibits compared favourably with previous years.

May 24th was observed as Empire Day. A well-arranged programme was carried out by the children of the Government School, who presented a sum of money to the Governor for the purpose of purchasing a portrait of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, to be hung on the school wall opposite that of His Majesty King Edward VII., which had been subscribed for and purchased last year. His Excellency addressed the children on their duty to the Empire. Mrs. Allardyce gave them tea in the school hall in the afternoon, which was followed by songs by the children and by an exhibition of magic lantern slides of the Empire.

The Falklands Museum was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 9th November. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Allardyce, a fine collection of exhibits, representative of the natural history and industry of the islands, has already been obtained.

The Hon. H. E. W. Grant, Colonial Secretary, Stipendiary Magistrate, &c., was granted three months' leave of absence from 17th June, 1909, and was transferred to the Leeward Islands, 10th November, 1909. The Hon. W. A. Thompson acted as Colonial Secretary, &c., until the arrival of the Hon. T. A. V. Best, who arrived in the Colony on the 16th November. On the 29th December His Excellency the Governor proceeded on leave of absence, and Mr. T. A. V. Best assumed the Administration of the Government. Amongst other official changes may be mentioned:—

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Reid, D.S.O., V.D., Acting Commandant of Volunteers, and the appointment as Commandant of Captain I. Watt.

G. Hurst, Esq., J.P., Colonial Postmaster and Registrar-General was on leave of absence from 6th April, 1909, to the end of the year. M. Craigie-Halkett, Esq., J.P., acted as Postmaster, &c., during his absence.

The Hon. W. A. Thompson, Colonial Treasurer, &c., returned from leave of absence and resumed his duties on the 7th April, 1909.

The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. E. T. Born, resigned his appointment on the 14th May.

Dr. H. C. E. Quin acted as Colonial Surgeon from 11th June till the arrival of Dr. R. S. Earl, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cant.) on the 20th October.

Dr. H. M. S. Turner, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon from 5th May, 1909.

Mr. J. I. Wilson, Acting Treasury Clerk, was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Deputy Shipping Master at South Georgia from the 20th November. The Rev. Canon E. J. Seymour was appointed Government Inspector of Schools from 15th January, 1909.

The following were the public works of most general interest:—

The stone portion of the public jetty was decked and the timber extension carried out to its termination in 13 feet of water, at low tide. During the winter the roads of Stanley were much improved. 1,000 c.p. Kitson lamps are being gradually introduced, to replace the old oil street lamps, with excellent results.

The appointment of a Magistrate, who is also Postmaster, in South Georgia, marks another step in the advance of the Dependencies of the Colony. Seven whaling companies now occupy sites in South Georgia, where the whole carcass of the whales is converted into oil and fertilisers. Six companies fished in the waters of the South Shetlands, pursuing the whale through Pelgica Strait to the icy shores of Graham's Land. The 1909 season in the Dependencies was a good one, but was not so remunerative round the Falklands, and it is much to be hoped that the enterprise of Messrs. Salvesen and Company will be more richly rewarded in future. Their station at New Island, fitted with the latest machinery and lighted by electricity, was completed during the year.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Stanley,  
25th April, 1910.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my first Annual Report, for the year 1909.

Owing to my having been in the Colony but a few weeks, I am, unfortunately, not able to give as detailed a report as I should have liked to do.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep as shown by the Annual Return is 715,651, showing an increase on last year's number, 688,705, of 26,946. The total is made up as follows, and for comparison it will be as well to show the 1908 figures also:—



	1908.	1909.	
Rams ... ..	11,534	11,851	Increase of 317.
Wethers ... ..	275,188	274,161	Decrease of 1,027.
Ewes... ..	401,983	429,639	Increase of 27,656.

The number of sheep returned for the year ending May 31st, 1909, as being sold, boiled down, and slaughtered for consumption was:—

	Sold.	Boiled down.	Slaughtered for Consumption.
Rams ... ..	608	1,648	1,390
Wethers ... ..	5,892	26,101	4,554
Ewes ... ..	4,741	28,922	5,129
Total ... ..	11,241	56,671	11,073

*Wool.*—Prices were about a fair average, and the clip was quite up to the usual standard, averaging about 8½ lbs.

*Imports and Exports.*—The importation of horses and sheep is below that of 1908.

From Punta Arenas 70 horses were landed, compared with 109 from the same port in 1908. Twenty-two rams were imported in all, 19 Romney Marsh from England and 3 Merinos from France. Corresponding returns for 1908 are 33. Four hundred and seventy-nine Romney Marsh rams were exported, being 179 above last year's figures. The general health of imported stock was good.

*Beaks.*—The total number received during the year was 89,480, which is 37,500 above the 1908 return. The increase is from the West Falkland, which returned 51,955 beaks, while last year the number was 14,455.

*Cultivation.*—The sowing of grass seed is evidently becoming more popular, and, doubtless, those who have gone to this trouble and expense will be well repaid by the results.

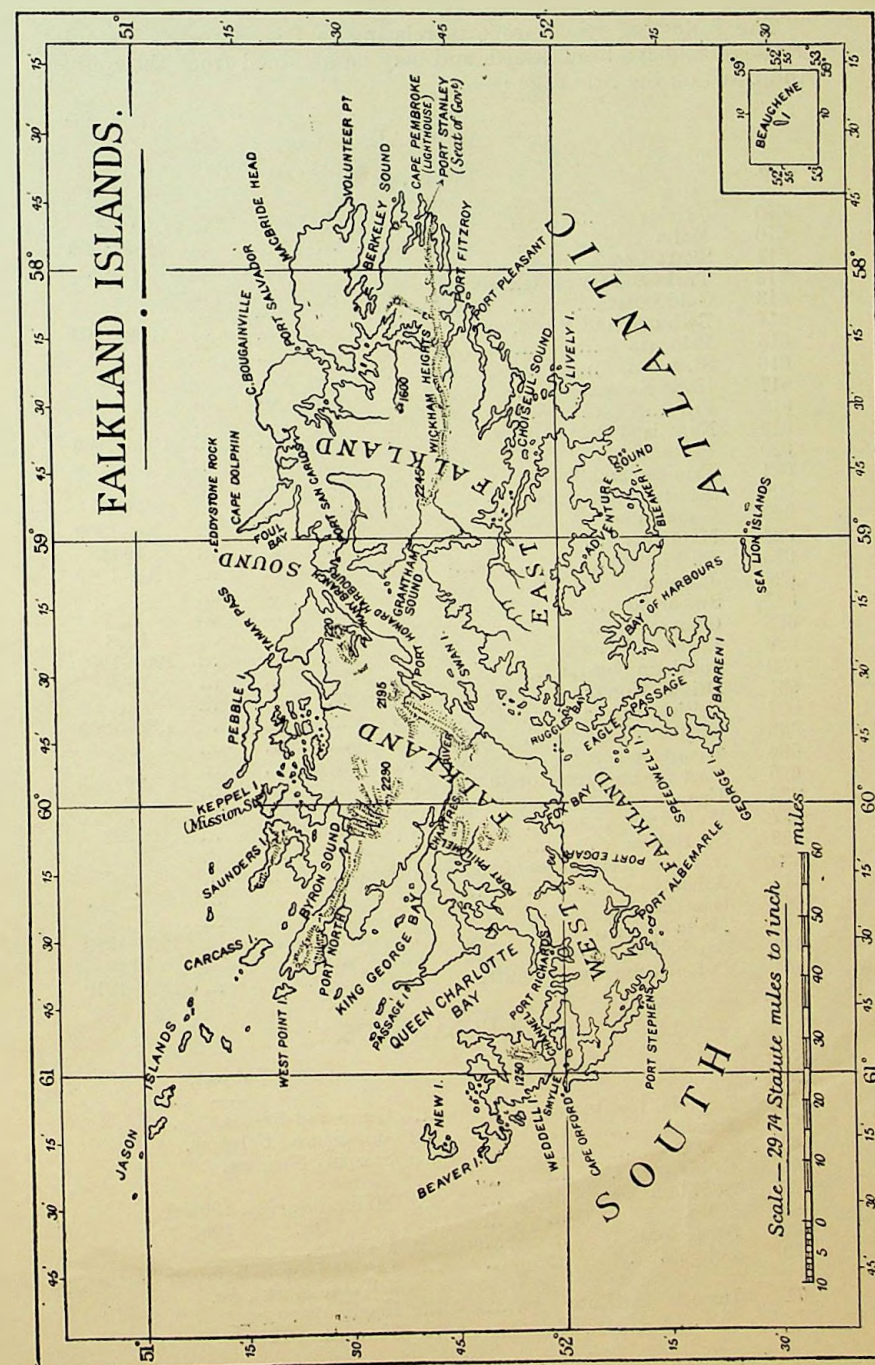
*General Health.*—The health of the sheep is, on the whole, very good.

The disease thought to be malignant cedema is still existent in the Colony, but I hope to be able to thoroughly investigate it during the coming spring.

I have, &c.,

H. E. TOWNSON, M.R.C.V.S., London,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary.





## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

### ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
609	Gambia ... ..	1908
610	Malta ... ..	1908-1909
611	Sierra Leone ... ..	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
613	Gold Coast ... ..	"
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	1908-1909
615	Bahamas ... ..	"
616	St. Lucia ... ..	1908
617	Hong Kong... ..	"
618	Fiji ... ..	"
619	Nyasaland Protectorate ... ..	1908-1909
620	Barbados ... ..	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
622	Straits Settlements ... ..	1908
623	Somaliland ... ..	1908-1909
624	Mauritius ... ..	1908
625	St. Vincent ... ..	1908-1909
626	Jamaica ... ..	"
627	Swaziland ... ..	"
628	Grenada ... ..	1908
629	Leeward Islands ... ..	1908-1909
630	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1908
631	British Honduras ... ..	"
632	British Guiana ... ..	1908-1909
633	Northern Nigeria ... ..	"
634	Basutoland ... ..	"
635	East Africa Protectorate ... ..	"
636	Uganda ... ..	"
637	Weihaiwei ... ..	1909
638	St. Helena ... ..	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast... ..	"
640	Ashanti ... ..	"
641	Gambia ... ..	"
642	Malta ... ..	1909-1910
643	Seychelles ... ..	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee ... ..	1909-1910

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
63	Imperial Institute... ..	Gums and Resins.
64	Uganda ... ..	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do. ... ..	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast... ..	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria ... ..	Mineral Survey, 1905-6.
68	Do. do. ... ..	Do. 1906-7.
69	St. Helena ... ..	Fisheries.
70	Colonies ... ..	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute ... ..	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji ... ..	Hurricane, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 682.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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REPORT FOR 1910.

(For Report for 1909, see No. 645.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
August, 1911.

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No. 682.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 645.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,  
Stanley,  
12th June, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1910, which has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Thompson, who was acting at the time as Colonial Secretary.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,  
Governor.

The Right Honourable  
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing Street, S.W.

# REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

### (A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statements show the heads of revenue and expenditure, with the amounts received and expended under each head for the years ended 31st December, 1909, and 31st December, 1910:—

#### Comparative Statement of Revenue.

Heads.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs ...	4,906 13 7	5,415 15 6	509 1 11	—
Port, &c., Dues ...	329 9 6	290 16 6	—	38 13 0
Licences, &c. ...	1,735 18 2	2,670 13 1	934 14 11	—
Fees of Court, &c. ...	736 11 5	760 0 3	23 8 10	—
Interest ...	4,495 7 8	4,800 19 10	305 12 2	—
Post Office ...	975 16 6	1,458 12 6	482 16 0	—
Rents ...	4,061 14 7	2,948 18 1	—	1,112 16 6
Miscellaneous ...	367 7 11	188 15 5	—	178 12 6
Total Ordinary Revenue.	17,608 19 4	18,534 11 2	2,255 13 10	1,330 2 0
Land Sales ...	8,993 9 11	7,238 8 5	—	1,755 1 6
Live Stock Ordinance	807 3 6	806 15 0	—	8 6
Total General Revenue.	27,409 12 9	26,579 14 7	2,255 13 10	3,085 12 0

The ordinary revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1910, amounted to £18,534 11s. 2d., and was the highest yet received in the Colony, exceeding that for 1908, the previous record year, by a sum of £759 5s. 4d.

#### Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

Heads.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pensions ...	602 12 0	630 4 0	27 12 0	—
Governor ...	1,526 14 7	1,488 16 8	—	37 17 11
Colonial Secretary	891 9 3	893 18 10	2 9 7	—
Treasury and customs	757 12 1	939 18 3	182 6 2	—
Imperial audit ...	25 7 8	32 0 0	6 12 4	—
Port and marine ...	30 16 7	40 9 10	9 13 3	—
Legal ...	3 3 0	279 9 11	276 6 11	—
Police ...	458 19 0	492 4 6	33 5 6	—
Prisons ...	160 0 10	201 19 2	41 18 4	—

Heads.	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical ...	999 12 0	995 19 2	—	3 12 10
Education ...	872 2 11	894 18 1	22 15 2	—
Ecclesiastical ...	215 12 0	222 9 10	6 17 10	—
Transport ...	769 8 3	153 8 11	—	615 19 4
Miscellaneous ...	903 17 11	1,064 7 10	160 9 11	—
Post office ...	3,433 8 2	3,359 2 0	—	74 6 2
Colonial engineer	1,592 19 8	1,756 18 11	163 19 3	—
Savings bank ...	1,538 5 2	1,510 9 6	—	27 15 8
Note fund ...	40 18 6	50 1 3	9 2 9	—
Refunds ...	258 3 9	28 15 9	—	229 8 0
Works recurrent	1,304 14 4	998 10 7	—	306 3 9
Total ordinary expenditure.	16,385 17 8	16,034 3 0	943 9 0	1,295 3 8
Works, extraordinary ...	2,823 17 5	1,370 18 11	—	1,452 18 6
Live stock, ordinance	703 9 4	795 3 0	91 13 8	—
Total general expenditure	19,913 4 5	18,200 4 11	1,035 2 8	2,748 2 2

The Ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1910, amounted to £16,034 3s., and was less than the ordinary revenue by £2,500 or £352 less than the ordinary expenditure for 1909.

#### Total Revenue and Expenditure for Five Years 1906 to 1910.

Years.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Heads.	Total.	Heads.	Total.
1906	Ordinary ...	£ 15,822	Ordinary ...	£ 14,274
	Land Sales ...	9,958	Extraordinary...	1,417
	Stock Ordinance	807	Stock Ordinance	566
		26,587		16,257
1907	Ordinary ...	17,430	Ordinary ...	15,248
	Land Sales ...	3,528	Extraordinary...	806
	Stock Ordinance	807	Stock Ordinance	1,080
		21,765		17,134
1908	Ordinary ...	17,775	Ordinary ...	15,685
	Land Sales ...	5,292	Extraordinary...	4,082
	Stock Ordinance	807	Stock Ordinance	602
		23,874		20,369
1909	Ordinary ...	17,609	Ordinary ...	16,386
	Land Sales ...	8,993	Extraordinary...	2,824
	Stock Ordinance	807	Stock Ordinance	703
		27,409		19,913
1910	Ordinary ...	18,535	Ordinary ...	16,034
	Land Sales ...	7,238	Extraordinary...	1,371
	Stock Ordinance	807	Stock Ordinance	795
		26,580		18,200
	Total ...	126,215	Total ...	91,873



The average ordinary revenue during the last five years exceeded the average ordinary expenditure by £1,909, representing a total surplus during that period of £9,545, which, together with a sum of £955, was employed in defraying certain expenses under Public Works Extraordinary.

There were deficiencies on the estimated revenue for 1910 of £137 19s. 9d. in Fees of Court, &c., and £690 1s. 11d. under the head "Rents," making a total of £828 1s. 8d. All the other heads of revenue showed an increase as compared with the 1910 estimates, making a net total of £1,502 11s. 2d. for ordinary revenue, and £2,801 14s. 7d. for general revenue in excess of that estimated.

As compared with 1909, there was a net total increase of ordinary revenue amounting to £925 11s. 10d. The total general revenue received in 1910 was less than that for 1909 by the sum of £829 18s. 2d., the largest decreases being £1,112 16s. 6d. under "Rents," and £1,755 1s. 6d. under "Land Sales." The decrease under the former head is due to the purchase by lessees of their leaseholds, under the Land Ordinance, 1903, and also to the payment of rent in 1909, instead of in 1910, by certain Whaling Companies for land leased at South Georgia. Under Section 14 of the Land Ordinance no rent is payable after the payment of 10 per cent. of the purchase money. The decrease under Land Sales is due to a number of lessees having purchased their leaseholds, and paid the 10 per cent. in 1909 instead of in 1910.

The receipts in respect of the Import Duties on wine, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £4,320, or £903 more than in 1909, or £397 more than the average for the last five years.

Article.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine ... ..	91	161	90	95	111	109·6
Malt ... ..	384	327	489	227	478	381·0
Spirits ... ..	1,920	2,283	1,847	1,746	1,868	1,932·8
Tobacco ... ..	1,512	986	1,788	1,349	1,863	1,499·6
Totals... ..	3,907	3,757	4,214	3,417	4,320	3,923

There were no important changes in taxation during the year under review.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

At the closing of accounts on the 31st December, 1910, the assets and liabilities of the Colony were as follows:—

	£
Assets ... ..	155,644
Liabilities ... ..	77,201
Excess of Assets ... ..	£78,443

The following statement shows the surplus of assets at the closing of accounts for the last five years:—

Account.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus revenue ... ..	2,418	3,794	1,728	127	1,256
Land sales fund ... ..	50,270	53,799	59,091	68,085	75,323
Live stock fund ... ..	1,817	1,543	1,748	1,852	1,863
Totals ... ..	54,505	59,136	62,567	70,064	78,442

The following statement shows the amount invested by the various Funds, in the purchase of stocks, at the closing of accounts for the last five years (cost price):—

Fund.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land sales ... ..	50,181	50,704	58,997	68,493	75,323
Savings bank ... ..	49,919	49,919	55,919	60,516	66,516
Intestate estates ... ..	1,641	1,405	1,444	395	409
Currency note ... ..	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,500
Currency depreciation ... ..	140	178	217	257	299
Surplus account ... ..	3,500	14,000	7,300	—	3,500
Total ... ..	108,681	122,506	127,177	132,961	149,547

The assumed market value of investments held on the 31st December, 1910, was as follows:—

Fund.	Market Value.
	£ s. d.
Land Sales ... ..	71,138 8 4
Savings Bank ... ..	61,263 6 9
Intestate Estates ... ..	346 3 9
Currency Note ... ..	3,245 12 10
Depreciation ... ..	285 10 4
Surplus Account ... ..	3,500 0 0
Total ... ..	£139,779 2 0

#### CURRENCY.

British gold, silver, and bronze are current. There is, however, little gold in circulation. A Government paper currency is established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council, of the 7th March, 1899. The provisions of the Order are carried out by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and one other person nominated by the Governor.

The redemption of currency notes in circulation is a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Commissioners and



on the general revenue of the Colony. Notes may be issued of any of the following denominations:—

5s., 10s., £1, £5, and any multiple of £5.

A currency note is legal tender in the Colony, except by the Commissioners at their office.

The coin received in exchange for currency notes has to form a Note Guarantee Fund, a portion of which, not less than one-half of the value of the notes in circulation, must be kept in coin, by the Commissioners in the Colony, for meeting the payments of currency notes, and is not applicable for any other purpose. The balance may be invested in approved securities to form the Investment Fund, and these securities may only be applied for the payment of currency notes.

When necessary, the securities forming the Investment Fund may be sold to prevent the coin portion falling below the fixed proportion, and provision is made for the temporary postponement of the sale of securities, for a period not exceeding three months. Until the coin portion of the fund amounts to one-half of the value of the notes in circulation, no further investment of securities can be made, and the whole income of the investment portion of the fund shall be carried to, and form part of, the coin portion of the fund.

The income derived from the Investment Fund is applied (a) in paying expenses incurred under the Order, (b) in payment, each year, of 1 per cent. of the cost price of the securities, to form a Depreciation Fund, and (c) subject to the other provisions of the Order, as part of the ordinary revenue of the Colony. When the Depreciation Fund shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the Investment Fund, provision is made for the discontinuance of the annual appropriation of the above-mentioned 1 per cent., and for the merging into general revenue of the Colony of the annual income of the Depreciation Fund.

The denomination, number and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1910 were as follows:—

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
£ s.		£
5 0 ... ..	583	2,915
1 0 ... ..	3,972	3,972
0 5 ... ..	452	113
Total ... ..	5,007	£7,000

During the year the income derived from the Investment portion of the Fund amounted to £99 4s., and was applied as follows:—£17 1s. 3d., in payment of expenses, £33, or 1 per cent. of investments, to the Depreciation Fund, and £49 2s. 9d. to ordinary revenue.

## II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The value of the imports was £94,294, and that of the exports £308,930, as against £98,862 and £261,514 respectively in 1909.

The following gives the details of the imports:—

Class.	1909. £	1910. £
1. Live Animals, Foods and Drinks, and Narcotics—		
Aerated waters ... ..	371	380
Drugs, &c. ... ..	1,339	1,478
Fodder, corn, and hay ... ..	1,110	1,635
Fruit and vegetables ... ..	1,219	878
Groceries, &c. ... ..	19,514	21,176
Live stock ... ..	1,410	2,848
Malt liquor ... ..	1,322	1,022
Spirits ... ..	1,361	1,691
Tobacco, cigars, &c. ... ..	967	1,262
Wine ... ..	504	580
Totals ... ..	£29,117	£32,950
2. Raw Materials—		
(a) Textile ... ..	—	—
(b) Metals and Minerals—		
Coal ... ..	6,278	9,576
Other ... ..	1,443	2,381
(c) Other—		
Timber ... ..	8,732	6,073
Totals ... ..	£16,453	£18,030
3. Manufactured Articles—		
(a) Textile—		
Ships' chandlery ... ..	4,619	3,801
Haberdashery ... ..	9,331	7,847
Wearing apparel, &c. ... ..	8,296	10,106
Totals ... ..	£22,246	£23,382
(b) Metals and Minerals—		
Hardware, &c. ... ..	16,808	13,147
(c) Other—		
Furniture, &c. ... ..	3,409	2,521
Glass and earthenware ... ..	1,618	450
Timber and building material ... ..	6,211	3,314
Totals ... ..	£11,238	£6,285
Total of Manufactured Articles	£50,292	£42,814
4. Coin and Bullion ... ..	3,000	500
Grand totals ... ..	£98,862	£94,294



Including the importations by parcel post, the value of which was £7,052, the following figures give the value of the imports for the years 1909 and 1910:—

Country.	1909.	1910.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	89,566	81,924
British Colonies ... ..	—	—
Argentina ... ..	225	192
Chili ... ..	3,900	3,949
Uruguay ... ..	1,694	7,093
Other Countries ... ..	3,477	1,136
Totals ... ..	£98,862	£94,294

The following figures give the value of the exports for the year 1909 and 1910:—

Country.	1909.	1910.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	180,235	232,192
British Colonies ... ..	—	—
Argentina ... ..	—	—
Chili ... ..	329	394
Norway ... ..	35,950	—
Other Countries ... ..	—	76,344
Totals ... ..	£216,514	£308,930

The following gives the details of the exports:—

Article.	1909.		1910.	
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Wool ... ..	4,869,275	135,818	4,828,109	161,666
Tallow ... ..	1,159,739	11,483	481,173	8,439
	No.		No.	
Sheepskins ... ..	474,249	16,071	33,198	4,138
Hides ... ..	1,434	991	1,053	963
Seal skins ... ..	327	1,070	170	170
	Tons		Tons	
Whale oil ... ..	4,006	45,500	6,433	120,995
			Lbs.	
Whalebone ... ..	—	—	104,800	2,280

The following shows the total imports and exports for the last five years 1906 to 1910:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1906 ... ..	66,433	185,227
1907 ... ..	73,619	246,435
1908 ... ..	73,062	189,972
1909 ... ..	98,862	216,514
1910 ... ..	94,294	308,930
	£406,270	£1,147,078

## FISHERIES.

The rapid growth of the whaling industry in the Dependencies during the last few years is a notable feature in the development of the resources of the Colony. Seven whaling companies at South Georgia have leased sites for whaling factories on shore. At South Shetlands, Graham's Land, and the South Orkneys the dozen or more companies operating in territorial waters employ floating factories as distinct from shore factories.

## PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The report by the Chief Inspector of stock for the year 1910 is annexed as an appendix.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1910, was £1,863, as against £1,852, in 1909. The receipts in respect of the land tax levied during the year under the Live Stock Ordinance amounted to £807, and the expenditure to £795. The sum of £379 17s. 8d. was expended in carrying out Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, which provides for the diminishing of geese.

Two meat canning factories are in course of erection on the East Falkland; all the necessary plant has been imported, and it is expected that operations will commence in 1911. Hitherto all surplus sheep have been boiled down for their tallow only. It is satisfactory to know that steps have at last been taken to do away with, in part at any rate, the waste which has existed up to the present. This new industry should be helpful in affording additional employment locally.

## SHIPPING.

The number of sailing vessels that entered inwards was 14, with a tonnage of 19,099, an increase of 1 in number, and 8,472 in tonnage. 35·7 per cent. of the number, and 53 per cent. of the tonnage, was British, as against 31 per cent. and 66·5 per cent. respectively in 1909.

The number of steamers entered was 58, with a tonnage of 149,121, an increase of 2 in number, but a decrease of 555 in tonnage. 63·8 per cent. of the number, and 90·8 per cent. of the tonnage, was British, against 78·6 per cent. and 96·4 per cent. respectively in 1909.

The above figures do not include ships of war and yachts, of which one of the former called at Port Stanley.

The following is a summary of the total shipping for the last five years:—



*Vessels Entered.*

Year.	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1906	33	122,540	10	4,843	6	2,309	8	7,778
1907	33	130,631	6	2,217	17	5,588	10	7,260
1908	38	139,796	8	7,951	8	1,759	9	6,105
1909	44	144,024	4	7,202	12	5,652	9	3,625
1910	37	135,505	5	10,089	21	13,616	9	9,010

*Vessels Cleared.*

Year.	British.				Foreign.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1906	34	122,761	10	8,172	4	1,867	7	7,748
1907	33	130,631	5	2,140	20	6,755	11	8,206
1908	36	137,978	4	2,345	8	1,759	7	7,950
1909	37	140,951	3	5,517	5	1,058	7	3,397
1910	37	135,505	4	7,972	8	6,124	8	7,762

Stanley is a port of registry, and at the close of the year there were six vessels on the register, with a total tonnage of 393 tons.

## SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The British ship "Deanmount," with a cargo of nitrate from Iquique to Bilbao, put into Port Stanley on 19th March, having sprung a leak. On 16th May, when the crew were trimming cargo preparatory to proceeding to sea, the ship was discovered to be on fire. On 13th June she cleared outward and subsequently went on shore within 80 miles of her ultimate destination and was totally lost.

The British ship "Lonsdale," which had been lying in Stanley Harbour since the previous year, owing to serious damage by fire, cleared on 30th April, and was towed to Punta Arenas to be converted into a storage hulk.

The Norwegian ship "Copley," with a cargo of patent fuel from Cardiff to Antofagasto, put into Port Stanley on 15th May leaking, and with steering-gear damaged. She cleared outward on 11th July after completion of repairs.

The British ship "Inverness-shire" anchored off the Sea Lion Islands on 13th June and was abandoned. The Falkland Islands Company's tug "Samson" towed her to Stanley on 16th June. The crew did not arrive until four days later. The ship cleared outward on 22nd September.

The French ship "Marechal de Castries," with a cargo of iron from Brest to Portland, Oregon, was towed into Reef Harbour, Port Stephens, on 5th September—the cargo having shifted—by one of Messrs. Salvesen and Company's steam whalers. She was subsequently towed to New Island for repairs and finally cleared on 29th November.

The British ship "Wray Castle" with a cargo of guano from Llobos de Terra to Antwerp put into Port Stanley in distress on 13th October and cleared on 13th December after her repairs were completed.

The British ship "Cambrian Princess" put into Port Stanley on 1st December, with the master sick. She cleared outward on 22nd December.

The British ship "Wavertree" put into Port Stanley on 7th December, dismasted.

The German ship "Alsterberg" put into Port Stanley on 20th December with steering gear damaged.

## III.—LEGISLATION.

The only Ordinances passed during the year were the Appropriation and Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Inspector of Schools (the Very Rev. Dean Seymour) reports as follows on the progress of education in the Colony during the year 1910:—

"The year may be summed up as one of satisfactory improvement in the Government School.

"The number on the roll show a considerable advance, and the average attendance is satisfactory, making due allowance for absences owing to mild epidemics.

"The work in the various standards shows that progress which was marked last year is still maintained.

"The written work is done neatly and accurately.

"The sewing throughout is good.

"The Infants are well taught.

"Teachers are to be congratulated on their work, which is throughout characterised by right methods of instruction.

"The strength of the staff has been added to by the appointment of pupil teachers, who will, as years pass by, become more and more useful. In the 'Camps' the itinerant schoolmasters are doing good work. Efforts are being made to bring about the



use of similar text books to those in the Government Schools. This will be of special benefit to those children who remove from time to time from the Camp to Stanley.

"In Lafonia the Falkland Islands Company employ a resident schoolmaster at Darwin, and two itinerant schoolmasters in their 'Camp'."

The number of the children being educated in the Colony during the year was 434 as against 428 for 1909, and are classified as follows:—

	Boys.		Girls.		Totals.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
Government School, Stanley ...	77	87	62	74	139	161
Roman Catholic School, Stanley ...	56	29	46	67	102	96
Taught privately, West Falkland ...	—	3	2	—	2	3
Three Government schoolmasters ...	38	29	32	31	70	60
Taught privately, East Falkland ...	5	4	11	7	16	11
Two Government schoolmasters ...	19	19	25	26	44	45
Falkland Islands Company's camps	15	5	15	7	30	12
Two camp schoolmasters ...	8	15	11	22	19	37
Other:—						
Taught privately ...	4	4	2	5	6	9
Totals ...	222	195	206	239	428	434

## V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

### VICTORIA COTTAGE HOME.

The Victoria Cottage Home was erected for the relief of the aged and infirm poor. It is in charge of a nurse-matron, and under the control of the Medical Department. The Colonial Surgeon reports that there is but one permanent resident, and that during the year three other Falkland Islands patients were admitted, one of whom died, the remaining two after a few weeks were discharged cured. Last December illustrated the usefulness of the Institution, when for several weeks there were no less than six other inmates, including three cases of fractured limbs from a ship in distress; and one amputation case from a whaler. During the year the nurse matron attended 28 medical or surgical cases, and 24 maternity cases, an increase of 3 and 9 cases respectively. The total number of visits paid by the nurse matron during the year was 1,123, an increase of 396 on the previous year.

### SAVINGS BANK.

During the year ended 30th September, 1910, 70 accounts were opened and 55 closed; leaving a total number of 471 depositors with balances amounting in the aggregate to £70,265 8s. 4d.,

or an average of £30 0s. 6d. standing to the credit of each account. The average balance per head of the population (computed at 2,065) was £34 0s. 6d., showing an increase as compared with that of the previous year of £2 10s.

The income earned by the bank was £2,000 11s. 11d., and the expenses (interest on deposits, &c.) amounted to £1,562 2s. 7d., leaving a profit on the year's transactions of £438 9s. 4d.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the year 1906 to 1910:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of offences reported to the police	58	24	44	59	91
Number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ...	3	2	4	10	8
2. For offences against property ...	1	5	2	9	3
3. For other offences ...	29	18	29	23	70
Number of Supreme Court convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ...	2	—	—	—	—
2. For offences against property ...	—	—	—	2	—
3. For other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of acquittals:—					
1. Inferior Court ...	22	1	9	13	10
2. Supreme Court ...	1	—	—	2	2

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population of the Falkland Islands was 2,356 on December 31st, 1910. There were 45 births and 16 deaths during the year. The birth-rate was 18·92 per 1,000, as compared with 23·08 in 1909. The death-rate was 6·72 per 1,000, as against 8·60 per 1,000 in 1909. The Colonial Surgeon (Dr. R. S. Earl) reports as follows:—

"The birth-rate is a lower one than that of any European country with the exception of France, which is 20·00 per 1,000; the United Kingdom having a birth-rate of over 26·000 per 1,000. The average death-rate in England is about 14 per 1,000, the healthiest county there having a rate of slightly over 12 per 1,000. These figures are misleading unless one remembers that the population of these islands is an exceptional one owing to the immigration of young men, who frequently leave the Colony when past middle age. Males are greatly in excess of females, the proportion being as much as 3 to 2.

"It is very satisfactory to note that no death occurred of persons between the ages of 8 months and 40 years. I find the rate of infant mortality compares very favourably with that of



England and bears witness to the care which mothers here devote to their offspring. The three deaths of infants during the year were due to premature birth, congenital deformity, and convulsions."

#### HEALTH.

1. The health of the Colony has, with the exception of an epidemic of scarlet fever and influenza, been satisfactory throughout the year.

Scarlet fever appears to have been imported from the West Falkland early in the year. The first case in Stanley occurred in January and at irregular intervals was followed by 8 other cases. No deaths occurred, and the majority of cases were not of a very severe type. I fear other mild cases were not brought to my notice.

2. In July influenza attacked at least 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of Stanley. The disease was apparently imported from Buenos Aires, where it was prevalent. The earlier cases were liable to lung complications: convalescence as usual in this complaint was very protracted. Towards the end of the year there was a marked recrudescence of the disease, when in most cases the digestive organs were affected with severe vomiting and diarrhoea. It is much to be regretted that the epidemics of influenza which have been common to most of the world since 1889 cannot be prevented, as they indirectly greatly increase the death-rate and, by the great depression of spirits and nervous exhaustion caused, add materially to human suffering. The Falkland Islands with their damp, cold climate will be very liable to this disease.

3. In spite of the force of the strong prevailing wind, which usually arouses into fatal activity the hitherto dormant tubercle bacillus, it is interesting to note that although diseases of the respiratory system, especially bronchitis, are prevalent here, phthisis and other forms of human tuberculosis are fortunately almost absent from these islands. I have only seen two cases during the eighteen months I have been here, and in one of these cases the disease was contracted in Patagonia. This fact is the more striking as the disease is found in sheep here, and contrary to the belief prevalent a few years ago human and animal tuberculosis are now admitted by all authorities to be identical diseases.

4. Pharyngitis was as usual prevalent and some cases of acute tonsillitis were seen; this disease is associated with insanitary conditions, overcrowding, lack of ventilation, exposure to cold and wet. Many houses in Stanley are overcrowded, containing more than one family; more houses are urgently required in the town. A philanthropic person would benefit the health and comfort of the community by erecting some. The rate of wages is high, and as, unfortunately, all material has to be imported from abroad, housebuilding is not here as in most places a profitable investment.

5. There can be no doubt that the health of the people in Stanley would benefit if the consumption of alcohol was diminished. In spite of the high duty far too much is used.

Strong beer is largely drunk by the working classes. In the absence of statistics one does not wish to insist too strongly on personal impressions, but I should be surprised if the amount of alcohol consumed per head by the population here is not found to be largely in excess of the average quantity used per head in an English sea-port town.

6. Dyspepsia is prevalent. It would be diminished if people remembered that they ought not to take tea and meat at the same time, also that the tea should be poured away from the leaves and never allowed to infuse for more than ten minutes. It is, however, partly due to the exceptionally bad teeth from which nearly all Falkland Islanders suffer. A good dentist would probably find an annual visit to this place greatly to his financial advantage.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the drought in the spring and summer, many of the inhabitants of Stanley suffered serious inconvenience from lack of water. Fortunately on the break up of the drought only a few cases of dysenteric diarrhoea occurred in Stanley. The water supply, which mainly consists of rain water collected from the roofs of the houses, is a very unsatisfactory one and should not be used unless previously boiled, as, besides the slight risk of lead poisoning from the use of ordinary lead paints, a great deal of filth is deposited as dust on the roads, which is washed by the rain into the water cisterns. The sanitary arrangement by which the night-soil is collected by sanitary carts and discharged into the sea has diminished the danger, but until the inhabitants have a pure water supply one does not feel secure from such an outbreak of dysentery as occurred in 1907, when 18 per cent. of the population of Stanley were treated for this disease. I hope it will be found possible to supply the town with pure water at no distant date. Ten gallons per day per head would probably be required.

#### QUARANTINE.

All vessels on arrival in the Colony were boarded by the Medical Officer of Health and enquiries made regarding the health of crew and passengers, but in no case was it found necessary to place any vessel in quarantine. The regulations limit "infectious or contagious diseases" to "cholera," "yellow fever," "small-pox" and "the plague." At present there is no danger of the introduction of cholera; yellow fever could not exist in the Falkland Islands; a well vaccinated community need not dread small-pox. Plague has, however, become a disease which must be reckoned with. Since 1898 there have been several outbreaks on this side of the Atlantic. A few cases occurred in Brazil during the past year. The domestic rat plays a most important part in the dissemination of this disease. I think the Falkland Islands would be wise to join the crusade which is at present being so widely waged against this animal.



Rat virus is frequently found very effective, and if boys were paid 1d. per head, this pest might for a time be almost exterminated in these islands.

#### VACCINATION.

The lymph received from Buenos Aires monthly is of good quality and has given every satisfaction. The number of successful cases was 44.

District.	Number of cases.
Stanley ... ..	22
Lafonia and North Camp ...	22
West Falkland ... ..	7
	—
	51
	—

#### RAINFALL.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1910 was 27·68 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records at Government House.

Month.	Rainfall in Inches.	Maximum Inches.	Number of days on which rain fell.
January ... ..	3·77	·080 22nd	19
February ... ..	2·42	·035 23rd	15
March ... ..	·82	·025 23rd	11
April ... ..	2·67	·202 17th	23
May ... ..	4·39	1·520 3rd	24
June ... ..	1·73	·023 5th	22
July ... ..	1·96	·305 22nd	22
August... ..	3·01	1·018 7th	21
September ... ..	1·12	·017 3rd	14
October ... ..	·25	·010 4th	7
November ... ..	2·51	·807 23rd	12
December ... ..	3·03	·902 1st	15
Total ... ..	27·68	—	205

#### VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c.

The revenue of the Post Office was £1,459, as against £976 in 1909. The expenditure (including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony) was £3,359, as against £3,433 in 1909. The expenditure of the local conveyance of mails was £360.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, and on their return voyage, a fortnight later, thus making a monthly communication by letter with England, and fortnightly by cable via Monte Video and Chili.

The Falkland Islands are within the Postal Union as to rates of postage.

During the year a contract was entered into by the Government with Messrs. Salvesen & Co., and a small steamer now runs in connection with the English mail, calling at New Island and Fox Bay, on the West Falklands.

The value of the money orders issued during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	On the United Kingdom.	On other Places.	Total.
	£	£	£
1906 ... ..	8,056	145	8,201
1907 ... ..	7,646	270	7,916
1908 ... ..	8,308	264	8,572
1909 ... ..	8,485	217	8,702
1910 ... ..	8,850	281	9,131

The total number of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Number.
1906 ... ..	83,201
1907 ... ..	87,854
1908 ... ..	109,660
1909 ... ..	132,223
1910 ... ..	147,790

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with during 1910.

Description of Packet.	Delivered from			Posted to			Grand Total.
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	
Letters and post cards.	23,004	10,070	33,074	25,029	13,012	38,041	71,115
Newspapers, books, &c.	67,029	1,201	68,230	1,511	1,481	2,992	71,222
Parcels ...	4,992	—	4,992	446	15	461	5,453
Totals..	95,025	11,271	106,296	26,086	14,508	41,494	147,790
1909 ...	84,799	9,225	94,024	26,687	11,513	38,200	132,224



The value of goods imported by parcel post during the five years ended 31st December, 1910, was as follows:—

Year.	Value. £
1906 ... ..	5,894
1907 ... ..	6,221
1908 ... ..	6,086
1909 ... ..	6,294
1910 ... ..	7,052

The report by the Acting Postmaster for the year 1910 is annexed as an appendix.

#### IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The strength of the volunteer force on the 31st December, 1910, was 2 officers and 113 non-commissioned officers and men, showing a decrease, as compared with the strength at the close of 1909, of 2 men. The amount of the capitation grant earned was £94, representing 47 efficiencies, as against 40 in 1909.

The H.M.S. "Amethyst" made a short stay in Port Stanley from the 26th January to the 17th February. The volunteers were inspected on the 5th February, which took the form of a field-day, the blue jackets and marines being the attacking force, and the volunteers on the defensive. At the close of the inspection Captain Webb informed the volunteers that he would have much pleasure in reporting to the Home Authorities the satisfactory manner in which they had carried out that day's work, as they had had a very difficult task to perform, and he considered that they had performed it with great credit to their officers and themselves.

#### X.—GENERAL.

A flower show and industrial exhibition was held in Stanley on the 24th February, 1910. This is the sixth year in succession that the exhibition has been held, and is the revival by His Excellency Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., of a movement initiated in 1867, but which only lasted for a few years.

Sunday, the 22nd May, was observed as "Empire Day," and the 24th May as "Victoria Day."

During the absence on leave from the Colony of the Governor, from the 29th December, 1909, to the 13th December, 1910, the Government was administered by Mr. T. A. V. Best, the Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Governor W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., returned from leave of absence on the 14th December, 1910, and resumed the Government of the Colony.

A sketch map of the Colony is attached to this report.

W. A. THOMPSON,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

20th May, 1911.

#### ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

Stanley,  
14th February, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1910.

*Seasons.*—The autumn and winter were very wet and hard on stock, but the spring and early summer were the driest known for years.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep in the Colony on May 1st was 724,736, an increase of 9,085 on 1909 and 30,031 more than in 1908.

*Lambing.*—With the exception of a few very bad nights in the early part of the season, the weather was extremely mild and favourable for the lambs. The return, although good, did not equal that of last year. The young stock are of a good quality and the lambs from the various stud flocks are of quite a high standard.

*Wool.*—The reports on exported wool were good. There was a fair demand for Falkland Island wool throughout the year, some of the best quality fetching 1s. 1d. per lb. The care in sorting and classing, which farmers are paying much attention to, is evidently appreciated by home buyers. The new clip promises to be superior in every way to that of recent years, and it is hoped that prices will remain firm.

*Dipping.*—This has been carried on in a satisfactory manner. Several farmers are endeavouring to rid their flocks of keds (ticks) by dipping twice, and this practice might be followed by others with distinct advantage to their flocks.

*Imported Stock.*—Thirty-eight Romney Marsh rams were imported from England. These rams were mostly two toothed. Annual importations of sheep of this quality are very materially raising the standard of the stock. Many of the rams on arrival were suffering from bronchial trouble, and a few were affected with "Foot Rot." Two rams developed malignant catarrhal fever, an extremely severe and contagious malady. All, however, recovered under treatment and were released from quarantine in 28 days.

I am of opinion that if all imported sheep were dipped while in quarantine, the period of detention might with safety be shortened.

*General Health of Sheep.*—On the whole very good. Intestinal parasites are common and also, but to a lesser extent, lung worms. The camp being badly infested with them, and being also the main source of infection, renders treatment practically impossible. Samples of blood and flesh were received from a district where heavy loss had been experienced in lambs after marking. These, on microscopic examination, proved to be malignant œdema. The casual organism probably entered the body through a wound, which had become contaminated with infected dirt or earth. Similar examinations have proved the presence of black quarter in the Colony. This disease is even more fatal than anthrax, but usually it is confined to certain districts and even paddocks. It is not, however, infectious.

*Horses.*—Although 128 horses were imported, being 58 more than last year, there is still a scarcity of horses in the Colony. Several stations are breeding horses and some very good foals and colts are to be seen on these farms. Defective teeth are very common and many animals suffer in condition accordingly. Between 70 to 80 horses' mouths were attended to during one of my visits to the camp. A little use of a tooth rasp in the majority of cases is all that is required and will make a great difference to the health of the horses. The idea that glanders is prevalent amongst the horses is erroneous. The disease may be existent, but although I have looked for its symptoms among hundreds of horses, I have yet to find a suspicious case.

*Ditching and Draining.*—Much good work is being done in this direction throughout the Colony and especially on the West Falkland.

*Wild Birds.*—Turkey buzzards, corranchos, johnny rooks and geese are all being more or less diminished, more especially the latter. There



seems to be no practical method of dealing with the common large gull, which is thought by many to be a great pest. Nearly £400 was spent during the year on the purchase of geese, turkey, corrancho and rook beaks.

I have, &c.,

H. W. TOWNSON, M.R.C.V.S., Lond.,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.

The Hon.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
M.P. 102/1911.

#### POST OFFICE REPORT, 1910.

General Post Office,  
Stanley,  
25th April, 1911.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Post Office for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

2. Although regular mails were received and despatched and other postal business transacted since the year 1880, this is the first report on the Post Office that has been made.

I have, &c.,

M. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,  
Acting Colonial Postmaster.

The Honourable  
The Acting Colonial Secretary,  
Stanley.  
M.P. 225/1911.

#### POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the year amounted to £1,458 12s. 6d. or £482 16s. more than the amount received in 1909 (*vide* Appendix A).

The increase in the receipts for the year is accounted for partly by the large sale of postage stamps after the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the VII.; to the sales of stamps at the Post Offices at Fox Bay, New Island and South Georgia, and to the increased parcel mails received from the United Kingdom.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year, including the subsidy of £2,500 paid to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., amounted to £3,359 2s. (*vide* Appendix B).

#### POST OFFICES.

During the latter part of the year 1909 it was found necessary, owing to the growth of the whaling industry in the Colony and its dependencies, to afford increased postal facilities and better control over postal matters, and Post Offices were accordingly established at New Island, West Falkland, and at South Georgia, a Deputy Postmaster being appointed in charge of each office.

In addition to ordinary postal business, the Post Offices at New Island and Fox Bay issue money orders, register letters, insure parcels, &c., these being despatched to England through the Head Office at Stanley.

The money order and parcel systems have not up to the present been extended to South Georgia, ordinary postal business only being transacted at that office. Mails to and from Europe for South Georgia are received and sent through the Post Office at Buenos Aires. Mails between the Colony and South Georgia being dealt with in a similar manner except when an opportunity offers to communicate direct.

#### POSTAL.

The total number of postal packets of every description received and despatched (including figures received from South Georgia) was 142,337 or 14,951 in excess of the number handled last year. This increase is in a large measure accounted for by the considerable amount of correspondence received for, and sent by, persons engaged in the Whale Fishing Industry in the Colony and its dependencies, and also to the advantage taken by the public of low rates of postage on letters and parcels. For comparative statement, see Appendix C.

#### PARCEL POST.

The number and value of parcels received from and despatched to the United Kingdom during the year was 5,352, value £8,222 15s. 1d., or an increase in number of 611, value £1,128 2s. 2d. over the number received from and despatched to the United Kingdom during the year 1909. In order to cope with the large number of parcels received it was found necessary to enlarge the parcel room. This has recently been done and the sorting and delivery of parcels are thereby very much facilitated.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

*Issued.*—2,222 money orders of the value of £9,131 5s. 4d. were issued on the United Kingdom and other countries during the year, an increase in value over the previous year of £429 1s. 5d.

*Paid.*—74 money orders to the value of £259 2s. 7d. were paid during the year, an increase in number over the previous year of 22, but a decrease in value of £89 7s. 6d.

#### POSTAL ORDERS.

During the year 1,587 postal orders, value £654 11s. 6d., were sold, giving a slight increase over the previous year of 18 postal orders, value £3 4s. 6d. These figures would show that as a means of remitting small amounts postal orders are largely used.

174 postal orders, value £79 14s., were paid in the Colony as against 152 paid last year, value £57 17s. 7d.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS.

Details of the sales of ordinary postage stamps, post cards and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix D. The total value of postage stamps, post cards and envelopes sold during the year was £1,115 17s. 3½d. or an increase over last year's figures of £444 16s. 4d.

The 1d. postage stamp commanded the highest sale, the total number sold being 54,104. The ½d. stamp had the next largest sale, the total number sold being 28,507. Next in order comes the 2½d. stamp with a sale of 13,082. There was a considerable increase in the sale of 1s., 3s. and 5s. stamps. The sale of post cards was small, only 185 being sold; this is probably due to the large use of picture post cards.

#### MAIL SERVICES.

The mail packet service was performed throughout the year by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 13 calls outward and 13 calls homeward being made. The time table was kept with great regularity.



## INTER-INSULAR SERVICE.

At the beginning of the year mails for the West Falkland were carried by schooner. This service was found unsatisfactory and towards the middle of the year was succeeded by a steam mail service with vessels owned by Messrs. C. Salvesen & Co., of Leith, under contract with the Colonial Government. The mails were carried between Stanley, Fox Bay and New Island with calls at intermediate stations. This service, as regards carriage of mails, was found to work extremely well, and residents on the West Falklands had the advantage, hitherto unknown, of receiving their mails two days after they were received from Europe. In no single instance was the homeward mail steamer missed. The S.S. "Columbus," a vessel better adapted to the carriage of mails and passengers than the steam whalers, recently arrived and has commenced her duties in accordance with the terms of the contract into with Messrs. Salvesen & Co.

## PERSONAL.

During the year under report Mr. George Hurst, Postmaster, who returned from leave in April, retired in November after a long service in the Colony. In the same month Mr. Craigie-Halkett was appointed to act as Postmaster. Miss Willis (now Mrs. W. Wade), an efficient Post Office Assistant, tendered her resignation after ten years' service, and has been succeeded by the recent appointment of Mr. A. Newing to be Post Office Clerk.

## APPENDIX A.

Detailed statement of Post Office receipts for the year 1910 and the preceding year:—

	1909.			1910.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Sale of postage stamps and other stamped postal matter ...	671	1	0	1,115	17	5
2. Insufficient postage and void money orders ...	3	10	11	7	11	8
3. Commission money orders ...	77	3	6	78	11	9
4. Share of parcel post ...	216	19	0	249	19	6
5. Poundage postal orders ...	7	2	1	6	12	2
Totals ...	£975	16	6	£1,458	12	6

Increase of receipts, 1910, over preceding year £482 16s.

## APPENDIX B.

Detailed statement of Post Office expenditure for the year 1910 and the preceding year:—

	1909.			1910.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Postmaster ...	131	10	4	307	18	4
2. Deputy Postmaster, Fox Bay ...	36	0	0	36	0	0
3. " " New Island ...	6	16	7	21	13	4
4. Lady Assistants ...	52	0	0	50	0	0
5. Stamp Sellers ...	1	0	0	5	7	6
6. Post Boy and Messenger ...	36	0	0	36	0	0
7. Bureau stores, &c. ...	15	18	2	42	2	10
8. Subsidy, P.S.N. Co. ...	2,644	3	1	2,500	0	0
9. West Falkland Mail ...	510	0	0	360	0	0
Totals ...	£3,433	8	2	£3,359	2	0

Decrease of expenditure in 1910 as compared with the preceding year £74 6s. 2d.

## APPENDIX C.

Comparative statement of letters, &c., received and despatched during the year ended 31st December, 1910, and the preceding year:—

	Received.				Despatched.			
	1909.	1910.	De-crease.	In-crease.	1909.	1910.	De-crease.	In-crease.
Letters and Postcards.								
United Kingdom	24,498	23,004*	1,494	—	24,332	25,029	—	697
South Georgia ...	—	186	—	186	—	341	—	341
Foreign ...	8,156	9,884	—	1,728	10,270	12,671	—	2,401
Newspapers, Books, &c.								
United Kingdom	55,960	67,029†	—	11,069	1,960	1,511	449	—
South Georgia ...	—	—	—	—	—	154	—	154
Foreign ...	1,068	1,201	—	133	1,142	1,327	—	185
Totals ...	89,682	101,304	1,491	13,116	37,704	41,033	449	3,778

\* Includes South Georgia 632.

† Includes South Georgia 7,528.

Total received and despatched, 1909 ...	127,386
" " " " 1910 ...	142,337
" " " " Increase over 1909 of 14,951.	

## APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the number and value of postage stamps and other stamped postal matter sold during the year 1910 and the preceding year:—

	1909.	1910.
5s. ...	306	845
3s. ...	325	928
1s. ...	1,604	2,598
9d. ...	657	886
6d. ...	1,068	4,129
2½d. ...	7,995	13,082
2d. ...	3,233	7,914
1d. ...	55,163	54,104
½d. ...	31,586	28,507
1d. envelope ...	1,691	2,679
1d. postcards ...	320	164
2d. postcards ...	1	21
Value ...	£671 0 11½	£1,115 17 3½

Increase of sales over year 1909, £444 16s. 4d.  
The above figures include sales at New Island and South Georgia.





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