715

Dear

I Castlereagh is Macdonald on the 13th inst. and I have much acknowledge receipt of your circular of 7th inst which arrived at Black Heath on the 9th inst.

2. Sir. I am told from Mr Cook upon it considers superior, but it has evidently escaped your memory that the Indians remarks communicated generally only without any instructions whatever

3 Sir. I have sometimes been inclined to think that our views may be made more acceptable by crossing with Indians & Cooks, the difficulty will be in getting a cook who pretends to take an interest in anything but biscuits, in favour of which they are always biased. No doubt the kindness and good breeding qualities of the Chiefs have been a great foundation, but if these can be kept up and the work improved to, which should

a pattern in that direction at once —
When I see the Company's sheep yielding
7/8 lb. wool as this year against an
average of 6 to 12 lb from the Riviera
and Crieff of Messrs Hickory and
Waldron respectively I should be blind
to the Company's interests if I ignored
the fact that improvement is possible;
and it had been with this view that I
have experimented with Leicester rams
on Speedwell Island, the result of which
will be seen next shearing.

Ref. Yrs. 19: I enclose remarks
on Grigg's letter dealing with the question
raised re Gratuities - In reference to the
proposed commission on the dividend
& approval of it subject to one or two
conditions - You should make the pay-
ment in each case dependent entirely
upon the approval of the Superintendents
in the Falklands, for it would lose its
force altogether if given indiscriminately
to a hard working servant & to one who
has systematically wasted his time
throughout the year. Should not the
percentage be on the amount of wages,
instead of an equal sum throughout the
employ? What about a man who has

only arrived in September, is reduced the percentage for the whole year to 2 & am at a loss how to answer the remark about the staff of shepherds. For years your complaint has been that the expenses increased in the same ratio as the sheep, and now that I have succeeded in working with fewer shepherds in proportion to the number of sheep your expenses surprise. Bell has for sometime complained of being short handed and I have hitherto been obdurate, but pending you to be of his opinion I cannot contend against attacks from both sides - and admit that if you increase the number asked for to 15 it will be safe — The accommodation for the shearers is undoubtedly bad, in fact the establishment has only room it had not been for sparing of materials and labour I should have added to it before. I have bought a large double house from Capt Tackle which I shall convert into a cook house, and I hope the men will be more contented. I must say however that much discomfort arises from the men themselves, one objectionable practice being that of their taking their dogs to bed with them - which is an offender in this respect.

5 - Par. 7. My ltr.

from about the Macedon was written "second April". I shall have to send to Montevideo for a little flour this voyage having again run short.

6. In my despatch 216. par. 11 after the words "in Montevideo" insert "and offered a gunboat" this insertion in copying from my rough draft will have rendered the sentence unintelligible.

7. I have laid up the Fairy for a few months. Mr Waldron wishes to charter her in the spring for a voyage to Rio Negro. The Sparrow Hawk is about to take a load of sheep to Montevideo

8. The Macedon sailed on the 23rd June with an excellent crew and I am glad to say that I escaped desertion for the first time since the Beechey went home. Capt. Jones said that any owner would gladly give up £100 or £150 to load as he did without shifting ports, you might make it optional in future. The cost of bringing in the cargo from Darwin and Bidwell Harbour was about £100.

M.r Clay was a passenger by the Malcolm and is to pay you the passage money on arrival.

9. Although you have sent me a number of Ships requisitions which are comparatively worthless, let me remind you that the only letter lately to which I need relate, has not been forwarded since 1st Sept.r

10. Enclosed is a statement of Expenses incurred by Capt.n Lyon, which I cannot disallow. As they were incurred under my authority on his official accounts, I duly with him to Montevideo and back & obtained at Montevideo at Buenos Ayres in Nov.r &c. although this bears a commission of 5%, and is drawn for at a higher rate of exchange, which in some cases brings the cost of moneys up to more than 7%, I do not have stated that in future I shall charge him the full commission on his own drafts between us. All the crew engaged in Montevideo & not receiving pay month there in which Capt.n Lyon has to draw, I old up there, the cost of £100 being made, as follows! — a rate in Montevideo of £104%, = £4%, with 5% commission

£493.00, then drawn for upon the Directors stay at 62½ - May 13 c. Can is this to be remedied? By this mail I am drawing upon you in exchange for sold from Capt. Lewis and shall let Capt. Gibson have sufficient to pay wages, this will relieve Mr Hempstead very much and save commission &c. With Mr Directors object to my drawing upon them for this purpose, whenever I can get sold - I of course only to the amount required -

11. Mr Callaghan is in difficulties through G.H.S. They have exceeded his estimate by more than £300 during his administration - A supplement is wanted for, and meanwhile G.H.S. has receipts for money lent, of which I possess two for £100 each, paid in to Greenfield's credit cannot be met - They cannot pay cash for Mr Smith's passage home, nor can they draw on the Treasury, and accordingly I have been asked to finance it, which I have done for £75 drawing upon the Directors at 20 d/s favouring Hempstead for the Royal Mail passage. The amount as per enclosed statement to be paid by the Crown Agents on receipt

P.S. I have not received

to your despatch 499 arrived in Cattle case

13. I ought to have told you last mail that the wool bayes belonging to the Gk arch in prison are nearly worn out and should be replaced if possible before shearing by new ones recently heard, like those sent for the Ile aux Noix press. The Gk arch in press is useless for want of leather which is asked for some mails ago

14. The Governor finds that Lt Gk Hoffs pilotage ordinance is financially prejudicial and has intimated to me that he will withdraw the Gk system of private pilotage as soon as he can. I strongly advocated a steam launch for the service and I am certain that if we had one, we could do the pilotage into our own hands. Mr Hanwell has lately had a letter from a friend in Mr Fox of the well known Falmouth firm giving particulars of steam launches. Mr Fox recommends a local builder named Dean and says launches are to be had from £100 to £500 and a 10 H.P. engine compound engine, powerful enough to take a large vessel to sea £1000.

15. I wish you to send a copy of the following extract, a man who could do carpenters work also,

and make himself generally useful.

Mr. Thompson the tailor attempted to abscond in the Lauderdale but I succeeded in getting him apprehended and lodged in gaol, and, getting judgment against him, I was able to seize what cloth and cash he possessed, still however, leaving him a disaffected. Fortunately he had not received the last lot of cloth. Not being able to get more out of him I shall let him go; he is making propose promises of payment by instalments, but I place no reliance on them.

Jeff. I have been very busy since the last mail left. and entirely unable to get away from Stanley so could not superintend the lime and sulphur dipping - Jeff however, conducted it personally from first to last, strictly on your instructions dipped one flock twice at an interval of ten days, kept them in a minute, and reports to my disappointment that they are not a bit the better for it. Weldon warns me against it as injurious to the wool, and I must now leave it to the Directors to say whether they

will warn the risk of trying it extensively next year. If not let me have a good supply of tobacco; a great deal will be wanted by other farmers as the Brazilian turns out to be useless. Bell has used the tobacco with great care and judgment this year, as will be seen on comparing the accompanying return with that of last year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lawrence.

Colonial Manager.

Inclosures, 3rd Sep. 1876.

Copy invt 31st May
Dup. decp. 216/7
" remarks on cargo
" " Tares
" Manifest
" Consignments & adventures
2 Bills of lading
2 do for Stubbs & Watson
Dup. Statement on a/c 9th May
" Stanley Ledger balances 31 Mar.
" Remarks on Stores per Mawson
" Fairfield inventory
" Statement on wool per mail
Close Each Vouchers May & June
Copy Each Bk. April & May
" Journal "
Order for Stores
Mr Ex. No. 1102 £12.11/.0
" 1143 " 500./.0
Martin's description of Steam winch
2 Statements on a/c 2nd July
Shipping Report
S.O.E. from Clay (not including passage)
Dup. disembarkation returns - Mawson
Dixon's Travelling expenses
Remarks on Ring bills
O/C for Sundries passage £201.9.11
Distribution of Lambs 1876
Thompson's acknowledgment of debt
Mortality of sheep
Corrected shearing a/c

Consumption of Dipping Materials

Supplementary remarks on Stores

4 Letters for Clay

2 " Lamps

1 " Coleman

Notary's fee Macedon

3rd July 6

Remarks on London Statement 30/1

3rd It is presumed that the payments £47 13.4 and £700 to Cowell & and the Bristol Bank respectively; to save time on this side please let all entries be as explicit as formerly.

31st The entry referred to was made in the Stanley books (£3658.9.6) as follows:

Dec 15	Journal p. 20 &c	3040 10	
Mar 16	" "	199 14	6
		3240 5	1

of insurance as follows:-

Mar 16	Journal 23.19		
May	" 28.13.10	51 15	
		3658	6

These were made from Credit & debit notes forwarded before your ledger entries arrived; if you will follow out the other entry you will find it correct I think. I do not know what alterations you require.

You must be aware that accounts with H.M. Ships are settled on the paymasters forms of which we have no copy, consequently no account is sent home until it appears in the Journal entry which see for February. Regarding coals, considering 60 lbs. of weight by age, stowage in a leaky hulk, and dust blown away, it was surprising to me that the Challenger's coal turned out within 9 tons of the weight by accounts.

Yours &c.
Edouard Chauncey

3rd July 6

I remit the following bills: —

Cook on Dalrike	No 443		12	11 .
Dean on Dean	" 443		300	" .
Blair Atholl	" 446		300	" .
			62	" 5
No account to be paid by Crown Agents			201	9 11
Notarial opt against Mandan			1	" "
against which I have drawn the following: —				
No 444 pays	F. Humphreys	@ 30/s.	192	10 "
445 "	L. R. Hale Esq.	do	100	" "
446 "	A. Lane	do	60	5 "
447 "	Fortunato Marini	do	18	19 "

I have herewith P.O. Orders & Cheques

Mrs Sarah Jane, Old Bowing
(Border unknown)
James Scott Bridge St. Lockerbie
from William Morgan
John Armstrong, Keighmore, Wester-
kirk at P.O. Longholm
from A. Armstrong
Mrs E. Hawkes, Custon Hall,
Springfield nr Chelmsford
from J. Hawkes
John McCall, Mill dam head
from A. McCall
McCartin or Jane Croft (Mrs)
No 9 High St Dumfries
Helen Jane Stevinson (Sword the engr)
37 Shakespeare St.
Dumfries
W. Cartin
from

3rd July 6

3rd Statement.

The draft favg. Fortunato Marini is cancelled.

I have drawn in exchange for Gold 100 . .
favg. Capt. Lewis at sight

I owe Mr Blake two sums for sending out my servants in Nov. and March, but do not know the amounts; please enquire and pay for me

Yours &c.
Colonel Mc Creagh.

219

South America.

17th July 6.

Sir.

The Black Hawk sailed with my last dispatch on the 3rd inst., duplicates are inclosed.

2. On the 12th inst. the New Zealand Shipping Company's "Rakaia" called for some flour; but as the Captain was ashore a very short time and left the same morning I had no time to write.

3. I take this opportunity of forwarding the wool weights from No: 500, which should have gone per mail.

4. The ledger referred to in my last letter was by Knight & Foster. No. 1430.

5. I am hard at work at stocktaking which I hope to finish before the end of the month

6. I am informed that much of the guano that is shipped now is on account of the Anglo-

T. Coleman, Esq.
Secretary,
London.

Peruvian Bank. and. considering
how Dreyfus's agency cuts into
us I should think it is worth
while looking the Bank up.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant

Edwd Wood.
Colonial Treasury.

Enclosures.

Wool weights from £500 to 832

Desp. no. 218
" indent 3rd duty
2nd Ch. 443 £500
446 300
Desp. 3 Statements on opposite
" Remarks on Stingi letter
" distribution of lambs 1876
" mortality of sheep
" Supplementary remarks on above
Letter from Wicks to Coleman

[illegible] ones

writing the foregoing I have seen the Attorney Genl upon Fort William, but as I am warned to have my letter ready at once I cannot wait for your despatch. I am asked by Mr Wicks to forward his letter, which I do without note or comment. E.W.W.

220

Black Hawk.

14th May. 6.

Sir,

Referring you to my last per ours Aurora, 17th inst., I have to own receipt of your No. 502 to hand 31st inst. per Black Hawk.

2. Par. 2. An estimate of the Macedon's cargo was forwarded on 15th May.

3. Par. 4. Instructions as to interest shall be carried out; but I think still that not sufficient consideration is given to the fact that we make a profit in many ways out of the settlers and that without their store accounts the rate at the store would dwindle into insignificance.

4. Par. 9. As it not possible to get out of Physicians' duties the expenses incurred through his misconduct, viz:- Notarial fee £4.4/. Medical certificate £1.10/.

5. Par. 12. Strict attention shall be paid to instructions about purchases. I should mention that when the barque had about 220 tons in, she began to leak so rapidly that it was a question for some hours

F. Coleman, Esq.,
Secretary,
London

whether she would sink or not, fortunately by lightening her she was stopped; but she is so rotten in the topsides and decks are to be sure to spoil any coal put into her; therefore, as the Southern Cross is likely to be condemned I ask permission to buy her for a coal hulk if she goes for a moderate price.

6. Jan. 14. You have never managed to get a vessel out before Xmas to supply market since 1860 keeping the Chinchunet, which came out empty. As we have now little or no tea, coffee, sugar, peas, barley, mustard &c. &c. the chief necessaries of life, and Dean is in the same predicament, it stands to reason that the first cargo out must have a rapid sale.

7. Jan. 16. I am glad you are sanguine about the Albanji shipment, I am not; your reason, as Mr Dean has chartered the Allan, is singular, having the last S/S he will have the first sale, and if no other coals were here to compete surely your speculation would look brighter. The Steam coal is admirable I believe, but some of it got under water when the Margaret

broke out; the so called house coal
I firmly believe to be the screenings of
the others. Such rubbish I never saw,
it is a scandal and a shame that such
stuff should be shipped; one third
will blow away in dust this summer.
The bricks are the worst ever shipped here,
some have mortar sticking to them;
Captain Black told you how bad they were,
but there was no keeping it there, he
says your agents took no trouble whatever,
but turned all over to another man. If
the Company ever see the money back that
has been spent on the Albany and be
easy they will be fortunate; when I am
doing all I can to make the Store pay
I cannot keep growling likely as being
hampered in this way. Captain Black
has worn his hat.

P.S. Jan 17. I have replied
to Sirs letter in the enclosed document.
When you answered his first letter I was
obliged for the remark that it should have
come through me; I cannot think that it
is conducive to the Companys welfare to
discourage direct communications, or you
will be written to by every man who thinks
he has a grievance. It is hardly to be
supposed that I can submit to the insults
and insults of a common shepherd so
far as to promote him. Even if I thought

the plan of having
it possible that two Kings in
Brentford could possibly work; it
would be a direct premium on
insubordination, and the road to
promotion would be known to lie
through abuse of constituted authority.
Believe me I have enough bile to
rule the men as it is, and let it be
once known that I am not supported
by the Directors; and there is an end
to my authority. I ask as a favour
that you will write and sign a
notice to be posted at Darwin that
you will not acknowledge bills that
are not sent to you for my report.
For reasons mentioned in my statement
I think I have a right to ask this.
I can justify King's statement that
he cannot make money here, by ac
tual figures:- he arrived 30th Aug.
1875 consequently up to 30th June
had worked for the Company 10
months 2d days. He has repaid
his advance £. " . "
drew as per cash book 22 Feby £. " . 3
there is due him as pr. D.H. balance £. 2. 6
22. 2. 9
on per annum basis 2d. 6. 9
In five years 121. 13. 9
add for yearly increase
of pay £2. 10/. per annum 10. 0. 0
At this rate will have £ 131. 13. 9
in five years.

9. Jan. 19. I am glad to see the proposal for curing mutton which will pay no doubt better than boiling down; much of the Engineers plant we already have. I may also suggest that we should make our own soap and candles.

10. Jan. 20. Mrs Copley's reply about butter is merely the confession of a bare faced swindle - Copley invoices butter two per cent: knowing all the time they are only supplying 85 lbs. what else can you call it?

11. Jan. 21. I owe know no more about Elizabeth Island than you do, and can only report that if you like to make the venture I can supply the sheep.

12. Jan. 22. Wallis Jamieson may be a man of great ability, but as he was very drunk when in Stanley, he perhaps showed his worst side. This reminds me that King on his arrival distinguished himself in the same manner.

13. Referring to the alterations asked for in the Engine I send a drawing of a dash which supersedes the proposal made: it is the very thing, can be connected with the engine by a steam pipe and would render the working of the latter with its cumbrous fly wheels unnecessary for hoisting. Roby can do it, doubtless.

14. I see in the Times that the Peruvian Guano Co. are the consignees of a quantity of guano next year, can you not get the agency?

15. I have to report that Mr Wills finally broke down on the 21st. ult., and has not since been to the office. He has written out the Stock returns from my rough copy, but nearly all other work I have had to do myself and have been consequently not idle. I have sent the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss statement with Returns to the comet though Mr Travis has had no time to audit the books. They will be submitted to him after the mail. I am well pleased with the clear profit which Spelman is really earned. in no previous year has such care been taken with the books, and the Stock I again took personally. Only at the last moment after the June deliveries had been posted I discovered an omission of £900 which increased the profits by that amount, it has been through carelessness in former years that the profits were not

general. I telegraph "Steamship" to confirm my despatch of last mail.

16. Adair having examined the Southern Cross found her keel to be broken. in which case condemnation is almost a matter of course, there being no dock or slip in the place. Thus for want of appliances a good ship is thrown away.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant

Alex Forbes.
Colonial Treasurer.

Enclosures.

Inventory of Goods in Darwin store
Balances due to Europeans
Additions to Buildings 1875/6
" Plant "
Consumption goods on hand, Darwin 30th
Moveable property return
Balance sheet
Profit & Loss Statement
Stanley Journal & Cash Book
Copy letter from John King 12th July
Stanley Wages return to 30 June
Darwin " " "
Stanley each vouchers July
Kirk Stores return first voyage Darwin
Statement upon ditto.
Remarks on King's letter
Fred to Cobb 11th August
Disp. desp. 219
Engraving of each vessel
Letter from Fred 31st July
Cobb to King 1st. to 4th July
Shipping Report

221

Black Hawk.

18th Aug.t 1

Sir

In continuation of my despatch of yesterday I have to advise you that Hawkes the Engineer has lowered his terms from 6.d to 4.d per head for the Company's sheep and 4½.d for outsiders, if the last boiling was satisfactory as to quality I think this is reasonable.

2. I enclose a paper that appears to have been afloat six years.

3. In conformity with the Directors' request I have sold to Baillon 1000 lambs at 13/. to be paid for within 2 years, bearing int. at 5 p.c. the wire before your instructions about 9 p.c. arrived.

4. I learn that when the Commissioners' sheep were drawn there were some scabby ones in the flock, these ought to be clear ones from the mountain which had escaped dipping.

5. J. Mc. Kinnell a shepherd, died last week of consumption.

J Coleman Esq
Secretary
London

6. I continue to receive
numerous offers of ships for next
boiling down, from East Hartland, and
Pebble Island, when the Dean is
overstocked.

7. I enclose card of a
travelling agent for American goods;
his principal, C.W. Bertaux of New
York has a line of vessels to
Montevideo, and guarantees to put
cargo on board the Black Hawk
at 20^{d} per cubic foot from New
York, Mr. Humphreys is agent there.
Tobacco, rope, canvas, tubs, and
Yankee notions in general may be
had cheap this way, also lumber
shingles.

8. The Albany has
discharged her cargo in good order.

9. Send by Mr. Watson
a box containing a sextant and other
effects belonging to the late Captain of
the Fortunate to be forwarded to the
Captain of the Fort. Oneyden.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant

Chas. Gore.
Colonial Secretary

Enclosures.

Statement upon oath (in letter)
Duke letter
Mrs. Ann Hall
Burgen's card Fernandez
2 Orders for mail if possible
Letter from Emery & Holmes

11th Dec. 6

Reply to Remarks in Statement 33.

As referring to the Journal Spies that the entry of £60 has been altered to £60, and I remember that 1000 bales were sold to J. H. Wardleworth for £60 before the purchase was made; Mr. Langton will doubtless confirm my recollection.

The Speedwell Island wool has been specially referred to in the last shipment.

Wm. Goode.
Colonial Treasurer.

Italian Consulate.
Port Stanley.
14th August, 1876.

Sir,

I beg leave to resign my appointment as Consul of H.M. the King of Italy.

While appreciating to the fullest extent the honour conferred upon me, I feel that I cannot fulfil the duties of the appointment in a satisfactory manner, for the reasons that, having merely an imperfect knowledge of the Italian language, I have no competent interpreter to assist me in this place, and that my time is otherwise too much occupied to permit of my devoting sufficient attention to the affairs of the Consulate.

I do hope that no inconvenience may arise from this step.

I have the honour to remain.
Sir.
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,

Leon Fosse.
Consul of H.M.
The King of Italy

His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs.
&c. &c. &c.
Rome.

Imperial German
Consulate
Port Stanley. 14th August.
1876

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of 20th June in reference to the statement of fees received by me as German Consul.

In reply I beg leave to enclose an account for the information of the Foreign Office, and to apologise for having overlooked the matter. The business of the Consulate was confined to one ship in 1873, and in 1874 there were no fees whatever.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant
Louis Goos.
Impl. German Consul.

His Excellency
The Ambassador of
the German Empire,
&c. &c. &c.
London.

Port Stanley,
15 Août. 1876.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire part de la mort du Capitaine Caire Antonio Luigi de la barque Fortunato, qui était emporté par une lame près du Cap Horn, pendant un coup de vent que le navire a rencontré le 1er Mai.

Sous ce pli vous trouverez son livret, patente, et le rapport de la vente de ses effets.

Par voie de Londres je vous envoie une caisse contenant une montre, chaine de montre, une bague et des livres qui appartenaient au Capitaine. Vous recevrez aussi de mon Agent la somme de £26. 19/. 4£.

Recevez &. M. le Capitaine du Port, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée

Le Consul de S.M. le Roi d'Italie.

Rec. Gara

à

M. M.
le Capitaine du Port,
Oneglia.

15th Augt. 6

Shaw to request you to pay:

John McPherson 222 Parliamentary road, Glasgow	4	.	. ✓
from Lachlan McPherson			
Hon: McBain, Bigaard, Cyrlock by Dingwall	6	.	. ✓
from R McBain			
Hoare & Hudson from L Baillon	10	10	. ✓
The North British & Mercantile Insce Co.	105	11	2 ✓
Hans Peter Jurgensen Aeroes per Type, Denmark	10	.	. ✓
E.L. Smith, 4 Crown Court, Temple, from engrs	0	15	. ✓
Miss Blake, Skinnider	45	.	. ✓
Capt. Laws	27	10	5 ✓
The Captain of the Port, Oneglia, Italy	21	19	. ✓
proceeds of sale of derelict Captain of Fortunate			528.5.7
Shaw draws to meet payments in favr			
to Capt Dixon, Messrs Waddon & Wells in			
favour of the London & River Plate Bank, N°410	100	.	.

Remit:

N° 6019	Down on Dover	100	. .
451	Wiener, Wien	100	. .

Mr. Waddon proposes to pay into the London office about 5000 . .

Shaw enquires to make some remarks on the Custom sheet, P.L. Statement & Bill of Lading, but have been entirely unable to spare time of work

Wm Esson.
Colonial Treasurer.

Additions to Plant & Utensils, 1875/6

Wool packing tools	5	" "
Jacket pan & repairs in London	87	19 11
Trunnock	30	12 6
Fat cutting machine	24	11 3
Hydraulic press	171	5 "
Cart harness	5	7 6
1 Wheelbarrow 40/. 2 D: @ 46/. 135/.	8	15 "
2 Ships' cramps	4	13 9
1 Pump	4	15 8
Cyclops Hearth ÷	32	18 7
Steam piping round at Spout-pan	17	10 "
60 ft. belting & screws	12	7 10
1 set gauge cocks	1	17 6
12 " glasses		10 9
5 Steam cocks	10	" "
3 " gauges (Bourdon)	7	14 9
1 8 h. p. Engine	354	5 "
	£ 780	5 "

Sent Home.
Colonial Treasury.

÷ This has been returned to London as not up to power guaranteed, but credit has not been taken for it.

Concumption Goods on hand. Darwin St.

22406 lbs	Tobacco	12½	1171	2 11
25¼ cwt.	Soft soap	35/	44	3 9
8 cwt.	Sulphur	22/6	9	. .
76¼ "	Soap iron	15/	57	3 9
80 lb.	Rivets	4d	1	6 8
4 doz. pr.	Shears	52/6	10	10 .
72 Wool bales		3/9	13	10 .
27310 gals.	Casks & Hhds	1½d	170	14 9
900 ft	fencing rails	1/4	4	13 9
do	posts	1/6	6	. .
500 lb	Ruads	2d	4	3 4
1. 1. 3	Brown paint	45/	2	17 5
2. . . 4	Black "	45/	4	11 7
2. 4	Green "	45/	1	4 0
		£	1501	2 .

Stanley.
16th August. 1876.

Chas Gow.
Colonial Treasurer.

C. Buildings erected 1875/6.

Lutheran Cook house, Goose green	80	. .
Cooking gallery at Darwin	25	. .
30 ft. addition to Goose green shed, amend flooring thick drain throughout	250	. .
Sub. Overseer's house. Walker Creek	120	. .
	475	. .

Buildings in course of erection of which the materials have been charged:-

Cook house. Darwin	120	. . .
Drying shed for skins Goose green	400	. . . 520 . .
	£ 995	. .

Stanley
16th August, 1876.

Acting Colonial Secretary

Moveable Property return 30th June 1876.

Huck Margaret	
" Lyria	75 " "
Schooner Perseverance (after repairs)	600 " "
Black Hawk & 3 boats	450 " "
Sparrow Hawk & 2 boats	2350 " "
Fairy & 2 boats	2250 " "
Flora & 1 boat	300 " "
Lily	140 " "
1 Gig	60 " "
1 Longboat (J. Swanton)	15 " "
1 Dinghy	15 " "
2 Scows at Darwin	9 " "
2 Boats "	10 " "
5 Carts, Harness &c.	13 " "
3 Sack trucks	50 " "
2 Hand carts	1 10 "
Agricultural & gardening implements	12 " "
4 Tents	30 " "
Caulking stage	6 " "
Engineers Carpenters Tools	6 10 "
Diving apparatus	220 " "
3 Hydraulic presses	120 " "
1 Old screw press	470 " "
1 8 h.p. Engine *	10 " "
Boring down apparatus D.H.	350 " "
Furniture in offices	420 " "
2 Tramway trucks	55 " "
2 Force pumps	45 " "
1 Sawbench with 8 saws *	45 " "
	35 " "
	£8371 " "

Alex. Goode.
Colonial Treasurer

* Not included in previous returns.

Remarks on John Kings letter of 30th March.

This letter is so long that I cannot be able to reply to it fully, though I trust I may say enough to prove that things are not as black as they are painted.

With regard to dipping at shearing time I have before said that we had not hands enough to do it; in justice to Fell I must mention that he told me nearly six months ago that he hoped to be able to do it next shearing.

That the shepherd reported his flock to the sub-overseer &c. is a pleasing fiction, simply because the man, R. McBain at Lindley Harbour had no sub-overseer to report to.

When King comes to figures he is more easily answered than when he is declaiming about the condition of the sheep, as in the latter case it is only one man's word against another, and the Directors may prefer King's against mine. But his wool weights damage his case:

94 fleeces weighing 4. 3. 12 average 5 3/4 lb.

and 97 fleeces weighing 5. a. 12
averaga 5¾ lb. There be days were
in good order, therefore on the whole
years clip, considering the aged sheep
that helped to reduce the average, they
should be rather over the average. What
do we find? 69 odd sheep shorn
clipped 35 67. 3. 3 or within a minute
fraction of 5¾ lb. all round. Where,
then, is the room for all these un-
clad creatures that King so feelingly
depicts? I can say, honestly, that
I have not seen them. You refer a
good deal to John McCall as an
authority; ask him what he thinks
of an average clip of 5¾ lb. on
fleeces sheep of all ages? whether
there is room for much bare from
desk. I must say also that
I don't trust King's statement, for
he was shearing 60 ft. from the
press, and, if he did leave off work
to watch, he may very easily have
miscounted a few fleeces, seeing
that three or four were pitched down
in as rapidly as possible.

"Scab is quite easily cured" When
I hear a man say that I know him to
be a fool. That is to say if he is speaking
of thousands. Any body can cure a
score or two by personal attention, but
when you have to treat a number, it becomes
a matter of great difficulty, particularly
on open ground that has always been
pastured with ewes, sheep. What I say,
and shall presently prove, is that as
compared with the first year I was here
scab has been greatly suppressed; I have
not for a long time taken to Langmuir
a view of the subject, and what I have
said I stick to, that is that by
dipping every autumn you will pre-
serve the sires, and, with trifling
exceptions, the wool of the sheep, but so
far utterly stamping it out, so as to
avoid the necessity for annual dipping,
you may get people to say they will
do it, and that is all. Fools will rush
in where angels fear to tread, and my
experience has been that those who have
boasted most have had the least ease
ees with scab when they have had
to do with it practically.

As to the suggestion for
in Lafonia
a second dep. we simply have not
hands enough to man it. When
you consider that for each dep.
want a cook & set of servants
men besides a number of odd hands
to do the general work, and that to
man the present dips we have to
take shepherds from their flocks
for months, you must see that a
third would leave the sheep un-
tended altogether. We endeavour
to leave one man with the young
stocks, to prevent them from
straying, but the older sheep have
often to be left for a long time,
which happens when the sheep men
in King charge were entended for
twelve months; there was actually
no one to put there. Theory is one
thing, and practice another; in the
latter, seeing that Laws daily
shirking to recognize Clark for some
credit for it, and also that the
Director will endeavour to believe that
in Colonial sheepfarming Laws not
Quite a "ninny," because Mr. Sober King
is pleased to say so.

I shall keep the question of the other dip before me, and in the meantime am already in correspondence with Tell about a better system of diving, so that the sheep may not be so much harried.

"Not able to stock any new place this year." This is dictated by sheer ignorance. As you will have learnt from the return sent last mail, 26070 lambs have been put out; but by our arrangements, for which I think the management is entitled to credit, the whole have been distributed among the existing flocks, thus saving the expense of erecting any new houses. This is now sought to be turned against us.

As regards killing diseased sheep for tallow, any one who knows how <u>diseased</u> animals are disposed of at the Foreign cattle market will be amused at Kirg's ingenuity in taking up grounds for complaint.

<u>Burgess & Goodwin</u> The former is a generally handy man sometimes acting as a shepherd sometimes as a labourer more generally the latter, willing to do anything. I believe that Thomas

Goodwin was a shepherd in Scotland.

Carcases rotting, &c. It is not necessary to have taken a degree as a shepherd to be able to contradict this, of course a few must be expected to die in the ordinary course of nature, but as to hundreds, it is false.

Soft soap is mixed with the water to make the spirits of tar to mix properly, which I believe it does

"If people were anything like comfortable reports would be different." This is an important admission, and is, in fact the key to the whole affair. He actually says, "in fact the reports would be quite "the other way; in other words "Were I comfortable, I would extol "the management." - Upon this, granting that the men's accommodation has been anything but good, the Directors said I must receive his statements with reserve.

(At this moment I have received a long letter from Ed. a copy of which I enclose: it confirms in many respects my foregoing remarks.)

This my object now to show you that for years the condition of the stock has been improving, the increase of sheep and wool uniform and progressive; and for this purpose, busy as I am with other matters I have been at some pains to collect statistics, which to any unprejudiced person must be conclusive. Put aside all statements on both sides, and go in for facts and figures. Accounts you may say may be cooked; possibly, though I deny it for my part; but weights you can't cook, nor can you the money you have received for your wool.

Take the year 1871/2 to be the one influenced first by the alterations in the management at Darwin, and I have arrived at the following results. Take the number of sheep shorn, the wool produced, the average per head, & the annual increase in weight; and beg you to notice that the last year was influenced by the boiling down.

	Sheep shorn	Wool	P. head	Annual increase
1869/70	27732	1314.2.6	5¼	
1870/1	35057	1513.1.21	4¾	
1871/2	36065	1865.1.27	5⅜	198.3.15
1872/3	43490	2109...19	5⅝	352...6
1873/4	52561	2636.2.22	5⅝	323.2.20
1874/5	63259	3255...17	5¼	447.2.3
1875/6	69804	3567.3.3	5¼ (nearly)	610.1.23
				312.2.14

Now as regards the profits of the farm. I go back to the year 1864, up to which time the books are audited, and I find the following:

	Profit			Loss		
Year ending June 1864	1879	3	3			
1865				1760	12	0
1866	2292	16	9			
1867				3305	0	4
1868	7232	11	5			
1869				46	14	3
1870	2110	4	2			
1871	2938	15	4			
	16453	10	11	3320	15	3
	7320	13	3			
	9132	15	8			
Average annual profit for 8 yrs:	1141	11	7			
Year ending June 1872	8313	8	9			
1873	13564	4	5			
1874	11958	6	5			
1875	13036	15	8			
1876	9344	1	1			
	56216	16	4			

Average annual profit for 5 yrs £11243 7 3

Difference per annum in favour of the present management £10101. 15. 8

No amount of fine writing can upset this, and if the Directors think me capable of making £10,000 a year, they have a better opinion of my abilities than I possess myself.

Now with regard to increase. The Directors think that it is not as large as it should be, but I think they form their judgment without duly considering some facts which I will mention. I am certain enough to be able to pledge my word that we have no deaths, or none to speak of, from scab; but in 1868 the deaths were 6006, or 63 per cent of the increase, and in 1869 they were 7232 or 67% of the increase; had not matters improved how could we now have as many as we have? And could we have supplied the West as we have done? Remember that losses arise from other causes not suggested to you by Ring. Sheep that are free from scab are not immortal, and a very considerable number have hitherto died through old age, besides an incalculable number that get on their backs just before shearing, particularly in those flocks from which the shepherds have to be withdrawn for the clipping season. Some sanguine people, and they are those who know least about it, will show you beautifully on

paper how a given number of sheep will increase in a given time; but they generally credit every ewe with twins, and have death in the background altogether.

Another important reason why the increase is not up to given mark is illustrated by the homely proverb that you cannot eat your cake and have it: Here is a list of sales since 1874:—

Waldron	1620
Dean	2000
Parke	2000
Dawner	1000
Felton	1500
Lively St.	2000
Speedwell Dr.	4000
	14120

to which add 2000 this season to Smith Harrison and Baillon, besides some small lots under 1000 which I have not named. And what are these 16120 sheep? Why, prime breeding ewes, which form now, I suppose, the stock of 2/3rds. of the East and West Falklands and which if retained on the establishment must inevitably have raised our

stock, to an enormous extent. And I am glad that it has not been so rapidly raised, for knowing what I do of the expence and difficulty to be encountered in coping with an unwieldy increase, I affirm with certainty that had those 16000 sheep not been sold, the Company would have been no better off, and their breeding stock in a worse condition.

Turning now to the question whether anything is likely to be gained by any alteration in the management, I am, as you must be aware, resolutely opposed to anything of the sort. I consider that a marked change for the better has taken place the last few years, and that as our appliances and experience improve, the results will be still better.

The Directors will, I trust, take into consideration the fact that for now more than nine years (longer than any previous Manager) I have conducted their business here, and, I may say without boasting, with some measure of success, for in five years the Shareholders have received 50% in dividends.

My personal interest in the Company is a very considerable one. and I have never deceived the Directors in any particular; it is therefore only reasonable that I should ask that a confidence that has not been misplaced, should not be forfeited through the attacks of individuals whose interest in the Company is infinitesimal. In these matters I have not shown any hesitation in making changes that I have thought necessary; e.g. I removed Greenshields less than a year after I arrived, and Bertrand as soon as his engagement had lapsed; so also, had Fell not fulfilled my expectations, he must have made way for some one else. But as I said last mail, I support him, because I think his services are valuable; and although King is pleased to search his vocabulary of contemptuous epithets for my benefit, calling me a "perfect ninny" and "mere nobody utterly incompetent," &c. for which I own regret and surprise he is not only not rebuked but thanked. the Directors, upon a careful review of my

statements and statistics may shape, think that I have not passed through entirely clear, and that, without any special knowledge of which I may no claim, I have at least a better knowledge of Colonial sheep farming in general, than a man who is new to the place, and whose ideas are narrowed through having been boxed up in the Highlands all his life.

And as to King, he is a man with a smattering of education, who wants to bring himself forward, and thinks he can best do so by making a disturbance; reckless in his statements, he shows a quantity of mind, hoping that some may stick. I should be sorry to speak of a man, who has written so insolently and imprudently about me, to say nothing of the host of good men who have claims far above his. No! a thousand times, no! Were King the only person available for a post, I would not trust him after what he has attempted to do, viz: to make mischief between the Directors and myself, and if we are wise we shall

"rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully and obliged,
Alex. Hoole.
Colonial Manager.

Stanley, 12th Aug.t 1876.

Falkland Islands Co.

Salaries and Wages paid in the Islands.
1st September, 1876.

Name	Appointment or Employment	Salaries or Wages per annum	Total
F. R. Cobb	Colonial Manager	£ 200 " "	
	Clerk	" " "	£ 200 " "
F. King	Storekeeper	150 " "	
S. Sharp	Assistant Do	36 " "	186 " "
W. Biggs	Foreman Carpenter	130 " "	
G. Mallett	Carpenter	108 " "	
J. Sharp	Blacksmith	117 " "	
J. Martin	Engineer	144 " "	499 " "
J. Hawkes	Marine Supt.	120 " "	
G. Short	Butcher	105 " "	
W. Jardine	Gardener	64 " "	
J. Williams	Carter	72 " "	361 " "
	Total in Stanley	£	1846 " "
W. Fell	Overseer	200 " "	
C. Smith	Carpenter	100 " "	
Jas Campbell	Sub Overseer	100 " "	
David Smith	Chief Shepherman	100 " "	
G. Patterson	Sub Overseer	80 " "	
J. Phillips	Foreman of Labourers	78 " "	658 " "
A. Kyle	Carpenter	84 " "	
W. Sutton	"	60 " "	
J. Steel	Mason	90 " "	234 " "
	Carried forward		£ 892 " "

		Brought forward					
A. McRain	Shepherd		1701	10	"	892	" "
A. Finlayson	"		52	10	"		
G. Ross	"		52	10	"		
H. Campbell	"		52	10	"		
J. Cameron	"		52	10	"		
W. Fraser	"		54	10	"		
N. Fraser	"		52	10	"		
C. Morrison	"		52	10	"		
J. Lees	"		49	"	"		
J. McLeod	"		52	10	"		
N. Scott	"		52	10	"		
E. Robson	"		50	"	"		
M. Keegan	"		56	"	"		
C. Morrison	"		56	"	"		
N. Telford	"		52	10	"		
N. McDonald	"		54	10	"		
J. King	"		42	10	"		
A. Armstrong	"		50	"	"		
J. Glendinning	"		52	"	"		
H. McLeod	"		52	"	"		
			55	"	"	2031	10 "
W. Woolan	Gamekr		50	"	"		
Douglas	"		50	"	"		
Brunel	"		50	"	"		
M. Kinnon	"		50	"	"	200	" "
J. Biggs	Herdsman		40	"	"		
McCall	"		60	"	"		
Armstrong	"		54	"	"		
Smith	"		48	"	"		
Brunel	"		50	"	"		
Phillips	"		46	"	"	306	" "
	Carried forward					2329	10 "

	Brought forward				
G. Rae	Shepherd				892 . .
Jas Campbell	"	66	.	.	
John Campbell	"	66	.	"	
W. Halliday	"	52	10	"	
J. Brown	"	66	.	"	
G. Thomson	"	63	.	.	
W. Coutts	"	60	.	.	
R. Campbell	"	60	.	.	
J. Munro	"	55	.	.	
W. D. Simpson	"	55	.	.	
J. Weir	"	60	.	.	
W. Clement	"	52	10	"	
J. Johnston	"	52	10	"	
J. Rae	"	52	10	"	
J. Thompson	"	60	.	"	
J. Watson	"	66	.	"	
G. Chanteric	"	52	10	"	
J. Dobie	"	52	10	"	
W. Bethune	"	52	10	"	
J. Scott	"	52	10	"	
W. Scott	"	52	10	"	
J. Douglas	"	56	"	.	
G. Mercer	"	60	.	"	
G. Mathieson	"	52	10	"	
J. Patterson	"	57	10	"	
J. Middleton	"	60	.	"	
J. Fell	"	66	.	"	
D. Fraser	"	53	"	"	
W. Miller	"	53	"	"	
N. M. Kinnon	"	66	.	.	
W. Simpson	"	53	"	.	
	Carried forward	1761	10	.	892 . .

	Brought forward				£229	10
W. McCall	Labourer					
J. Rudd	"	57	10	"		
G. Harrington	"	48	"	"		
J. Pearson	"	50	"	"		
G. Gardiner	"	57	10	"		
W. Costin	"	50	"	"		
P. Van Zandt	"	49	"	"		
J. White	"	60	"	"		
J. Smith	"	46	"	"		
J. T. Jonesson	"	60	"	"		
G. Jennings	"	60	"	"		
A. North	"	55	"	"		
G. Butler	Boy	55	"	"	640	"
J. Scott	"	42	"	"		
H. Scott	"	16	"	"		
J. Bjelland	"	24	"	"	150	"
P. McEvoy	Boatman	72	"	"		
W. Bickles	"	60	"	"	132	"
E. Johnson	Cook	55	"	"	55	"
C. McPherson	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	127	10	"	127	10
					£5342	"

Summary:

Wages & Salaries in Stanley	1646	"	"
" in Camp	5342	"	"
Grand Total		£7188	"

Jean Foo.
Colonial Manager

222

W. G. Russell.

Sir, 1st Sept. 6.

His vessel having called for water induces us to send duplicates as at foot. I also forward the broken cross bar of the Digester which will show, I think, that it broke through bad workmanship.

2. On reading over my remarks on King's last letter, it occurs to me that it is just possible that I may be misunderstood in my allusion to my inability to work accounts. I did not infer for one moment that such a suggestion had been or would be made; but I was desirous not only of refuting all charges that had been made, but of combating any possible objections that might arise.

3. In my return of Lambs living in May, you will find that by a clerical and very apparent error I have reduced the mortality by 1000; 4. One reason why a certain amount of discontent exists

F. Coleman, Esq.
Secretary
London.

amongst our shepherds is because
we are surrounded by neighbours
who won't go to the expence of
importing labour, but must be
supplied from the Company's
outbreaks; £6, £6. 10/ and even
£7 per month are the wages
offered here, which, compared
with £45 and £50 per annum
given by the Company, naturally
create a desire to get rid of the
Engagement, the cost of the
passage not being considered.

5. The Jessie Brown
has taken 1324 sheep for
Sandy Point at 15/ each.

6. The Stanley car-
penters have struck for £1 1/6
a day; but I have no intention
of advancing beyond 8/ p.d.

7. The Sparrow Hawk
has returned from Sandy Point,
having had indifferent success:
I find the sawn wood to be almost
worthless, and the price of sheep
not remunerative; having now
better means of judging than
before I am not in favour of
the Elizabeth Island project.

P.S. Send a couple of returns that may be interesting: to the wages list I should have added the names of McLean and Jameson per Black Hawk.

Sam. Sir.

Your obedient servant

Alex. Yoon.

Colonial Manager.

Enclosures.

Dup. despt. 220/1

Copy Moveable property return

" Buildings "

" Plant "

" Darwin Consumption "

" 2 Statements upon ages

" 2 orders

" Letter to Italian Minister

" " Capt. of Port, Corfu

" Balance Sheet P.W.L. statement

2nd Cs. £130 N°2149

Copy reply to King letter

Return of Wages Salaries

" vessels at Islands

1st September 6.

In London Statement 33 there is an entry to D[r] of Debtor at Stanley, "Same pd Cash to Langdon £25". In my statement of 15th Feby. I requested that it might be paid to Mr Langdon. This by London Statement so appears to have been done, as follows:—

March 31	50 . .
April 4	350 . .
April 27	50 . .
May 1	74 16 .
	524 16 .

524 16 .

Please Captain the above item Mr Langdon's account here being closed.

Mr Smith delayed settling his account until the very last moment, and gave me a cheque on board the Black Hawk, which I could only hand over to Captain Dyson as the schooner was actually under way. Though hurry Mr Smith drew it for £1 too much. I should have mentioned this circumstance by the mail.

Dear Ross
Yours truly

Remarks on Balance Sheet & Profit & Loss Statement.

The sheep farmers' accounts are more satisfactory than last year, for, while the actual amounts against them are in several instances less, or about the same, the quantities of produce that have gone home are in each case greater, so that, unless prices are unusually low, good progress will be made this year towards liquidating them. In the case of Mackney Bros., as the chief of the concern is their father, pressure can be put upon him if necessary. In Mr. Williams's which is the only shaky one, I expect to get regular payments, and as I have discontinued his business, the amount will not be further increased. The Government have been left by Col. D'Arcy in a state of impecuniosity, their account will be large until they get an additional grant which has been applied for.

I look with satisfaction upon the result of the year's work in the Store, and believe that good profits will continue, although the present want of ready, as the necessaries of life is keeping the sales low. The Farm also is fair, considering the price of produce.

The Black Hawke account is not satisfactory; want of freight & passengers accounts for part, and expenses in Montevideo and Capt. Dixon's refitting the rest, as these causes cannot combine against her again, and Capt. Dixon and I are both devoting special attention to economy in her working, I hope for better results. I may mention that I am saving from £30 to £40 per annum in ~~address~~ commission alone, by giving them cash here for their disbursements in Montevideo.

The working of the Garden is unsatisfactory, vegetables we must have for shipping, but cannot grow them to pay; I am going to do my best to make this account look better next Xmas.

Chas. Ford.
Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

With reference to the conversation had this morning with H.E. the Governor, I forgot to mention that Colonel D'Arcy offered to lend me a piece of land at the time I was prohibited from killing in the old sheep house, as a temporary convenience; and it has since struck me that, as His Excellency was debating whether, under the circumstances, he could make a special sale in this case, the land might be lent to me pending the decision of H.M.'s Emigration Commissioners. I urge this, not only as a convenience to myself, but with a view to a speedy termination of the slaughter house case, by which some complications may be avoided.

The Hon.
C. Lavers, Esq.
Actg Colonial Secy.

If His Excellency is
disposed to sell the land at once
there are numerous precedents
for such a course, among
which I may mention the sale
of the Reserve Cottages, two
Stone Cottages and the late
Schoolmasters' houses, all of which,
Government property, were sold by
Private Contract.

In either case, knowing
how His Excellency's opinion
about the Sheep slaughter house
would move it this week,
if possible, to the new site
thereby saving at least a month.

I have to request that
you will bring this matter before
His Excellency, and that, should
his decision be adverse, you will
advertise one acre of town land
for sale
below the Cemetery, as speedily
as possible. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Alex. Fraser.
Colonial Treasurer

Cattle killing by the
Company's gauchos is carried on
principally in the summer months,
when the gauchos, six or more in
number, go into Estancias with tents,
and move round the coast from
district to district, casting the hides
on the adjacent beaches, whence they
are removed by schooners. The system
of killing is as follows: — the gauchos
leave the tents on horseback in the
early morning and keep together
until they sight a herd of cattle,
then, getting as near as they can
without being observed, they dash into
them, each man selecting his animal
which he lassoes, one end of the
lasso being made fast to the cinche
or girth of the saddle, the other in
a noose round the neck of the
animal. As soon as the gaucho
manages to throw his adversary by
entangling his legs in the lasso, he
jumps off his horse, which keeps all
the time a light strain on the lasso,
and, approaching from behind, cuts
a sinew or tendon behind the fore

shoulder, which at once makes the animal helpless. The gaucho then mounts and goes after another with which he deals in the same manner, and so on until the cattle are out of reach of the salt on the beach.

As a rule animals cut down in the morning are killed and skinned in the afternoon, but there is no doubt that in former years when cattle were more plentiful, gauchos would cut downs for a whole day, and skin the next.

Cutting down, even when the throat is cut the next minute is necessary for the man's safety, for when the animal is disabled he can be killed without danger, which would not be the case had he the use of his limbs.

Admitting the necessity for cutting down, the question is whether an animal so healed

suffer prolonged agony until death. From what I have seen I think not. He is simply incapable of crying; but lies quietly without a moan, frequently eating the grass in front of him. I have seen numbers cut down, and could never discern any sign of pain or distress about them.

I, as I think, helpfulness only is caused by cutting down, the only cruelty that is likely to be practised would be in leaving animals to starve; but this, I think is never done. I shall, however, have much pleasure in directing my Captains to insist upon animals being cut down and killed on the same day.

Man on the subject could be inoperative, unless the gauchos when at work could be attended by a staff of constables, which would be, of course, impossible.

Yours truly.

Harvey's Inn September 1876.

(1)

In the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands under its Equity Jurisdiction.

Between The Falkland Islands Company
Plaintiff
and
Robert Greenshields
Defendant.

Bill of Complaint.

To His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Falkland Islands.

Humbly complaining shew unto his Honour the Falkland Islands Company of London and Stanley, merchants, the above named Plaintiffs as follows:-

1. In May, 1872, the Plaintiffs sold to the Defendant a

flock of sheep in number 2190 or thereabouts, payment for which was to be made within five years.

2. Since that time and up to the present the plaintiffs have made cash advances and supplied goods to the Defendant to a considerable amount.

3. In December 1875 the Defendant requested the Plaintiffs to pay to one Alexander Laws the sum of Seventeen pounds sterling, upon which the Plaintiffs Agent wrote to the Defendant as follows:-

"Falkland Islands Co.
"Stanley, 14th Dec. 1876

"Mr. R. Greenfields,
"Port Salvador

"Dear Sir,

"On looking over your "account I find that there is a much "larger balance against you than I "thought, as it amounts with interest "to fully £3500, which the cargo "per Frederica will scarcely reduce "to £2000; wishing therefore to have "a clear understanding with you, and "reasonable security for the liquidation "of this

"of this debt. I write now to
"propose terms before proceeding
"to further advances.

"What I wish to arrange
"is very simple and will not press
"on yourself: without asking for
"a mortgage for the present I wish
"you to send me a line in return
"saying that, until you have paid
"off the Company's advances to you
"you will neither sell nor part with
"any of your sheep to anyone but
"the Company, and also give me a
"preferential lien in the Company's
"favour on your coming crop of wool
"under the Ordinance lately passed.
"Upon receiving an affirmative
"answer I will pay your draft in
"favour of Captain Lano, and
"continue to make any reasonable
"advance you may require. If, as
"you anticipate, you will soon have
"enough sheep to liquidate your debts
"after shearing, the proposed
"obligation will not continue for
"long. "Regarding your proposal

"to refer the matter of the hides to
"C. Smith. it is not satisfactory,
"as he tells me that personally he
"has had no opportunity of forming
"a correct judgement.

"I am. Dear Sir.
"Yours faithfully.
"(Signed) Fred'k E. Cobb.
"Colonial Manager"

4. The Defendant replied as follows:—

"Rincon del Moro
"15th Dec. 1873.

"F. E. Cobb. Esq.

"Dear Sir. "I am in receipt of
"yours of the 14th Dec. with the
"view of lessening my debt to the
"C. and getting quit of the sheep
"that used to go on the 2nd Corral
"land — I am in arrangement with
"Mr Cameron about said sheep,
"but I promise to give you the
"entire money for them as soon
"as I get it from Mr Cameron
"or arrange for Mr Cameron to
"pay you direct, and if I am able

"to sell

"to sell any sheep further I
"promise to give you the money and
"to give you notice before the completion
"of the bargain. Sam also
"willing to give the Co a preferential
"lien on the coming crop of wool.
"The wedders you will receive & boil
"down as promised. I sold 72 to
"Capt. Law for pales but I will
"sell no more to anyone but the
"Co till the Co's debt is paid.

"I am
"Your
"obd Servant
"(signed) "Robert Greenshields."

5. Upon receipt of this reply and in consideration of the promises contained in it the Plaintiffs immediately paid to the said Alexander Sams the sum of Seventeen pounds sterling on account of the Defendant and have since advanced to the Defendant in money and goods the further sum of Four hundred and fifty six pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence or thereabouts.

6. But for the promises contained in the said letter of the Defendant the

Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs would not have made the said advances, but on the other hand would have taken immediate proceedings to enforce payment of the sums due to them by the Defendant.

7. In violation of the contract contained in the said letter the Defendant has on several occasions sold sheep to various parties without giving as promised, notice before the completion of the bargain, and without paying the proceeds over to the Company as agreed.

8. In consequence of the action taken by the Defendant in defiance of the said contract the security of the Plaintiffs for the payment of the debts due to them by the Defendant is considerably lessened and the Plaintiffs fear a still larger rapid and continuous decrease of the means out of which the Defendant has contracted to pay the debt.

Prayer.

The Plaintiffs pray as follows:-

1. That upon a hearing of the above stated facts an injunction may be granted to restrain the said

said Defendant from selling sheep contrary to the said agreement and for an account of all sheep sold and moneys received on account thereof since the 15th December, 1876.

2. That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Name of Defendant

The Defendant to his Bill of Complaint is Robert Greenshields.

Alex. Yorke.
Agent for Plaintiff by Power of Attorney.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.
7th September, 1876

To his Honour
the Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court of the Falkland
Islands,

The humble Petition of
Frederick Edward Webb Manager of
the Falkland Islands Company.

Sheweth,

1. That your Petitioner,
on behalf of the Falkland Islands
Company, has prepared and is about
to file a bill in Chancery to restrain
Robert Greenshields of Port Salvador
from parting with or selling sheep,
contrary to his contract with the
Falkland Islands Company.

2. That, although the
said Robert Greenshields has received
notice of your Petitioner's intention,
he has this morning caused to be
delivered in Stanley a number of sheep,
further reducing the value of his
property.

3. That your Petitioner,
believing the agreement between the
said Company and Robert Greenshields

to be

to be a valid one fears that the security which it claimed afford to the Falkland Islands Company may be seriously and continuously reduced through further sales of sheep before the hearing of the cause.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that an ad interim injunction to restrain the said Robert Greenhills from parting with sheep pending the hearing of the cause may be granted.

And your Petitioner will ever pray &c.

Lee & Lees.

Stanley. 8th September, 1876.

Fairlawn Lawnside
Stanley, 8th Sept.
1874.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a Bill of Complaint which I wish to file in the Court, as also a petition to his Honour the Chief Justice, which bears reference to it, and I have to ask you to appoint a time at which I can meet you at the Court for the purpose of filing the Bill.

As regards the Petition I am informed by Mr Williams, Solicitor of this place, that it is quite usual to apply for and obtain an ad interim injunction upon an ex parte statement, in cases where serious injury may be done to the plaintiffs interests before the hearing of a cause, and the consideration of the perpetual injunction prayed for and the decision of the Court.

I have naturally found considerable difficulty in this matter through my ignorance of law, and, if I have failed to put everything in the proper form, I must respectfully ask for this Honours indulgence

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. Travis, Esq
Clerk to the Supreme Court,
&c. &c. &c.

Wm Hood
Colonial Treasurer

Memorandum

It is agreed between the Falkland Islands Sealing Company and Timothy Brown that the agreement with reference to Port Louis and the Stanley Dairy dated the 20th December 1909 is to be continued as to Port Louis until the 31st March 1911 and as to the Dairy until the 30th April 1911. for which the sum of Forty pounds (£40) is to be paid by Timothy Brown to the Company.

Dated the 10th September 1910 at Port Stanley Falkland Islands.

Wm. Evans.
Colonial Manager F.I.S.C.
J. Bagnall

Witness
J. Lloyd.

213.
Blackstone

York Sept: 6

I shall devote this despatch to a consideration of Lord Kingsdowns Philippic and Par. 9 of your despatch No 10

2. A perusal of Kingsdowns letter to you shows pretty plainly that a sense of personal discomfort mainly has prompted him to take the course he has adopted for it is impossible to interpret in any other way his allusions in his letter to me of which I forwarded a copy last mail, to the main cause of his complaint, or his candid statement in the second letter to you to the effect that if people were more comfortable reports as to the sheep would be "quite the other way". When I have completed my reply to his criticisms I think I shall have proved that throughout his correspondence, he has built upon a slight foundation of fact an immense superstructure of misrepresentation

F. Coleman Esq
Secretary
Sydney.

Governor.

before we take one exaggeration that cannot possibly stand, and that a man who has only been here a few months, and during the whole of that time only once or twice entered the settlement at Darwin Station, has much to learn before he should presume to give an opinion upon Colonial farming, great as may be his talents, and wide his experience in Scotland.

2. The first point to be noticed in the letter is the assertion on the first page to general discontent. I have made particular enquiries on the subject, and find that it is limited to half a dozen. When I have mentioned the names of Mr. John Morhead & Thos. Goodchild, any one who has been in contact with Scotchmen knows well that it would be impossible to talk fifty minutes without some grumbling. William Henschaw, a fellow passenger of Mr. Bingle told me a few days ago that he was satisfied, & Greenaway is the same, and also Saunders and Thomas Medcalf, the latter says he is thankful that he had to labour for the first few months, for he picked up many useful things, and particularly learned how to ride.

whereas, that he gave to a Clark at
Inver as he would have him sent at his
leaving a letter from P. Clark
John McNiven, an old Highland
shepherd who has been on the West
for five years has asked us to take him
back. (Lowrey we then were shewed
you no good testimonials as John King
did. (Shall leave this subject with
the remark that we cannot generally
take him back as accustomed to the
place, but that when once settled they
will seldom leave, nor take the higher
wages offered on the West, this is proved
by the majority voluntarily re-engaging
after five years, and by the fact that
few return to Scotland in comparison
with the number who do not.

11. (It is irregular that
a shilling pa Scotland is worth two here
when George Patterson an old and
valued servant returned home in 1872
with over £300 but left again in three
months because he found he was losing
money fast, bringing with him a
brother and two lads, who left home
upon his recommendation. (Showed
you last mail two large finances
abroad, and as an additional proof

that men are leaving many hogs-
heads in the bed of Darwin Harbour for
want of time and the Company ordered
them in each shipment this year.

5. Men must regard to
the weather of the Rainy season
according to King says that when
they broke out they should have
been immediately dressed, but the
fact to say what with, and even he
might be in possession knowledge, would
have found it difficult to evolve
tobacco out of nothing. The fact
is that there was no dressing
left for Europeans after the
general dipping was over; slight
difficulties of this kind, however,
need not be noticed as gentlemen
farmers cannot be expected
to know all details, and when a
man's object is to inflame and
clear away these, such petty obstacles
are conveniently passed over. Ted
says that Scott reported his cure
by the beasting out, but not badly;
he told him he regarded that he
could not treat them, however as
tobacco dept, but emphatically denies
the story about Solomon's mocks. Yours

Jas

year having plenty of tobacco in hand
several flocks have been attended to since
the general dipping. Armstrong, who
has an important flock of wethers at
Mount Pleasant reported them to me
a few days ago as quite clean.

6. Mr Fell is considered to
be an unpractical man, his farmer to him
cannot give both up his testimonials.'

7. Kerry says that sheep
have been dressed twice over as proof
that they must have been very bad.
All authorities, and I have in my mind
particularly Cuni' New Zealand Crag
and Tube, say that a second dipping is
necessary to kill the insects hatched
after the first. I should like you to
look up this point, for I think Kerry
in his remarks conveys himself of
ignorance as to the nature of scab.
I believe that it has been pronounced
to be a contagious and parasitical
skin disease, and by no means consti-
tutional, is, in fact, like the human
itch, which is not propagated by diseased
parents, but is the result of contact
with a dirty person.

8. Dipping after shearing
was proposed to me by Mr Lowe time

age, but the idea did not originate
with him. You will scarcely credit
the fact that all the time the latter
has been writing Tell to you, he has
been most plausible, smooth tongued
with him, never using an angry
word, but engaging frequently in
conversation, and coinciding freely
with Tell's ideas about sheep manage-
ment. This seems Semitical
conduct, and may perhaps be attri-
buted to the part of his being of
Irish parentage and a Roman
Catholic.

3. Clipping in Scotland
and the Falkland Islands cannot
fairly be compared; there it is done
in a few days' spurt by a number
of men, encouraged by the leader,
who waits round, and pits them
liberally with mountain dew, here it
is a more sustained effort, and few
but the strongest could keep up the
Scotch style for two or three months
together. Each year the men were
out of sorts because they were
disappointed about getting a contract;
I was the first reason I have
known the work be dropped
regularly at 5.30, and this reason

I anticipate that the proposed
gratuity dependent on the dividend
will work powerfully for good

10. The boiling down
establishment might have been working
five years ago, certainly, had the sheep
always been as well managed as they
have been the last six years; but during
the mal-administration of Queenstreet.
an experienced Scotchman, they were
almost stationary. The sale of sheep,
profitable as it has been, has also
militated much against a rapid increase,
as I remarked last mail. I have
prepared some statements founded upon
old Stock returns and other statistics.
which I have no doubt, though true,
could be considered surprising.

11. King says that the
Company's wool is of little account in
the market. It does not compare
unfavourably with the prices lately
realized by others, as the enclosed list
shows.

12. As regards the seal
becoming a wool of the past, I may
be so some day; but the information
will take time, years in fact, coinciding
the danger of injection that lies in every
sack and every bale of wool. Were I
to copy King's presumptuous ignorance

and soothe the Directors with the assurance that sum was certain. I should fail in my duty to the Company.

13. Things have come to a pretty pass when a shepherd takes upon himself to forward returns of stock, because he thinks other amounts less truthful may be sent by the Manager. I observe a pencil note on Kings return as follows:- "The above is exactly the same as the statement handed in by Daniel Sloss" I am sorry that it was not also remarked that the return is almost identical with my statement forwarded in April, original of which I now inclose.

In addition to the above launched on me in former letters, you are now told that my returns are doubtful. Fortunately this can only prove Tells honesty. I am in the hands of the Directors, and must loyally ask to be protected from such insinuations.

14. I answered last mail Kings criticisms on our inability to make up any new pounds, but may further explain

Enclosure B

that, when a new flock of ewes is
founded, the ground allotted is large
enough to hold several years' increase,
and only the wethers, lambs are taken
away. Look at my account of lambs
put in flocks sent in despatch 210, and
you will see that the wethers are put on
ground cleared for them by bailing down
the old occupants, and that the ewes
are left with their mothers, a thinning
out of old toothless animals for Epsom
green having made this arrangement
possible. Thus by a little judicious
management a saving was effected for
the Company which the Directors would
have been the first to appreciate had
the facts been properly put before them

15. Mortality among the
sheep is something fearful. Ringworm
and all through scab. To that I give
an unqualified contradiction, and can
support it by the testimony of any
one who knows the Camp. Mortality
there certainly is, and, mind - this is
an important point - greater than in
Scotland, because here they die of old
age, there they are killed in the prime
of life, here members die on their
backs before shearing, for a shepherd

having so much ground to cover
cannot always be on the spot when
a sheep falls over. But, as regards
rare here and there when a sheep
has escaped dipping, they occur only
in Ninji lively imagination; for,
being as a rule, clean and well clad
during winter the sheep do not
perish in thousands of scab as they
did to my knowledge in 1866; if they
did, the carcases would be as visible
now as they were then. Any person
who will view the Camp then and see
it now would tell you the same.
With the weeding out of old
moribund ewes for Epsom you
will see a great decrease in the
mortality. There are certainly a
number of carcases at the dip at
Darwin, and a small percentage
of deaths must occur in putting
weak sheep through such an
ordeal. Perhaps there are 150
carcases by the race, and 90,000
sheep passed through the brought;
the percentage is not alarmingly
large.

No. Feel know nothing

of the letter alluded to about the sheep at Goose green; it was some question that arose with Martin, and the letter was addressed to him. I collected together all the Goose green tillers that were at Darwin last week; G. Rae, W. McCall, and Glendinning, and they said that the first flock were difficult to skin owing to scab, but added that the after lots for years. This a sheep scabby as a lamb may have an adhesion of the skin years afterwards, and yet be quite healthy. I have just asked Shorts opinion on this, and his verdict is that it lasts for ever. The fact Tony is careful to conceal from you.

17. Having three men together I questioned them about Tony's report that the ewes were many of them in lamb: one replied that he "could na say", another, whose business it was to take out the entrails, said he saw "just one", and the third "two or three". But this report is falsified by the absence of lambs in any quantity born out of season, which any one can testify to now. After may occur in consequence

of a bank having escaped cutting,
but that the cuts were running
with the ones were completely false.

10. As to the want of
accommodation for skins, that
you are aware of from my despatches.
I hoped for some time that I might
hear of a process for curing, which
would save the enormous expence
of a shed, and, have decided to
not one, That no wood whatever
to frame it, for the skins of Bray
brought none, and, until the
arrival of the Standard, building
was out of the question. A man
of King's genius and abilities knew
about such practical obstacles as
difficulties about materials.

19. King is pleased to
consider my conduct as to the
Exchange of pewter and wethers most
exceedingly foolish," and he was so
anxious to find fault that he did
not stop to enquire in what
proportion the exchange was made,
or, if he did, he concealed it from
you to make his case the better.
Now, I am permitted by the
Directors to sell ewes for 15/, and

take it that I am also at liberty
to buy wethers for boiling down at 15/.
if in my judgment, they will realize
the money in London. I gave 366 ewes
for 379 wethers delivered at Kamin
free of expense to the Company, and the
transaction shows the following result:—

Sold 366 ewes @ 15/. £274. 10/.
Bought 379 wethers @ 10/ £274. 10/.

That is to say I sold, as I had
clearly a right to do, 366 ewes for £274. 10/.
and remitted the money in Ballow per
Macedon. Will you be good enough to
point out what part of this transaction
was an improvident bargain, and
let me know whether the Directors
upon this explanation still consider
that I deserve the censure expressed
in Nos 1 — 10? I reported the exchange
in due course, as it was my duty to do,
and it is perfectly intolerable that a
shepherd should constitute himself
your special reporter as to my actions,
and be allowed to hint that I am
sacrificing the Company's interests
without your knowledge.

20. Donald Rees told me
that he wished to leave our family
business, or I should not have let
him go. He was in the first month

the enhancers, as the season,
requiring him to count and classify
the sheep before letting them into
have kept an account, of which he
gave King a copy, so that it is not
suspicious that their statements are
identical. Also the enhancers
duty to report each night to Fort the
number and description of sheep that
have passed through his hands. I
see that you gave Damon Race a
handsome present, - is this a prece-
dent? He had plenty of money
when he left Darwin, but being
"a bit fond of whiskey," probably
scattered it before he reached home.

21 So much for King's
letter, and I have only to impress
upon you before leaving him the
fact that, with the exception of one
journey round the Camp when the
canbe were cut, the whole of his
time up to May has been spent at
the settlement at Darwin Harbour,
as far, therefore, as regards his
knowledge of matters in the outside
Camp, his statements are as reliable
as those of the writer who sits
down in Fleet St. and pens a
lively and circumstantial account

of the Colony.

22. Turning now to your despatch, there is no doubt that King has a better ability as a writer, and more way about him, is he one whit more plausible than Governor Grenfell was? The latter kept you in the belief for three years that he was totally eradicating the scab, but his death roll was enormous, and the wool actually fell away in quantity at last. Now I, at any rate, have not deceived you with any specious promises, but I can appeal to those statistics, which you say are patent to all as an invincible proof of the fact that the death rate is nothing in comparison with what it was. Up to 1894, long as you had been farming, you had been unable to sell any sheep, and the West Island had to be stocked from the Mainland. Since then, owing to the decreased mortality, you have sold as I showed you last mail, over 16000 breeding ewes. Those exhibited in the enclosed statement the increase of their sheep; in some cases the figures are founded on actual returns, in others upon calculations the moderation of which will be at once

C.

apparent. This shows you that, had you sold or parted with no sheep, your stock owned have been increased now by more than 30,000. But to have coped with this increase a larger expenditure in labour and materials must have been incurred than could well have been afforded.

23. My next return shows you the increase since 1864. The stock return for that year gives 9050 as the number of ewes and lambs the twelve year agoing, Yet during the last six breeding had carried of the sheep. You will see that in the first six the total number increased nearly to 40,000, in the last to 80,000.

24. I anticipate that I shall keep this season about 77,000 sheep. "What!" I think I hear you say, "29,000 lambs and a net increase of only 7000, this is imagination indeed" But I must ask you to study the figures upon which I make the estimate, and you will see that I am reasonable. This only by carefully looking into statistics that you will avoid being deceived by the plausible statements of men like

Enclosure D

Enclosure F.

Sling. I do not fear any examination you may make of statistics as long as it is not a superficial or one sided one; there is no juggling about my figures, and the conclusions I draw from them cannot be shaken.

25. If I have been silent upon the subject of peat, it has been because I have had nothing to say. I can look back upon my nine years' service and affirm, with confidence and pride, that nothing has occurred during the whole period of which I am ashamed, or which I should wish for an instant to conceal. What I have to say about peat is that the sheep are not clear of it, but that they show progressive improvement since the days of the better causes, and, without worrying the Speaker by a prolonged statement as what they must already feel to be a lamentably long despatch, I point again to an eloquent witness in my favour, the weight of wool per head 3½ lbs., and ask, who can refute it?

26. Shepherds cannot be kept to the sheep when they arrive, in September because the stock have been in the previous May allotted to the runs already taken. Unless, therefore, assistance should be wanted by any person who has to

many sheep to look after, there is no room for the shepherds to follow their legitimate calling until December when the shearing begins. And if a man were sent to assist at an established flock there would be no house for him, and if there were, he would probably be unable to rule them. Few of these practical difficulties can be understood or appreciated by persons of no experience. Between the end of shearing and commencement of clipping is an interval of a week or a fortnight. How could you believe that such flock were clipped immediately after its shearing, when you know that you have sometimes not Cotswolds have tobacco until April! In my despatch 1873 — 8 of 1st April, 1874 I bitterly complained of the delay on your side, and urged for 25 bales to be here in the following December, and you thereby by that time, you send not receive the bales until the 6th & 15th of April, 1875, by which time the Assistant Islanders had dispersed scarcely for want of material. I ask for the Directors' attention to this despatch, in which, by the by, I was not silent on the subject

of cash.

27. The remarks about horses at Darwin and the price of provisions have been already answered, and touched some time ago on the subject of the staff. I was always thought that there was little benefit in increased ~~expenditure~~ stock if the expences were to be increased in proportion, and you must be careful how you add to the present wages list. I have engaged a few men who have come here from Montevideo, and if I can get experienced hands regularly from the State I need not trouble you at all.

28. As regards the Directors wish that I should give "King a post of confidence under me, I am grieved that my feelings should at any time run counter to their desires, but may I be allowed to ask you a question? Supposing if you can conceive it possible, that one of your Clerks took it into his head to address the Directors behind your back, as follows: — "Gentlemen, I am honest, "manly, and straightforward, I am a "man of independent spirit and practical "knowledge, and I see you plainly "think you had man here (Mr Coleman) "is a perfect nincompoop, a mere nobody, "totally unfit for the situation he holds; "in matters of business he is most

exceedingly foolish; nay, worse.
"for I will not say that he furnishes
"you with incorrect accounts, but I
"detest, and, though you may be
"getting other accounts, believe this,
"one for it is true, "I have my reasons
"for giving it to you, &c. &c. &c, and
supposing the Directors said they
could not doubt this gentleman's
Zeal, and requested you to take him
into your immediate confidence, and
promote him to the post of assistant
Secretary, would you, after your
many years' service feel hurt, or
would you not? I confess that
I have ever been openly respect,
and respectfully earnest against
such an indignity being thrust
upon me. It is impracticable,
for with the work now in hand
at Darwin & Upper green the carpenters
could not possibly perhaps a new
shearing and dipping station in
time to work this season, even if
I had the materials, which I have not.
And Ladd, with confidence that
a divided authority over the sheep
cannot possibly work; the man at
Darwin must be supreme, however
many sub-overseers he may have.

And, supposing it possible, the appointment of King would sap the very foundations of authority here, and render the post of Manager untenable, for the more a man observed the management the closer he was likely to get on. In the second time only for nine years I avail myself of the clause in my agreement which gives me power to depart from any instructions, when, according to my judgment, such a departure would be observed to the advantage of the Company, and I do so because I consider that you have been misled by false and exaggerated statements made by people who have only their own interests and personal feelings at heart. To this I shall refer you have laid before the Directors this, the completion of my duties, and I ask the Directors, if they think that my services have ever been of any value to them whatever, in token of their appreciation to support me in this instance.

29. As regards my personal supervision, I am, of course, tied to Stanley now. I shall have been glad to be about more during the past year or two, but the diversification in interest at home about the Store led to my

taking increased duties upon myself in connection with it, and I really cannot be in two places at once. I am now regularly occupied from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and I am getting rather tired of it; for I am totally unfit as a rule for any social enjoyments after the day's work.

2o. The last matter to be noticed is the fear of the Directors that I may be much reliance upon my subordinates. This may be so, but it is in consequence of my carrying out it in a, perhaps, unintelligent manner some very sound advice of yours.

On the 17th January 1872 you wrote me: "In my opinion, our "Managers ought not to be as Talent "like the Emperor of all the Russias. "(who got us real service) but like "mine head like our Premier, who "holds the reins for all parties "equally, how do we English get on "both by our divided self government, "not like the French centralization" "which brought them to grief!"

Acting upon the suggestion contained in this letter, it has since been my object to give my subordinates all possible latitude, requiring them

merely to take so important a step, without conferring with me, and claiming a right to decide in all matters affecting expenditure.

If I have erred, it has been through a too careful observance of your recommendations.

31. I cannot more forcibly point out the necessity for the observance of the strictest portion in correspondence than by a reference to the rules observed in the Government service, for which you express your admiration. What, for instance, would happen, if a seaman of the Vanguard informed the Admiralty that, in his opinion, Admiral Sartorius had behaved most foolishly, or if a subordinate in a Colony wrote to the Colonial Office reflecting on certain proceedings of the Governor? The answer, only, in either case would be possible.

32. King's letter, directed to avoid reiteration and personal matter, resolves themselves into three main issues:—

1. The men are badly housed, fed and treated.
2. There is a great lack of wood through dearth.
3. There is a great lack of life through scurvy.

Reply as follows:—

1. Partially admitted. A new cookhouse is being built, and a new cook is engaged. The men will when practicable be put to their own trade in future.

2. Quiet. Reason, because they average all round 57¼ lb., which is as much as can be expected from Cheviots of all ages.

3. Quiet. Reason, because there is, and has been since 1870 a steady increase, permitting sales of ewes which had been previously impossible, and, notwithstanding a heavy loss from deaths of old sheep in the ordinary course of nature.

23. I have to thank Mr Shaw Rideswood to close in all my communications upon this subject that the improvement in the sheep dates from the time I left was placed in charge, and that he is, therefore, deserving of all praise. I think that for that reason the Directors should pause before taking steps against him on reports made by persons who are necessarily imperfectly informed, or who have personal differences with him. The sheep are, at the present time, by all the accounts I receive, and they are from various independent sources, better than they have ever been before. In several instances dressing has been sent round to flocks that have been reported slightly

acting with good results, and with as little expense as can be made, to establish spotting pens all round the country. This indeed has been before us for years, but the pack amount of building and labouring work necessary to be done, and the limited labour at our disposal have hitherto prevented our keeping pace with the increase.

34. Should, however, the Directors' judgment be adverse to any acts I have a suggestion to make in which they cannot but concur. Our sheep farm must be managed in accordance with the peculiarities of the place, in short upon a Colonial, not an English or Scotch system. To attempt to get the place better managed by a person who has never been out of Scotland, must, as it appears, result in melancholy failure, and your next Camp Manager must come from Australia or New Zealand. Any this authoritatively with all the knowledge which my experience of Colonial life gives me.

35. Finally, the Directors will believe, I hope that all my interests continue to be bound up in the Company. If I thought a change necessary, no feelings of a personal nature would stand in the way. The despatch is of great length, but the subject is of vital importance, and I only hope that the Directors may have time and patience to read what I have written.

I have been bitterly attacked this
year about the management both of
the first Council the day, and hope
that my present defence may be
equally satisfactory. Of course, I
have my enemies; most people have
and I am subject to misrepresentation,
but I feel that in the long run truth
will prevail. In conclusion, let
me say that in this matter my
temper has been sorely tried, but
that I have, throughout my replies
to King, studiously endeavoured to be
temperate; and, if in one word or
sentence that I have written the
Director considers that I have gone
beyond the bounds of moderation,
I beg leave to tender herewith in
anticipation, my sincere apologies.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Lieut Lowe.

Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure A

Price of Purchased Lands made by [illegible]

	Purchased
Baillie Bros	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]
McGillivray	[illegible]
Chisholm & Lamont	[illegible]
Dowsett	[illegible]
Forbes & Fraser	[illegible]
Gregory Mitchell & Co	[illegible]
Hallowell	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]
Lawrence & Black	[illegible]
Lewis Reid	[illegible]
Mc Leod	[illegible]
Shaw & Mackay	[illegible]
Scotland Lands &c	[illegible]

	Average
Lawrence & Black	[illegible]
Halfpenny	[illegible]
Scotland Lands &c	[illegible]

Set having weights other
average cannot be obtained

Enclosure 1

Prices of Falkland Islands wool, 1876

	Highest
Baillon Bros	9
Bonney	7 1/2
Bertrand	8 3/4
Holcomb	9
Dean Bros	8 3/4
Dettrop	8
Felton & Turner	6 3/4
Greenfield	8
Hansen	7 3/4
Holmested & Blake	8 1/4
McClymont	7 1/2
Packe Bros	8 3/4
McPacke	8 1/4
Sharp & Robson	8 1/4
Falkland Islands Co	9 1/4

	average
Holmested & Blake	7 1/2
Holcomb	7 1/2
Falkland Islands Co	8 1/4

Not having weights other cannot be obtained.

average

Enclosure C.

Sales of sheep with probable numbers living from same at present time.

	No	No of lambings	Present No living including old ewes
O. St. Williams	2000	5	12000
Dean	1000	4	4000
Packe	1000	4	4000
Dean	1000	3	3000
Packe	1000	3	3000
Fellon	500	3	1500
Waldron	1620	3	5000
Bonner	1000	2	2500
Felton	1000	1	1500
Cameron	1000	None	1000
Bailton	1000	None	1000
On shares:-			
Greenchilds	1000	7	8000
Speedwell	2000	2	5000
Lively	2000	5	12000
			63500
Less returned from Lively			5000
			58500

In this return I have included Greenchilds' about before 1870

O.St.

Enclosure D.

Statement of increase of sheep since 1864.

Stock in	Ewes	Wethers & Rams	Total
1864	9050	5042	14092
1870	25234	14736	39990
1876	45495	35803	81298

Present stock, say	80000
Sheep sold to others would have numbered (see Enclosure C 5555)	35000
Boiled down 1875/6	20000
	135,000
Stock without sales & killings would have been at least	150,000

Enclosure 1:

Estimate for shearing 1876/77.

	Ewes	Wethers & Rams	Total.
Sheep shorn 1875/6	37170	32634	69804
Lambs put in sheets as per a/c. tenderers	13400	1230	24630
	50911	44963	95874
Less to Canterbury & Railways	2000		2000
	48911	44963	93874
Tallies for tallow	3416	9160	12576
	45495	35803	81298
Allow for deaths & killing 5%	2274	1790	4064
Probable shearing return 1876/77	43221	34013	77234