

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

VOLUME 4.

JANUARY 1893.

NUMBER 45

- The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in February 1893.
2. Presentation of Christ in the ) Morning, Exodus 13. 1-16 : Matthew 18, 21-19, 2 : Psalms 9-11.  
Temple or Purification of ) For the Epistle, Malachi 3. 1-5 : Gospel, Luke 2, 22-40.  
the Blessed Virgin Mary, ) Evening, Haggai 2. 1-9 : Act 20. 1-16 : Psalms 12-14.
5. Sexagesima Sunday(69), { Morning, Genesis 3 : Matthew 20. 17 : Psalms 24-26.  
The 2nd Sunday before Lent, } Epistle, 2 Corinthians 11, 19-31 Gospel, Luke 8, 4-15.  
Evening, Genesis 6 or 8 : Acts 21, 17-36 : Psalms 27-29.
12. Quinquagesima(50). { Morning, Genesis 9, 1-19 : Matthew 24. 1-28 : Psalms 62-64.  
The next Sunday before Lent, } Epistle, 1 Corinthians 13, 1-18 Gospel, Luke 18, 31-43.  
Evening, Genesis 12 or 13 : Acts 17, 1-17 : Psalms 65-67.
15. Ash Wednesday, { Morning, Isaiah 58, 1-12 : Mark 2, 13-22 : Psalms 6, 32 & 38.  
The first day of Lent. } For the Epistle, Joel 2, 12-17 : Gospel, Matthew 6. 16-21.  
Evening, Jonah 3 : Hebrews 12, 3-17 : Psalms 102, 130 & 143.
19. 1st Sunday in Lent, { Morning, Genesis 19, 12-29 : Matthew 27, 1-26 : Psalms 95-97.  
Epistle, 2 Corinthians 6, 1-10 : Gospel, Matthew 4, 1-11.  
Evening, Genesis 22, 1-19 or 53 : Romans 3 : Psalms 98-101.
24. Saint Matthias, { Morning, 1 Samuel 2, 27-35 : Mark 1, 21 : Psalm 116-118.  
Apostle and Martyr, } For the Epistle, Act 1. 15-26 : Gospel, Matthew 11, 25-30.  
Evening, Isaiah 22, 15 : Romans 8, 1-17 : Psalm 119, 1-32.
26. 2nd Sunday in Lent, { Morning, Genesis 27, 1-40 : Mark 2, 23-3, 12 : Psalm 119, 105-144.  
Epistle, 1 Thessalonians 4, 1-8 : Gospel, Matthew 15, 21-28.  
Evening, Genesis 28 or 32 : Romans 9, 1-18 : Psalm 119, 145-176.

## DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR 1893.

5 S Matth. 7, 1 -11	12 S Matth. 9 , 14-26	19 S Matth. 12, 1 -13	26 S Matth. 13, 18-30
6 M " 7, 12-20	13 M " 9 , 27-38	20 M " 12, 14-30	27 M " 13, 31-43
7 T " 7, 21-29	14 T " 10, 1 -15	21 T " 12, 31-42	28 T " 13, 44-58
1 W Matth. 6, 5 -15	8 W " 8, 1 -13	15 W " 10, 16-31	22 W " 12, 43-50
2 T Haggai 2, 1 - 9	9 T " 8, 14-22	16 T " 10, 32-42	23 T " 13, 1 - 9
3 F Matth. 6, 16-24	10 F " 8, 23-34	17 F " 11, 1 -15	24 F Isaiah 22, 15-25
4 S " 6, 29-34	11 S " 9, 1 -13	18 S " 11, 16-30	25 S Matth. 13, 10-17

## BIRTHS.

BETTS Mrs. JOHN C. of a son : Dec. 16, Pebble Island. CAMPBELL Mrs. JAS. of a daughter : Dec. 26, Camilla.  
STEWART Mrs. of a daughter: Dec. 18, Teal River. KELWAY Mrs. GEORGE of a daughter : Jan. 8, Stanley.

## MARRIAGE.

LANNING THOMAS & REIVE MARGARET CATHERINE: January 2 1893, Stanley.

## DEATH.

BERNARD LOUIS, January 9, Darwin Harbour.

Divine Service in Christ Church, Stanley, Sunday at 11 A. M and 7 P. M. Wednesday at 7 P. M.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on the 5th at 12.15 P. M. and on the 19th at 8 A. M.

" " " Baptism in Christ Church on any Sunday or week-day.

The Sunday School is held in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

The Christ Church Working Party meets as follows at 7 P. M. At Mrs. Dean's, February 6 & 20.

At Mrs. Felton's, February 13 & 27.

Dean Brandon will visit, God willing, Darwin Harbour and hold Service there Jan. 22: North Arm Jan.

29 and Walker Creek Feb. 5. The Rev. E. C. Aspinall will visit, God willing, West Falkland and the adjacent Islands in the latter part of February and during the month of March.

### MY DEAR FRIENDS.

Before a battle or when a campaign is about to commence, the commanding Officer always addresses his men in words of encouragement and good cheer, so that each may with the more spirit play the man. Nelson before the battle of the Nile ran up the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." This heart-stirring appeal no doubt did its share in winning the battle.

We are entering upon a New Year. What shall be our watch-word? What motto shall we choose to be our guiding principle though 1893? Time and eternity are so intimately connected that whatever is a real help in one must be the same in the other. A successful man of business has fixed principles upon which he carries on his trade, and if, when he overhauls his year's accounts and transactions, he finds that he has made a mistake, or has been taken in, he is not ashamed to own it, and determines to be more careful in the future.

A Christian man should also have fixed principles and should not drift with the tide of circumstances—good to-day and bad to-morrow.

Can we have a better motto than

"Hold fast." "Hold fast that which is good, abstain (hold off or hold back) from every form of evil." 1 Thessalonians 5. 21, 22

"Hold fast" is used three times in the Old Testament either in a bad or a doubtful sense. Job 8. 15 : 27. 6 : Jeremiah 8. 5. In the New Testament it is always used in a good sense, namely, urging Christians to cling to the good and true in spite of all temptations, trials and persecutions. We find it in the first and last letters written by St. Paul, which have come down to our time, in 1 Thessalonians 5. 21, 22 (as above) and in 2 Timothy 1. 13. "Hold fast the pattern of sound words which thou hast heard from me, in faith and love which is in Christ Jesus." We find the words in Hebrews 3. 6 : 4. 14 : 10. 23 : in these passages we are charged to hold fast to our profession or confession, that is, our Creed as Christians. The words are also found in Revelations 2. 25 and 3. 3. 11 : in these verses the precept refers to practice, growth in Christian graces, progress in the life and acts of faith, the continued production by the teaching of the Church of all the sweetness of homelife, true men, tender women, truthful and obedient children. "Hold fast" by our

#### L. Creed.

Faith in the Father, Creator and Preserver of all, Faith in the Son who redeemed our life from sin and evil, now and for ever, by the sacrifice of Himself. Faith in the Spirit who, coming from without, entering into the open and willing heart, brings back the wandering sheep, recalls the lost image of God, sets forward a constant, daily growth in holiness, purity, truth and honesty.

Nothing should move us from the faith. How simply and comprehensively it is expressed in the 12 articles of the Apostle's Creed—the grand facts and doctrines of creation, redemption and sanctification! That great and mysterious Spirit-power, which moved over the dark, void chaotic universe and brought order (Kosmos) out of the apparently eternal disorder, Genesis 1; that Spirit is our God, He made us for Himself, He does not overlook or forget the meanest of His creatures,

all are precious in His eyes, and all are ordained to fulfil their part in this grand world of ours. What courage we may derive from this belief! We are the creatures—the sons and daughters of this Spirit. Our longings, our pantings, our struggles, our constant falls and risings are not lost under the deadening, despairing influence of a blind fate; they are all written down in God's 'book of remembrance.' Malachi 3. 16. "Thou teilst my wanderings: put Thou my tears into Thy bottle: are they not in Thy book." Psalm 56, 8. And again, "They daily say unto me, Where is thy God? Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise Him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." Psalm 42, 10, 11.

All Christians who have gone before us have met the same trials and cruel heart searchings, but we cling to the holy apostolical faith once delivered to the Church, we carry the banner they bore, we fight the battle they fought against evil, wicked men and the Spirit of darkness; 'they overcame by the blood of the Lamb.' Rev. 12, 11. Hence we express—in the Nicene Creed—our faith in the 'one Catholic (universal) and Apostolic' (founded by, and handed down from, the Apostles) ~~for~~ Church.

But this is the foundation. We "hold fast" by our root faith. What of the building which should be raised on this part of the foundation? A foundation is worse than useless, if one rests having laid it well and neglects to build upon it. We are to "hold fast" by our

#### H. Practice.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Matthew 7, 20. "Ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples." John 15, 8. The soldier who is not ashamed of his colleagues will fight for them, if need be, even to the death.

We are not ashamed of our colours, let us also fight side for them. The young man has to meet in the street, ~~slee~~ the store, the shop, the camp, all sorts and conditions of ~~Pa~~ men; most of them but too ready to drift with the crowd, are

Can he take his stand on the great principles, "I am ~~Ma~~ a Christian, 'the Son of righteousness' has arisen in every ~~fe~~ heart and conscience 'with healing in His wings.' Malachi 4. 2. I cannot, and by God's grace, I will not ~~fou~~ 'follow a multitude to do evil.' Exodus 23. 1. If there is loafing, unnecessary waste of material or time, spinning out of a job, scamping work, vile or slanderous ~~an~~ conversation, I cannot and I will not, so help me God, drift with the tide. But it may lead to some lying charge or other, under which I may be driven out of work? Better far to cut off the right hand or foot and to pluck out the right eye, than with both hands, feet and eyes "to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched; where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Mark 9, 43-50. Endless remorse of conscience, the gnawing of memory, that of my own will I turned my back on light, reason, revelation and conscience. Thus one might run through all the relationships of life, and ever find need to "hold fast" by first principles. May God give to each grace during this year 1893 to "hold fast our profession" (creed) and to "hold fast that which we have" (our Christian graces.)

Faithfully yours LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### STAINED GLASS MEMORIAL WINDOW ERECTED IN Christ Church, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

A remarkable work in stained glass has just been executed for the Church in Stanley. It consists of a large light window of "Early English" type, surmounted by a circular or "Oculus" shaped opening. The central lights contain each a figure of the Saviour; one He is represented as addressing the beholder, under this figure are the words, "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life." The attitude of the figure is majestic and dignified. In the other light the Saviour is shown as "The Good Shepherd," who is bearing a lamb of the flock within the protecting bounds of the sheep-fold. He carries in His hand the crook, which is usually employed by Eastern shepherds. The robes of these two figures are very richly coloured in ruby-red, and golden-white glass, the "Nimbus" or "Glory," which surrounds the head in each case, is "cruciform," as is always done when representing the figure of Christ.

The typical head of the Saviour is exactly similar to the very early Christian painting of Christ, which was discovered, a few years ago, on the walls of a very antique "oratory" or church at Ephesus, during the progress of excavations in that city. The figure of "The Good Shepherd" is one which has been represented from the very earliest times of the Christian period; notably in the cemetery or catacomb of Saint Calixtus in Rome, as well as in very many other places. The two figures are surmounted by canopies, composed of gables and pinnacles richly crocketed; above and below the figures are quatrefoils bearing flowers on ruby ground.

The two side lights are also filled with the same elaborate design. The "fields," or backgrounds of the quatrefoils being composed of pearly white glass stained with a "vine leaf" pattern. At the bases of the two side lights are the following words, "Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him," and, "Our Father's holy will be done." In the two central lights are the words, "In ever-loving memory of George Markham Dean, of Stanley, born March 13th 1837, fell asleep on Easter morning, April 1st, 1888, fondly loved and deeply mourned;" whilst through the four lights runs this inscription, "This window is erected by his widow and brothers, to his beloved memory." The whole of this work has been designed and executed by the artists of the firm of Messrs. Cox, Sons, Buckley & Co., of London and New York.

The colours are indestructable on account of being in the vitreous material of the glass itself. It is very beautifully executed, and being the first stained glass window, of this character, which has been erected in the Islands, will be an object of interest to all who may visit the Church in Stanley; and a lasting memorial to the memory of Mr. Dean.

All the work is executed in precisely the same manner and materials as the fine old glass of the XIV and XV centuries, still to be seen in the windows of York Minster, Malvern and Selby Abbeys and in a great many English and French Cathedrals and Churches.

The old windows were removed and the stained glass windows put in their place by Messrs. J. Lewis and J. Luxton. Christ Church is open every day of the week.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE REV. E. C. AND MRS. ASPINALL.

Early on the morning of December 22, the Mail steamer "Isis" arrived in Stanley Harbour. At 11 o'clock the steam launch "Sissy" took the Dean, Church Officers and other representative members of Christ Church on board, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall and to convey them ashore. They were greeted on approaching the Stone Jetty by the strains of the Stanley Drum and Fife Band and were met on landing by a large number of people, who bade them welcome to their new home by smiles and hand shakings. Mr. Durose read an address of welcome, which had been signed by 42 members of the Congregation and then presented them with the document, which is handsomely got up on parchment, engrossed and illuminated, lined with crimson satin and tied in a roll with gold cord and tassels. The band then struck up "Home, sweet home?" A procession was formed to the Church, where a short Thanksgiving Service was held and when the procession was reformed outside the Church, the band played, "When Johnnie comes marching home," to the Parsonage gate. The weather throughout the day was of the brightest and most cheering description.

#### CHRIST CHURCH ORGAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall brought the Organ with them. It was packed most carefully in twelve zinc lined cases. Owing to unavoidable delays, the erection of it in the Church did not commence until January 9; but now the work is going forward rapidly and satisfactorily, & it will probably be completed in a few days. Messrs. G. Turner and W. Felton, assisted by an artificer from on board H. M. S. "Sirius", are engaged in the erection.

#### CHRIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

This will probably take place the 2nd week in March, the funds raised will go towards defraying the debt on the Organ, which amounts to £160. £120 of this is still due to the Builders, Messrs. Telford and Sons, Dublin, who have met the need of an organ for the Stanley Cathedral with so much generosity and interest that no time must be lost in remitting this sum to them. We then appeal to all our friends in the Camp and in Stanley to help towards making this Bazaar the most successful that has ever been held in Stanley! The last Mail brought a large number of pretty things of every description and we have to thank in particular Mrs. Holmstel and Miss Blake for their remembrance of us by valuable contributions of a variety of things.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This took place on last Sunday afternoon, 8th instant, in the Church, before a large number of children and their friends. After opening with a hymn and prayer, the Dean explained upon what principle prizes were given, namely, to those only who had passed a good examination and had thereby testified to their diligence and attention when in school and to regular attendance. The Governor who with Lady Goldsworthy, had very kindly promised to be present, presented the children with their prizes and had as usual a pleasant remark for each. 28 prizes were given according to the results of

the examination and 5 to those children who had been most regular in their attendance, (76 and 75 attendances respectively). The Governor gave the Dean, 2 prizes of 10/- each, to be awarded, one to the most regular attendant, and the 2nd to the child who had as well as attending regularly profited most by the teaching received.

H. M. S. SIRIUS ARRIVED HERE ON DECEMBER 8 and will remain about the Islands until the 26, then leave for S. America returning here early in March.

Class, 2nd Class Cruiser, Twin screw, steel protected, sheathed with wood.

Builders, Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co.

Designer, Mr. W. H. White.

Launched, October 27 1890.

Length, 300 ft. 2½ in.

Beam, 43 ft. 8 in.

Indicated Horse Power, 9000.

Tonnage, 3600.

Coal Capacity, 600 tons.

Complement, 276.

No. actually on board, 293.

Armament. 2 6 in. guns B. L.

6 4·7 in.

8 6 pounder quick firing guns.

1 ditto.

Torpedoes, 12 in. Whithead.

4 Torpedo Tubes.

Each Torpedo carries an explosive charge of 64 lbs. of gun cotton.

Ship was commissioned at Devonport, April 5 1892 and was inspected by H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh April 20. Left England April 24 1892.—

Ship is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and 3 search Lights of 25000 candle power each.

#### BAZAAR IN THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE.

On Tuesday Dec. 20 a very successful Bazaar was held in the Tabernacle, and over £125 realized.

THE MAIL S. S. ISIS ARRIVED FROM MONTEVIDEO IN Stanley Dec 22: Passengers, Robert Blake, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Aspinall, Henry Waldron, — Ingwersen, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, H. Sarney: cargo from Europe, 1338 packages: cargo from Montevideo, 328 packages.

The Steamer sailed from Stanley December 24: passengers, Peter Crichton, Padre Marcellino and one servant, — McGregor, Rev. — Huthwaite, James Stevenson, — Langreen, Peter Smith.

THE F. I. CO'S COAL SHIP ARRIVED AND DISCHARGED her cargo, the local supply of coal had been exhausted for some time, fortunately the fine spring had dried the peat, which some had cut earlier than usual.

THE "RUTH WALDRON" SAILED FOR SAN CARLOS and West Falklands, arrived at the former place safely.

ON DECEMBER 26 THE FOLLOWING RACES WERE run on Goose Green, Stanley, the weather was favourable and a pleasant day was enjoyed to the full.

Judges, John Kelway and Edward Wilkins.

#### EVENTS.

- A. 1. W. J. V. Harten's (challenger) bajo, H. Kelway.
2. Lion Robson, toradero, owner.  
won by four lengths.

B. 1. Mr. J. V. Harten's bajo,	H. Kelw
2. R. Goss' Roseo,	J. Be
won by 2 lengths.	
C. 1. Mr. J. V. Harten's bajo,	H. Kelv
2. Thomas Sharpe Junior's famous moro mare	Owe
won by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length.	
D. 1. M. Detileff's ovaro,	Owe
2. Charles Kelway's grey,	H. Kelw
won by 3 lengths.	
E. 1. John Robson's colorou,	Owe
2. Alfred Biggs' roseso,	Owe
won by 3 lengths.	
E. Consolation Race(14 ran).	
1. Charles Kelway's grey,	H. Kelw
2. R. Goss' roseo,	James Be
3. F. Hardy's bajo,	Owe

#### PARAGRAPH FROM "BANFFSHIRE JOURNAL"

JULY 19, 1892.

We understand that at the annual examination of J. Watson's School, Dean, Edinburgh, by Dr. Kerr, H. C. Inspector of Schools for Scotland, John Forbes Anderson, a boy of twelve, son of the late A. J. Anderson, M. Medical Officer, West Island, Dux Class 2, Section 1 was awarded 1st prizes in Lat. French, Euclid, Religious Knowledge, History, Geography and English (Grammar, Dictation, Reading & composition).

G. B. FOSTER D. D. S. (NORTH AMERICAN DENTIST)  
Artificial teeth inserted on gold, rubber, silver or other case desired.

Fillings or stoppings inserted with Gold, & platinum silver, amalgam, bone and paste.

I wish to call the attention of the public to my New System of inserting teeth in the mouth without plate.

They are permanent, cannot be removed, and occupy no more space than the natural ones. THAT THERE MAY BE NO MORE MISUNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO THE WORK I will say that my charges for such 'Gold crowns and teeth will be £5 per tooth.

G. B. FOSTER  
N. B.— Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity should do so at once as I shall conclude my labours in about 2 months having other business to occupy my attention.

ALEX. ROBERTSON'S HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP  
Each 15 lb. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water proofing efficiency, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip. The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates. Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer. Alex. Robertson A Ph S Manufacturing Chemist, Oban, Scotland.

FIVE SHARES IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM CO. for sale. Apply to Chief Constable Hurst, Stanley

VERY COMFORTABLY Furnished Apartments, with or without board, in the house of an English Family, Mrs Woods, Calle Colon 157, Montevideo

# DARWIN RACES,

2nd JANUARY, 1893.

For horses tamed last season. Co's. 400 yards, 10 stone. By subscription. 4 horses ran. 1st. A. Mc Kenzie, W. C., 25/-, Owner. 2nd. Wm. Peck, N. A., 17/-, H. Morrison. 3rd. Murdo Bethune, W. C., 10/-, John Bethune. From Darwin men. Anything which never ran before, Co's., or P. P. Co's men's, 500 yards, 10 stone, 2/- entry. 5 ran. 1st. Wm. Hammil, D. H. 19/-, H. Morrison. 2nd. J. Burgess, D. H., 13/-, A. Middleton. 3rd. A. Urquhart, W. C., 8/-, A. Finlayson.

" North Arm men. Any mare, Co's., which never ran before, 400 yards, 10 stone. 5 ran. 1st. R. E. Nichol, 20/-, H. Morrison. 2nd. D. Earle, D. H., 13/-, A. Middleton. 3rd. F. Jennings, N. A., 7/-, owner.

" Messrs Baillon & Nichol. Open. 500 yards, 10½ stone. 5/- entry. 7 ran. 1st. Wm. Coutts, D. H., an English saddle, owner. 2nd. A. Mc Call, N. A. £5, Jas. Campbell. 3rd. Geo. Patterson, N. A. 35/-, owner.

" Messrs Armstrong & Coutts. Anything Co's which never won a prize. 500 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. 4 ran. 1st. Wm. Blakley, N. A., 23/-, J. McGill. 2nd. H. Morrison, D. H., 15/-, owner. 3rd. H. Morrison, D. H., 10/-, Donald Morrison.

" Messrs Frazer & Finlayson. Anything Co's or P. P. Co's men's. 500 yards, 10 stone. 7 ran. 1s. C. Hynam, N. A., 25/-, James McGill. 2nd. Wm. Johnstone, N. A., 15/-, A. Mc Kenzie. 3rd. F. Jennings, N. A., 10/-, owner.

" Dr. Dale. Open. 400 yards, 10 stone. 10 ran. 1st. Murdo Bethune, W. C., 5 lbs tobacco, John Bethune. 2nd. Wm. Simpson, D. H., 3 lbs tobacco, D. Morrison.

" North Arm men. Any P. P. Co's men's. 500 yards, 10 stone. 3 ran. 1st. Wm. Coutts, D. H., 21/-, owner. 2nd. Geo. Jennings, D. H., 13/-, F. Jennings. 3rd. Wm. Coutts, D. H., 7/-, H. Morrison.

" His Excellency the Governor. Open. Military race. 400 yards. 23 ran. 1st. C Smith, D. H., £2, owner. 2nd. Wm. Blakley, N. A. £1, owner.

" Darwin Cook-house men. Open. 700 yards, 12 stone. 2/- entry. 8 ran. 1st. Thos. Patterson, W. C., £2, Geo. Patterson. 2nd. J. Watson, N. A., 25/-, Wm. Watson. 3rd. Wm. Johnstone, N. A., 16/-, Wm. Blakley. The Visitors. Ladies race. 300 yards. 5 ran. 1st. Miss Thompson, D. H., 50/-. 2nd. Miss Patterson, D. H., 35/-. 3rd. Miss Fraser, D. H., 25/-. 4th. Miss A. Patterson, W. C., 7/6-. 5th. Mrs. Fraser, N. A., 7/6-.

C. Smith. Any mare, Co's., 500 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. 7 ran. 1st. Wm. Armstrong, D. H., 17/-, H. Morrison. 2nd. A. Finlayson, W. C., 13/-, owner. 3rd. Wm. Coutts, D. H., 9/-, owner.

George Jennings. Open. 500 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. 10 ran. 1st. Wm. Simpson, D. H., 27/-, Wm. Coutts. 2nd. Geo. Patterson, N. A., 19/-, owner. 3rd. Wm. Blakley, N. A., 14/-, owner.

" Darwin men. Ponies, 13 hands or under. 400 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. First prize winners formerly, excluded. 2 ran. 1st. James Watson, N. A., 15/-, Willie Smith. 2nd. P. J. Watson, N. A., 10/-, Tommy Martin.

" Walker Creek men. Open. 700 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. 9 ran. 1st. Thomas Patterson, W. C., 31/-, Geo. Patterson. 2nd Wm. Bethune, N. A., 24/-, John Bethune. 3rd. Jas. Campbell, D. H., 16/-, H. Morrison.

" A. Mc Call. Open to anything, except First prize winners formerly. 500 yards, 10 stone. 2/- entry. 9 ran. 1st. A. Finlayson, W. C., 21/-, owner. 2nd. W. K. Cameron, San Carlos, 16/-, Clara. 3rd. Wm. Simpson, D. H., 11/-, N. Mc Leod.

" Trotting Competition. By subscription. 2,100 yards. 21 started. 1st. Wm. Blakley, N. A., 18/-. 2nd. Wm. Fraser, N. A., 13/-. 3rd. M. Bethune, W. C., 11/-. 4th. D. Morrison, W. C., 7/-. 5th. R. Mc Bean, 5/-, W. C.

Abbreviations. Co's. Falkland Islands Company. W. C. Walker Creek. N. A. North Arm. D. H. Darwin Harbour. P. P. A Private property horse. Entry money all added to the prizes.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

VOLUME 4.

FEBRUARY 1893.

NUMBER 46.

• The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in March 1893.	
5. 3rd Sunday in Lent,	Morning, Genesis 37 : Mark 6. 30 : Psalm 24-26. Epistle, Ephesians 5, 1 : Gospel, Luke 11, 14.
	Evening, Genesis 39 or 40, 26 : Romans 14 and 15 1-8 : Psalm 27-29.
12. 4th " "	Morning, Genesis 42 : Mark 10, 32 : Psalm 62-64. Epistle, Galatians 4, 21 : Gospel John 6. 1.
	Evening, Genesis 43 or 45 : 1 Corinthians 4, 18 & 5 : Psalm 65-67.
19. 5th " "	Morning, Exodus 3 : Mark 14, 27-53. Psalm 95-97. Epistle, Hebrews 9, 11 : Gospel, John 8, 46.
	Evening, Exodus 5 or 6 1-14 : 1 Corinthians 11, 2-17 Psalms 98-101.
26 6th " "	Morning, Exodus 9 : Matthew 26 : Psalm 119, 105-144. Epistle, Phillipians 2, 5 : Gospel, Matthew 27. 1.
	Evening, Exodus 10 or 11 : Luke 19, 28 or 20, 9-21 : Psalm 119. 145-176.
31. Good Friday,	Morning, Genesis 22. 1-20 : John 18 : Psalms 22, 40, 54. Epistle, Hebrews 10. 1 : Gospel, John 19. 1.
	Evening, Isaiah 52, 13-15 & 53 : 1 Peter 2 : Psalm 69. 88,

## DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MARCH.

5 S	Math. 15, 15-28	12 S	Matth. 18, 1 -14	19 S	Matth. 20, 29-34	26 S	Math. 22, 33-46
6 M	" 15, 29-39	13 M	" 18, 15-22	20 M	" 21, 1 -11	27 M	Lamen. 1, 1 -15
7 T	" 16, 1-12	14 T	" 18, 23-35	21 T	" 21, 12-22	28 T	" 3, 1 -34
1 W	Matth. 14, 1 -13	8 W	16, 13-20	15 W	" 19, 13-22	22 W	" 4, 1 -22
2 T	" 14, 14-21	9 T	" 16, 21-28	16 T	" 19, 23-30	23 T	" 21, 33-46
3 F	" 14, 22-36	10 F	" 17, 1 -12	17 F	" 20, 1 -16	24 F	" 22, 1 -14
4 S	" 15, 1 -14	11 S	" 17, 14 -27	18 S	" 20, 17-28	25 S	" 22, 15-32 and 53

## BIRTHS.

Doolan Mrs. Michael of a son : Dec. 7, Peckett Harb.

Philips Mrs. of a son : Jan. 18, Darwin.

Burns Mrs. G. of a son : Jan. 1, Sandy Point.

Davis Mrs. John of a son : Jan. 30, Stanley.

Patterson Mrs. Wm. (George Island) of a son : Jan. 5.

Hewitt Mrs. of a son : Oct. 7, Lion Creek.

Halliday Mrs. J. of a daughter : Jan. 28, Spring Point.

## MARRIAGE.

Rev. W. Hill Philip, formerly of Darwin (date unknown).

## DEATHS.

McLeod Mrs. Mary J. Nov. 15, Cape Negro, aged 35. Bender Florence Gertrude, Jan. 27, aged 8 months.

Lyes Obadiah, Jan. 25, Roy Cove, age 43.

Divine Service in Christ Church, Stanley, Sunday at 11 A. M and 7 P. M. Wednesday at 7 P. M.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on the 5th at 12.15 P. M. and on the 19th at 8 A. M.

" " " Baptism in Christ Church on any Sunday or week-day

The Sunday School is held in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

The Christ Church Working Party meets as follows at 7 P. M. At Mrs. Dean's February 20 March 6 & 20. At Mrs. Felton's February 27, March 13 & 27.

Contributions of Plants, Flowers, Cakes &c. for the Bazaar will be gratefully received at the Parsonage the first week in March. The cut flowers should not be sent until the day fixed.

Dean Brandon left Stanley on January 26 to visit the Darwin, Northam and Walker Creek Sections of the Falkland Island Co's Camp. He is expected back on February 16. The Rev. E. C. Aspinwall will visit, God willing, the West Falkland and the adjacent Islands in March and April.

### MY DEAR FRIENDS.

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity offered to me by Dean Brandon to wish you all a very bright and prosperous New Year, in the February Magazine.

I have no doubt many of you thought seriously about New Year's Day of the year that had passed, of the joys and gladness, the trials and troubles it had brought; and that you offered up a prayer, though possibly not a spoken one, that the New Year might bring you more of the former than the latter.

Now my motto for the year to you, is—

"Be of good courage" Psalm 31. 24. You know there are two kinds of courage, namely, physical and moral.

The first applies to the meeting of those dangers which assault and hurt the body, the second which assault and hurt the soul. Amongst the inhabitants of the British Isles, physical courage is, I believe, a common gift. I am sure nearly all of you, both men and women, would face danger in defence of yourselves, your children and your homes, with the calm determination that has so often been shown by the British in troublous times, such as the Indian Mutiny, &c.; and also in many of the little dangers that so often arise, you would not show the white feather. But it is the other kind of courage that I mean by my motto, "Be of good courage." This is more rare and harder to find and to practice.

It is so easy to go with the stream, but so difficult to swim against the current; it is so easy to say "yes" to temptation, so easy to do what every one else does; and so hard to act up to one's conscience, and determine to do the right at all costs. It is so easy to make a thing dirty and so difficult to keep it clean, without attention and care; it is so easy to delile our souls by the use of the bad language that is used in the wool-shed and sheep corrals, and so hard to set a watch over our lips and stand up for that which is righteous. It is so easy and pleasant to take the glass of strong drink again and again, till the brain loses control of the body, and we become worse than the beasts that perish; and so hard to say "no" and resist the jeers and laughter of those who would persuade us to drink with them. But thank God, I believe as education and enlightenment spread, we Britshers are growing to admire more and more moral courage, and to give it the respect and honour due to it. In considering the history of Christ we cannot but be touched and admire the MAN Christ Jesus, the perfect Man, so perfect in both moral and physical courage.

We know with what courage He met with bodily suffering and death for us, and how consistently holy and pure He was, though He had to set Himself against the ways, and denounce the lives of all the principal and professedly holy men of the Jewish nation; and how when they set themselves against Him, and jeered and mocked, He answered them not a word, and was led as a lamb to the slaughter—and as a sheep before hershears is dumb, so He opened not His mouth. Isaiah 53. 7.

And we cannot but envy the peace and great happiness He must have enjoyed in thus being able to say that he came to do the will of Him that sent Him, and that in all things he had fulfilled that will.

I trust therefore, that you my readers, will dwell upon these things, and make Him—the truly manly Christ

Jesus your Captain and example during this year we have begun.

But many of you have tried again and again to act up to your ideal of what you knew was right, but you have failed. Why?

Because you have trusted in yourselves, and in the hour of temptation you have either forgotten your resolutions or the desire to be pleasant, or the temptation itself, has overcome you. Now again I say "Be of good courage." Remember, the Lord Jesus came, not to Saviour from the guilt of sin only, but also from the power of sin. And He is a present, living Saviour. Men who do not like restraint and who do not care to be proved nor to have a curb put upon their passions and desires, try to find arguments to disprove the truth of God's word and the accounts of the Lord's life in the Gospels. But we who have known and handled the Word made a practical application of that word and received the help and comfort of Christ's real presence with us in many hours of temptation, difficulties and dangers are "not careful" to answer them in this matter. I know and therefore believe that Christ having been tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin, Heb. 4. 15, is able to succour us when tempted, Heb. 2. 18, and to succour us. I remember a case in point—when I was a worker at Exeter Hall, the young Men's Christian Association in London, I used to go one evening to take the Meeting for young men, at which we testified to the practical truth of our Saviour's promises.

One night a poor fellow, without shoes, blue and dirty, looking, hungry and ragged, came in and asked if I might join us. We made him heartily welcome; afterwards one of our fellows got into conversation with him, and found out that he was a wheelwright by trade, but that through the influence of drink, he had lost his situation and his character.

Well, we talked to him for some time, and among other things he said he had that day walked along Martin's Lane, the great place for carriage builders, that no one wanted him. He was sorry for the past, we besought him to seek the Lord earnestly and redemptions, and we prayed with him, that he might be accepted and that he might be fed. We then gave him some money, and finding that he had no money, one of us gave him a shilling, to get a night's lodging. Two nights after he returned, looking very different, so bright and happy.

He told us that very night after leaving, he thought we would not mind if he used the shilling we gave him to get his boots, which he had pawned, and that he would sleep on the Embankment. So he did this, putting them on and walked about for a bit. About 10.30, he was walking past one of the Clubs in St. James' Place, when he kicked a piece of paper and stooping down picked it up. To his surprise it was a cheque for £30 signed by the name of Lane. He went up the steps of the Club and asked the porter if there were a member named Lane there. The porter said yes, he had just left, but he was usually there about 10 in the morning. The man did not say what he had found, but went the next day saw Lieut. Lane, gave him the cheque and received £30 for his honesty—and to make a long story short, he was very afternoon in passing through St. Martin's Lane.

again, saw a notice "wanted a wheelwright."

He went in and applied, and was asked for a character.

This he had not, but after a minute's thought, said he would bring one; went next day again to the club, told Lieut. Lane his story; The Lieut. gave him his card and he got the situation, and became a steady, earnest, hard-working happy Christian man. Was this coincidence? Was this chance? I say no, and I vouch for every word of it as true. Therefore, "Be of good courage," and laying aside the weight of those sins which so easily beset us, "press forward towards the mark for the prize of your high calling in Christ—" looking unto Jesus the Author and Finisher of our faith .Heb. 12 2. Phil. 3. 13-14.

Faithfully yours  
Edwin C. Aspinall.

#### THE NEW ORGAN IN CHRIST CHURCH STANLEY.

A short account of this beautiful instrument will be sure to interest most of our readers.

It was built by Messrs. Telford & Telford, Dublin. The dimensions are 10 feet wide, 13 feet 6 in. high and 7 feet deep; it stands in the middle of the chamber, intended for it, leaving from 3 to 4 feet space all round. There are altogether 466 pipes some wooden, some metal, varying in size from 8 feet to smaller than a penny whistle. Of these 30 belong to the Pedal organ, 212 to the Great organ and 224 to the Swell organ; these last are enclosed in a box, hidden from view, with shutters in front, which by opening or remaining shut, in obedience to some action set in motion by the player, regulate the expression. The only pipes to be seen are those in the front—20 in number—of the organ; they are painted in blue, fawn, brown and gold and look very well.

There are 2 manuals or keyboards and 1 set of pedals, (played with the feet) and 12 stops, each influencing its own set of pipes and causing a great variety of sounds, from the softest to the loudest, to come from the instrument at the will of the player. The tone is rich, full and mellow and easily fills the whole Church. The organ had all to be taken to pieces before it could be packed into the 12 cases in which it came and was put together here according to the directions of the Builders who must have spent a great deal of time and trouble in rendering these as clear and as complete as possible.

Messrs. G. Turner and W. Felton began the erection of the organ on Monday January 9 and finished the work on the following Monday January 16.

Captain Lang of H. M. S. "Sirius" was most kind in offering us any assistance his ship could afford and we gladly take this opportunity of thanking Messrs. Tout, Legassick and Cooper of H. M. S. "Sirius" for the interest they took in the putting together of the organ and for the help they gave. The tuning of 10 out of the 12 stops was completed by the end of the week, and on Sunday January 22 the organ was played for the first time and gave grand promise of adding largely to the brightness of our Services. At Morning Service the men and Officers of H. M. S. "Sirius" and the Stanley Volunteers as well as the ordinary congregation filled the Church from end to end, nearly 400 being present. In the afternoon a special Dedicatory

Service was held, at which both the Organ and Memorial Window (see Jan. No. of F. I. Magazine) were dedicated to the honour and glory of God. A hymn for the dedication of an organ, to be found in one of the late numbers of the Church Monthly, was sung as well as other appropriate hymns, an anthem, Psalm 150 and the Te Deum. The Choir was at each Service ably augmented by several tenors and basses from H. M. S. "Sirius."

It is to the efforts made by Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall to collect the money before they left England, and to the generosity of the Builders that we owe the possession of this beautiful instrument, the cost of which is £270. Of this £120 were collected by Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall; this sum and £30 from our "Organ Fund" amounting in all to £150 was paid to Messrs. Telford & Telford who now trust to us to make good the remaining £120 within the year. We hope to be able to forward it in March, if our proposed Bazaar and Concert prove successful.

The freight of the organ, -£45—kindly advanced by Mr. Cobb, has also to be met, as soon as we can collect the sum. There is still about £30 left in the "Organ Fund" towards the total debt of £175.

A SALE OF WORK AND FANCY THINGS WILL BE held early in March. Proceeds to go towards defraying the debt on the Organ.

A CONCERT, with the same purpose in view, will be given the first week in March after the return of H. M. S. "Sirius."

Mrs. BRANDON has received for the coming Bazaar 34 pictures, requiring neat wooden frames to set them off and to increase their value. Frames 9x9 inches would be needed for 10 of them and 6x4 inches for the remaining 12. Would several of the Carpenters and others kindly undertake to make frames for 2 or 3 of the pictures and thus contribute to the success of the next Bazaar?

The last week of January witnessed a good deal of stir and gaiety unusual to Stanley. On the afternoon of Monday 23 the Rifle Competition between H. M. S. Sirius and Stanley Rifle Club took place, resulting in the defeat of the latter. In former friendly contests of this nature Stanley has usually come out victorious owing, it has been said, to the practices being almost always carried on in a gale of wind which fact places opponents at a disadvantage. This particular Monday was a calm day.

In the evening of the same day the men of H. M. S. "Sirius" gave a very successful Dramatic performance, called "Black eyed Susan" in the Assembly Room.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Goldsworthy were present. The room was quite full.

Several songs were sung between the scenes, the choruses being lustily taken up by a crowd of sailors at the back of the room.

The next day Tuesday January 24 the "Annual Treat" took place. The weather was bright and fine throughout and was the last of a series of fine days.

All during the afternoon there were Athletic Sports for the children in Government House Paddock, kindly lent for the occasion. Three money prizes from 5/- to 2/- were offered for each race which were of the usual

description—running, walking, jumping, pole, hurdle, needle and thread, egg and spoon, &c. Some of the boys and girls did very well, and a few were fortunate to win prizes amounting to £1 and over. Perhaps the greatest fun was over the tugs of war—one between girls and one between boys. Some of the officers and sailors of H.M.S. "Sirius" added much to the amusement and pleasure of the children by the interest and trouble they took in the Sports. The Prizes were subscribed for by His Excellency the Governor and the Government officials. The feast given afterwards in the Assembly Room was provided for in the usual way, by general subscription. In the evening the elders enjoyed a dance up to 2 o'clock. On Wednesday evening, 25th., the "Cinderellas" gave a Ball in the Assembly Room which was well attended by members and guests from H.M.S.s. "Sirius" and "Magpie."

The "Magpie" arrived on Wednesday, 25th., bringing mails for the "Sirius;" the latter left on Saturday morning, 28th., for Beagle Channel, &c. She is expected back again about March 4. H.M.S. "Magpie" left for Monte Video on Monday, February 6th, taking a mail for England.

**RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN H.M.S. "SIRIUS" AND STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.** Officer for the day—Lieut. Stewart. Markers—W. E. Turner & Sergt. Quianlan

H.M.S. "Sirius."	Stanley Rifle Club.
Capt. of Team— Mr. Searles.	Capt. of Team— Mr. W. E. Turner.
H. Menhenett	84
G. Horne	68
J. Kirwen	67
J. Williams	66
J. Bath	63
C. Harding	62
C. Perkins	59
Total	469
T. Rowell	75
A. Biggs	66
F. Hardy	61
F. Durose	59
G. Hardy	59
Sergt. Quianlan	57
W. E. Turner	51
Total	428

These are the lowest average scores that have ever been shot on the Range.

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

The 7th ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of the above took place on January 20th. Mr. Hardy, sen., again became the winner of Mr. F. E. Cobb's Cup. Should he succeed in winning it next year it will become his own property. The following are the scores:—

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Total.	Prize.
F Hardy, sen	73	79	152 (Cup)	2 5 0
T Rowell	78	74	152	2 5 0
W C Turner	82	65	147	1 15 0
A Biggs	66	74	140	1 10 0
F J Hardy	61	78	139	1 5 0
Sergt Quianlan	71	67	138	1 2 6
G Hardy	67	62	129	1 0 0
F Durose	56	58	114	0 15 0
G Rowlands	30	53	83	
J Colenan	35	41	76	

THE MAIL S.S. TOTMES arrived from Sandy Point, Jan. 15. Passengers—Mr Charles Williams and Miss

Williams, M. Johnson, J. Greenshields, F. Bigg Blakely, J. Dettleff. Cargo, 545 packages. "Totmes" sailed for Europe Jan. 19. Passengers A. Antonio, Mr. and Mrs. and Ada Goss, John Ed Olaf Johannsen, Mrs. Foster, Rev. P. O'Grady. from Stanley, 1,008 bales of wool. The Mail Feb. 16, March 15, April 13, May 15, and June 1

THE "HYDERABAD" Captain Scott, sailed Jan 1

THE "CONCORD," Captain Olsen, arrived Jan 1 sailed 3rd Feb.

"HADASSAU," Captain Roer, left Stanley Jan 1 on her first trip to the West since changing hands nine passengers and cargo for Hill Cove, Carcas West Point Islands. After working the Jason Island turned to Stanley Feb. 5th with two passengers, one bales wool, and seven barrels tallow.

RALPH PAULINE desires to thank all those who kindly subscribed to a fund for his benefit to help in his trouble. The sum collected from 170 persons amounts to £15 15s. 6d. About 3 months ago, working at the blacksmith's forge a piece of hot steel flew into my eye, destroying the sight, and the infection which followed has seriously injured the other.

ON SUNDAY, 22ND JANUARY, (Parade Sunday) Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps commanded by Lieut. T. Rowell, mustered in full uniform (grey, with blue facings and red piping, buff belts and side arms) the first time and marched to Church.

G. B. FOSTER D. D. S. (NORTH AMERICAN DENTIST) Artificial teeth inserted on gold, rubber, silver, any other base desired.

Fillings or stoppings inserted with gold, gold & tin, silver, amalgam, bone and paste.

I wish to call the attention of the public to my System of inserting teeth in the mouth without

They are permanent, cannot be removed, and occupy no more space than the natural ones. THAT THERE BE NO MORE MISUNDERSTANDING IN REGARD TO MY WORK I will say that my charges for such 'Gold & Teeth' will be £5 per tooth.

G. B. Foster

N. B.—Those who wish to avail themselves of opportunity should do so at once as I shall conclude labours in about 2 months having other business to occupy my attention.

ALEX. ROBERTSON'S HIGHLAND SHEEP Dip. Each 15 lb. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equal to combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 20 lbs Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Viz. proofing efficiency, such as no other Dip possesses. Cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single Fluid Dip. The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates. Correspondence invited. Particulars from the Manufacturer. Alex. Robertson, A Ph S Manufacturing Chemist, Oban, Scotland.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

VOLUME 4.

MARCH 1893.

NUMBER 47.

- The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in April 1893.
1. Easter Even. Morning, Zechariah 9 : Luke 23, 50 : Psalms 1-5.  
Epistle, 1 Peter 3, 17-22 : Gospel, Matthew 27, 57-66.
  2. Easter Day, Evening, Hosea 5, 8-6, 3 : Romans 6, 1-13 : Psalms 6-8.  
Morning, Exodus 12, 1-28 : Revelation 1, 10-18 : Psalm 2, 57 and 111.  
Epistle, Colossians 3, 1-7 : Gospel, John 20, 1-10.
  3. Monday in Easter Week, Morning, Exodus 15, 1-21 : Luke 24, 1-12 : Psalms 15-17. (118-)  
For the Epistle, Acts 10, 34-43 : Gospel 24, 13-35.
  4. Tuesday " " " Morning, 2 Kings 13, 14-21 : John 21, 1-14 : Psalms 19-21.  
For the Epistle, Acts 13, 26-41 : Gospel, Luke 24, 36-48.
  5. 1st S. after Easter, Morning, Numbers 16, 1-35 : 1 Corinthians 15, 1-28 : Psalms 44-46.  
Epistle, 1 John 5, 4-12 : Gospel, John 20, 19-23.
  16. 2nd " " " Evening, Numbers 16, 36 or 17, 1-11 : John 20, 24-29 : Psalms 47-49.  
Morning, Numbers 20, 1-13 : Luke 13, 1-17 : Psalms 79-81.  
Epistle, 1 Peter 2, 19-25 : Gospel, John 10, 11-16.
  23. 3rd " " " Evening, Numbers 20, 14-21, 9 or 21, 10 : Galatians 6 : Psalms 82-85.  
Morning, Numbers 22 : Luke 17, 20 : Psalms 110-113.  
Epistle, 1 Peter 2, 11-17 : Gospel, John 16, 16-22.
  25. Saint Mark, ) Evening, Numbers 23 or 24 : Ephesians 6, 10 : Psalms 114 and 115.  
) Evangelist & Martyr.) Morning, Isaiah 62, 6 : Luke 18, 31-19, 10 : Psalms 119, 33-72.  
Epistle, Ephesians 4, 7-16 : Gospel, John 15, 1-11.
  30. 4th S. after Easter. Evening, Ezekiel 1, 1-14 : Philippians 2 : Psalms 119, 73-104.  
Morning, Deuteronomy 4, 1-22 : Luke 21, 5 : Psalms 144-146.  
Epistle, James 1, 17-21 : Gospel, John 16, 5-15.  
Evening, Deuteronomy 4, 23-40 or 5 : Colossians 28 : Psalms 147-150.

## DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR APRIL.

60	Luke 21, 5 -38	2 S John 20, 11-18	9 S Matth. 24, 1 -14	16 S Matth. 26, 1 -16	23 S Matth. 27, 19-32
		3 M Luke 24, 1 -12	10 M " 24, 15-28	17 M " 26, 17-35	24 M " 27, 23-49
		4 T John 21, 1 -14	11 T " 24, 29-41	18 T " 26, 36-46	25 T Luk 18, 31-19, 10
		5 W " 23, 1 -12	12 W " 24, 42-51	19 W " 26, 47-56	26 W Matt. 27, 50-61
		6 T " 23, 13-22	13 T " 25, 1 -13	20 T " 26, 57-68	27 T " 27, 62-66
		7 F " 23, 23-33	14 F " 25, 14-30	21 F " 26, 69-75	28 F " 28, 1 -10
1	S Luke 28, 50-56	8 S " 23, 34-39	15 S " 25, 31-46	22 S " 27, 1 -18	29 S " 28, 11-20

## BIRTHS.

HARRIES MRS. of a daughter: January 3, Hill Gap. CAREY MRS. CHARLES, of a son; February 24, Stanley.  
QUANLIAN MRS. of a daughter: February 20, Stanley. BIGGS MRS. EDWARD F., of a son; March 8, Stanley.

## MARRIAGE.

MCLEAN COLIN & WILLIS MARY JANE: March 1, Sandy Point.

## DEATHS.

JANSEN JOHANNES, off the Result, February, Fox Bay. A man on board the "Diana".

A meeting of the Congregation of Christ Church bright and hearty, yet solemn and edifying, so that was held in the Vestry on Thursday, March 2, at all present might feel that they had had a time of spiritual refreshment. But certain objections had been made 7.30 P. M., to meet the Right Rev. the Bishop.

The proceedings having been opened with a hymn and prayer, the Dean said, That the meeting was a new departure, having a Church consecrated for ever to the service of God, it was but right that the Congregation should meet their chief Pastor for more intimate conversation and consultation. That it was the holy table, to mark the Church seasons, and turning anxious desire of their Clergy to make the Services towards the east when reciting the Creed.

We now give the substance of the Bishop's address. "Last year by your kind invitation I had the pleasure of meeting you, and others of our Church community, in the Assembly room, where everything had been arranged for a bright and festive gathering. To-night we meet in a less spacious apartment, but in congenial quietude, within the precincts of our Church. I do not regret the change. For the Vestry in which we are now assembled has been completed in the interval, and marks a part of the progress made since my last year's visit. This gives me much satisfaction. But passing from the Vestry into the Church, I find additional cause for satisfaction. It is true that both externally and internally, much remains to be done in order to complete what is required. Within, as you all know, the rough stonework of the lower walls has remained uncovered, and only one half of the required seats has been provided, owing to the lack of funds.

When the dado is up, and the seats are sufficient and uniform, the improved appearance and comfort of the interior will be very great. But without, much remains to be done before we can be satisfied. The surroundings at present are of a disconsolate character. The building seems to stand in an area of neglect. The walls and fences are broken. The pleasant green sward is wanting. But above all the Tower, which is intended to give a dignity to the building, and to be an ornament to the Settlement, stands unfinished. The roof, moreover, has it seems some serious defect, which will involve considerable expense. And yet, notwithstanding these manifest draw-backs, I have felt true and great satisfaction at certain improvements within the Church.

Entering it from the Vestry there is presented to me the beautiful Organ for which we are all largely indebted to the zeal and energy of Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall.

I do not forget how earnestly last year Mrs. Brandon devoted her skill and energy for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an Organ. Her zeal evidently infected others, and among them Mr. Aspinall, who while in England exerted himself so successfully in the matter that we now rejoice in having an instrument, which adds much beauty to the Church, and brightness to the Services. Then I notice the West Window which merits high appreciation. This gift to the House of God makes a grateful impression upon my heart. It has been presented by the members of one family, and especially by one lady whose reverence for God, and whose great sorrow, into which we all enter, it commemorates. When the western sun falls upon those figured panes the splendour of a heavenly benediction fills the Church. We acknowledge its beauty, and are sensitive to its influence. Should any other persons desire to add a stained window, or windows, either of a memorial character, or as an offering of thanks for mercies received, it would be a cause of satisfaction and gladness; but the pattern must of course be subject to a settled plan. I pass however, from these matters to the far more important matters of public worship. And I do so all the more readily because I have been asked to speak upon certain points of ritual, which it appears have been misunderstood. Now I wish to draw a distinction between private devotion and public worship.

With respect to the former I dare not interfere. In the privacy of the chamber each one will follow the impulse of a spiritual emotion. If the heart be deeply affected, full of sorrow, and trouble, according to the temperament of the sufferer will be the bodily prostration or other expression of distress. If the heart be bright and hopeful, full of praise and prayer, there will however unconsciously, a corresponding physical attitude.

With these natural movements in private devotion we have nothing now to do. But, when we come to speak of public worship, the case is different. Congregations large, or small, gathered for this purpose, require to be under rule or guidance. Confusion, and probable irreverence, would otherwise result. Now our Church has provided this rule and guidance in her Book of Common Prayer. In some Churches, differing from our own variety of Service Books may be at the same time in use by different members. In others the entire Service may depend upon the ability, natural and spiritual, of a single man. The worshippers follow his lead. With ourselves it is different. We have prescribed liturgical services for use in common. We can every one, therefore, take an active and intelligent part in a known, arranged, order of worship. The people no less than the minister take part in it. But not alone does our Church provide a service of prayer and of praise, it has furnished also a ritual which it conceives to be in harmony with the nature and spirit of the worship to be rendered to God. We do not come to the House of God to make ourselves comfortable in some restful, cushioned position. We come to take a share in the grand and solemn movements of public worship. Thus it is that we are required now to kneel, — now to be seated, — now to stand, — now to bow the head, — now to read aloud, — now to listen to portions of God's word, — now to make an united confession of faith, — now to respond to the words of the Minister. Attention, sympathetic attention; active participation in the whole service is required. To one unaccustomed to this, the life and movement may seem excessive; but to those who enter into the meaning of the same, and have become familiar therewith, there is a manifest gain, and a quickened delight, in this form of public worship. But exception has been taken. I am told by some to the introduction, by the wish of other members of the congregation, of the practice of facing to the East at the recital of the Creed. Now this practice is not novel, nor is it the outcome of the recent Ritualistic movement at home. My own memory can carry me beyond that, and bears witness to its existence in at least ritualistic periods of our Church history. It is in early Church times the custom to require the converts from heathenism turning westward to renounce the sins of the world, and then facing eastward, looking as it were for the Sun of Righteousness, to make a confession of their Christian belief. In our Churches to-day the turning of the Minister and people Eastward during the recital of the Creed is intended to give emphasis to this supreme declaration, and to present as it were a united front, and whole-hearted agreement, in the confession of faith. The practice is quite distinct from what is termed the Eastward position in connection with

lebration of the Lord's Supper. While I desire to impress no ritual unprovided in the Book of Common Prayer upon an unwilling Congregation, however innocent, or even beautiful this, or that may be, I wish to make clear distinction between the practice of facing Eastward at the Creed, and the Eastward position at the Holy Communion. While I cannot disapprove of the former, I am opposed to the latter in this Church, because of possible misconstructions, and offence. Another matter I have been asked to speak about is the use of various cloths for the Holy Table, the varying cloths indicating a change of season, such as Lent, or Easter, or some special Festival. On this point I not only see nothing to object to, but much to approve of—such simple suggestive changes of colour are in harmony with nature, and with the most reverent moods of our hearts.

Our great, and supreme, desire in public worship is to realise the presence of God, and to approach Him with reverence and godly fear. Whatever tends to separate us from worldly thoughts, to increase our reverence, and to enable us as a congregation to approach Him humbly and trustfully in words of prayer and praise, we may be thankful for. And this it seem to me is largely, and wisely provided in the Services of our Church. With respect to some other details, such as the manner of placing the Offertories on the Lord's Table, the Bishop read the following words from the Rubric bearing on the question: "the persons appointed for that purpose shall receive the Alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people in a decent basin to be provided by the Parish for that purpose, and reverently bring it to the Priest who shall humbly present and place it upon the Holy Table." In humbly presenting the Alms the Bishop stated that it was his use to say—"Accept Lord these offerings of Thy people." We thought it strange that exception should be taken to so simple a following out of the direction of the Rubric. The Re-table which has been introduced should be quite separate from the Holy Table; but there can be no reasonable objection to the use of it for such flowers as are presented for the decoration of the Church. A Credence table, on which to place the Bread and Wine, so that they may be at hand when required according to the Rubric, is proper and desirable."

#### CHRIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

We have much pleasure in announcing the successful issue of a Bazaar, which took place on the evening of March the 7th, in the Assembly room.

The object was to raise funds to pay off a debt upon the Organ in Christ Church.

The room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers by willing hands from H. M. S. "Sirius"; and artistic arrangements of small-arms, among them a Nordenfeldt gun, gave piquancy and brilliance to the peaceful and busy scene.

The proceedings were opened by the Bishop, who congratulated the Assembly on the favourable weather, and the beautiful appearance of the Hall. Specially he thanked the friends and diligent workers, who had by their liberality and skill, and by their industrious co-operation, contributed to the admirable result now before the Meeting. To the Captain of H. M. S. "Sirius",

as well as to the Officers and Crew, the Bishop conveyed the grateful appreciations of all present for the service they had rendered on the occasion. A novelty of a very interesting kind had been provided by Captain Lang, which was nothing less than a real torpedo, sent on shore, and placed in a room apart, for the inspection and instruction of all who wished to see it. An electric battery had been also sent; and, in attendance on these, two able Lecturers, Messrs. Perkins and Andrews, had come from the "Sirius" to explain and make interesting, all that concerned the torpedo, and the electric battery.

The Bishop then declared the Bazaar open; and expressed his confidence in the liberality of those present to do what they could to remove the debt upon the Organ.

There was little need of any exhortation to do this. The Stall-holders were speedily confronted by admiring hosts, whose gracious looks, and pleasant chat, were, promptly directed to the beauty and utility of the articles for sale.

The Fishpond, over which His Honour the Judge presided, aroused the enthusiasm of the young in a marvellous degree. The pond was large, the fish were abundant and fine. Not a moment passed without some eager fisher drawing out some coveted spoil. The pressure to get to the rods and lines was immense, nor did it cease until more than four hundred imaginary fish had been drawn from the would-be lake. This was a great success. We speak here of imaginary fish! but there were others, by no means imaginary, in another part of the Hall. Mr. Bailey had a more lively sort in a tank prepared for the purpose. The idea was his own, and he carried it out well; for with the zeal and genius of a real fisherman, he had provided a supply of mullet still alive to be fished for by those who would.

Meanwhile lectures upon the torpedo were being given to groups of most interested listeners, and the electric battery was at work with many amusing incidents. It is due to the Lecturer on the torpedo to say that his explanations, and illustrations, gave a high degree of instruction and pleasure.

Things went on merrily. Perhaps the most sedate feature of the bright and bustling scene was the microscope and its wonders. Here the Rev. E. Copeland Aspinall opened the eyes of many to the wonders of nature and art, sending them away with a subdued philosophic air, convinced that things are not what they seem. As an eye-opener the microscope is a marvellous instrument.

Two hours have passed away, and a great change has been effected. The tables, which at first were resplendent with all manner of charming things, are rapidly being despoiled of their beauty; and within three hours the presiding ladies look down, yet without dismay, upon a desert of boards, and mere fragments of a vanished splendour.

Very lovely had been the Flower Stall, but its glory has passed away! Attractive exceedingly had been the stalls where esthetic ladies displayed in lavish beauty the graceful creations of art; where in sweet remembrance of home, mothers loved to contemplate tiny shoes, and pretty child-folk attire; but alas three short hours

have made havoc of the fleeting pageant, and the stills have become desolate.

The object had been attained. The magnetic skill of the lady sellers had told to the uttermost, and again the good people of Stanley had proved their liberality and Public spirit.

The result of the sale has in money exceeded £130. Which sum added to that, which a little more than 6 months ago was collected at a Bazaar in Stanley in connection with Christ Church proves very clearly the interest of the Community in their Church.

The organ, which including freight, and erection &c. has cost £350 is now paid for: for the Rev. E. C. Aspinwall collected towards it £120 during his stay in England.

This is a most pleasing state of things; and we must all join in heartily congratulating the Dean and Mrs. Brandon upon their success in a matter to which they have devoted so much zeal, and well directed, and praiseworthy efforts.

#### THE NORWEGIAN WHALER, "JASON."

Captain C. A. Larsen. They sighted South Georgia on Nov. 1, 1892, found the mountains covered with snow and ice, the Islands surrounded by ice-bergs from 100 to 150 feet high, which were very steep and the vessel was closed in once by these ice-bergs during four days. About the middle of November they steamed from there to the East end of the Orkney Islands, frequently encountering during the passage ice-bergs. The Capt. landed twice on these Islands, but no vegetation could be discovered, the land was found covered with snow and the open water full of drifted ice. After 2 days the "Jason" left the Orkneys and they steered further southward. In Latitude 65 degrees S. the firm ice was reached and from there they followed the Antarctic ice westward to the Danger Island, where very large long ice-bergs were found, extending southward in the same direction as they had been seen in years before. At the end of November they steered from there to Graham's Land, where they also found themselves frequently surrounded by ice-bergs. At the beginning of December they anchored off Seymour Point (Graham's land) in 94 degrees 30 minutes S. Here the Captain went on shore and found the land of volcanic origin, consisting of rocks, shells and cement, but no sign of vegetation could be discovered. A sharp lookout was constantly kept to discover the black whale during the passage and even at the same spot where Admiral Ross had seen many of them, none were to be found. From there they steered eastward until Longitude 38 degrees W. was reached; but no sign of the black whale was discovered, they encountered a solid mass of ice and steered therefore westward again and back to the Falkland Islands, where they safely arrived at the beginning of March 1893.

The 5 Whalers—"Polar Star," 215 tons, Captain Davidson: "Balaena," 247 tons, Captain Fairweather: "Jason," 357 tons, Captain Larsen: "Diana," 219 tons, Captain Davidson: and "Active," 234 tons, Captain Robertson (all are Auxiliary screw vessels)—called at Stanley on their return from the ice regions south. They saw no whales of the sort they wanted (with bone),

but filled up with hair sealskins and blubber: call here for salt. They expect to be out earlier next season.

#### THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. "SIRIUS."

H. M. S. "Sirius"—Captain Lang R. N. which left Port Stanley on Jan. 22, returned Feb. from a cruise around the Falklands, and through the Beagle Channel. On the outward journey a visit was paid to Lively Island, then to Speedwell Island, at both of which places some excellent shooting was enjoyed. Port Edgar was next visited, and excursions by the steam launch made to Lake Hamond for the purpose of visiting the Sea Lion Rookeries, situated on some of the Islands on the Lake.

After Port Edgar, a short stay was made at Port Alexander, and on Feb. 7, a start was made from there to St. John's Harbour, Staten Island, which was reached the next morning, Capt. Potter and a crew of five men who were shipwrecked in the Schooner "Louisa" in the entrance to the harbour, were taken on board, and brought on to Stanley. Spaniard Harbour, the resting place of the remains of Allen Gardener and his companions was next visited, an endeavour was here made to stalk guanaco, but without success. Port Harberton was visited, and the hospitality of Mr. Bridges was fully enjoyed. From there the ship proceeded to Oshooia and visits paid to the Governor of the Settlement, and to Mr. Lawrence at the Mission. The return journey from Oshooia commenced on Feb. 15, another visit being paid to Harberton, where a variety entertainment was given on board, by the Officers and crew. Bank Cove, Pierton Island, where Allen Gardener attempted to carry on his Mission labours, were next visited, and on Feb. 18, a start was made for the Falklands, Port Edgar being reached next day. Fox Bay was next visited, then Speedwell Island, Lively Island, and Mc Harbour, from the latter place the ship returned to Stanley. A very pleasant cruise, enjoyed alike by Officers and men, appears to have been spent.

THE MAIL S. S. "PENTAU" ARRIVED FEB. 16 passengers, The Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, Rev. P. O'Grady, R. Buckworth, J. Follett, Miss. A. Cox, M. Johnson: cargo from Europe, 2258 packages: cargo from Montevideo, 196 packages.

The Steamer sailed from Stanley Feb. 18: passengers J. Fraser, T. Robie, W. Kennedy, C. Jacobson, J. F. Mrs. Morrison and child, —Danielson, L. Williams, Blake, P. E. Tait.

FOR SALE. BASINETTE PERAMBULATOR FOR TWO. Apply to W. Quianlian, Sergt. and Drill Instructor, Stanley.

STRAYED FROM MOODY VALLEY FARM 3 MARKS (2 WITH Douglas Station mark on them) and 1 foal. C. Bendix will be much obliged for information regarding them.

Mrs. RYAN WILL BE GLAD TO DO PLAIN WASHING and sewing.

T. H. ROWELL HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO produce the Album's of Falkland views to 20/- red morocco and 15/- green cloth cover, being the actual net cost of production. A good present to send to your friends at home, extra cover sufficient for posting. Cash with order.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE.

VOLUME 4.

MARCH 1893.

NUMBER 47.

ON MONDAY MARCH 13, A CONCERT WAS GIVEN in the Assembly Room at which the Officers and men of H. M. S. "Sirius" largely assisted. The programme was varied and interesting and possessed a claim to novelty at least: The Harp played by Miss. W. Felton and the Flute by Mr. Hotham, also a Banjo Quartette, in which Messrs. Short, Ling, Drew and Tout R. N. took part, gave great pleasure. Songs were sung by Miss Felton, Messrs. Gilbert and Thomas R. N. and part songs by the "Glee party" of H. M. S. "Sirius." The Misses Felton and Miss McCarthy took part in a trio, "Three little maids from school," which was encored. The Concert closed with a Musical Farce called "The Blind Beggars", capitally acted by Messrs. Spearman and Ling. The proceeds amounting to £22 6 6, after payment of necessary expenses, went towards defraying the debt on the organ, which is now paid off. A detailed statement of accounts, &c. will follow in our next issue.

## BOAT RACE.

A boat race between a crew of H. M. S. "Sirius" and a shore crew took place on March 15. The course of about 3 miles lay from a point eastward in Port Stanley, round the "Allen Gardener"—anchored opposite Fairy Cove, and back to a line between the "Sirius" and the flag-staff of the United States Consulate. A stiff breeze was blowing. After a race of over an hour the shore crew won by 3 minutes and 55 seconds. Crew of the "Sirius," Cox, Torpedo Instructor Perkins, C. P. O.: Stroke, J. Gooding, 1st Class P. O.: G. Fitzgerald, 2nd Class P. O.: H. Mickle, Samuel Emmett, 2nd Class P. O.: S. Daley and F. Hammond.

Shore crew, Cox, Tom Jones: Stroke, Edward Biggs: John Kelway, A. Gilchrist, Harry Sedgewig, H. Stoetzel and J. Walsh.

## THE FALKLAND ISLANDS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The above Corps gave their first Ball on Wednesday, March 8: over 300 invitations were issued. His Excellency and Lady Goldsworthy, accompanied by His Honour Administrator McIvile, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock and were received by the Volunteers, drawn up in a double row from the entrance to the raised dais on which the Government Party took their station.

Dancing then commenced and went on vigorously until the small hours of the morning. The Volunteer uniform of light grey with green facings, the Officers of H. M. S. "Sirius" and other gentlemen in their dress suits and the large gathering of ladies made up a gay and bright scene, where all seemed pleased with themselves and others. The Volunteers and their Honorary Secretary, Wm. E. Turner, are to be congratulated on the successful issue of their first attempt to add to the pleasures of Stanley.

ON FEBRUARY 4, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF H. M. S. "Magpie" gave a return Ball to the Cinderella Club, whose guests they had been at the Club's annual ball. It was the intention of the Officers to have given a ball the last time they were here, but they went too soon. A great feature of the decorations was the paying off pennant which went three times the length of the Hall and finished in a star at the end of the room. There were also numerous small white ensigns belonging to the First Lieutenant, which had been most beautifully made on board; by the signal man, who also made a flag for the Cinderella Club.

## LOSS OF THE SHIP "TEMPLEMORE."

The ship "Templemore," 1648 tons, of Londonderry, Ireland, bound from Wal-laro, South Australia to Queenstown for orders, cargo—wheat, sailed January 10: ran among ice-bergs March 2, in Latitude 50 degrees 20 minutes south, and Longitude 50 degrees 40 minutes west. She was backed off twice, the third time she was jambed between two ice-bergs, which twisted her and caused the vessel to crack fearfully, large masses of ice were falling on deck from the ice-berg, which towered far above the masts. The second Mate and eight men got into the gig and shoved off the rest with the Captain's wife—seventeen all told—got into another large boat, the life boat being jammed against the ice could not be launched; both boats kept as near the ship as possible, for some time her side-lights were visible; a great noise of falling ice was heard towards morning and the lights disappeared. The next afternoon, a heavy sea being on, the gig was swamped, the other boat backed and picked up seven, an apprentice and a West Indian seaman had gone down. On March 7 at 6.30 A. M. the "Dunboyne" of Dublin picked them up in Latitude 50 degrees 30 minutes south, Longitude 53 degrees 20 minutes west.

They were landed in Stanley March 10. A few were suffering from swollen feet; there was no food in the boats from the first except a little biscuit wet with salt water and some ice which had been melted down in the breakers. Some of the men who had foolishly drank sea water and eaten sea weed were beginning to show signs of mental aberration.

**ALEX. ROBERTSON'S HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP.**  
Each 15 lb. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficiency, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip. The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates. Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer. Alex. Robertson, A. Ph S Manufacturing Chemist, Oban, Scotland.

**WANTED.** Tenders for the making of two seats for the Choir of Christ Church with book rest, identical with the present back seats of the same.

Tenders to be sent to Mr. George Turner, Hon. Secretary to the Select Vestry, Stanley.



# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

VOLUME 4.

APRIL 1893.

NUMBER 48.

The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in May 1893.

1. St. Philip and St.	Morning, Isaiah 61 : John 1, 43 : Psalms 1-5.
2. James, Apostles and	Epistle, James 1, 1-12 : Gospel, John 14, 1-14.
Martyrs,	Evening, Zachariah 4 : Colossians 3, 1-17 : Psalms 6-8.
7. 5th Sun. after Easter,	Morning, Deuteronomy 6 : Luke 23, 50-24, 12 : Psalms 35 and 36. Epistle, James 1, 22-27 : Gospel, John 16, 23-33.
11. Ascension Day,	Evening, Deuteronomy 9 or 10, 16 : 1 Thessalonians 4 : Psalm 37. Morning, Daniel 7, 9-14 : Luke 24, 44 : Psalms 8, 15 & 21. For the Epistle, Acts 1, 1-11 : Gospel, Mark 16, 14-20.
14. Sun. after Ascension,	Evening, 2 Kings 2, 1-15 : Hebrews 4 : Psalms 24, 47 and 108. Morning, Deuteronomy 30 : John 4, 1-30 : Psalms 71 and 72. Epistle, 1 Peter 4, 7-11 : Gospel, John 15, 26-14, 4.
21. Whitsun-day,	Evening, Deuteronomy 34 or Joshua 1 : 1 Timothy 3 : Psalms 73 and 74. Morning, Deuteronomy 16, 1-17 : Romans 8, 1-17 : Psalms 48 and 68. For the Epistle, Acts 2, 1-11 : Gospel, John 14, 15-31.
22. Monday in Whitsun-week,	Evening, Isaiah 11 or Ezekiel 36, 25 : Galatians 5, 16 or Acts 18, 24-19, 20 : Ps. Morning, Genesis 11, 1-9 : 1 Corinthians 12, 1-13 : Psalm 107. (104 & 145). For the Epistle, Acts 10, 34-18 : Gospel, John 3, 16-21.
23. Tuesday in Whitsun-week,	Evening, Numbers 11, 16-30 : 1 Corinthians 12, 27 & 13 : Psalms 108 & 109. Morning, Joel 2, 21 : 1 Thessalonians 5, 12-23 : Psalms 110-113. For the Epistle, Acts 8, 14-17 : Gospel, John 10, 1-10.
28. Trinity Sunday,	Evening, Micah 4, 1-7 : 1 John 4, 1-13 : Psalms 114 & 115. Morning, Isaiah 6, 1-10 : Revelation 1, 1-8 : Psalms 132-135. For the Epistle, Revelations 4, 1-11 : Gospel, John 3, 1-15. Evening, Genesis 18 or 1 & 2-3 : Ephesians 4, 1-17 or Matthew 3 : Ps. 136-138.

## DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MAY.

1 M Ps. 107, 1 -16	7 S " 2. 1-16	14 S " 114. 1 -8	21 S " 12. 1-13	28 S " 16. 1-24
2 T " 107, 17-30	8 M " 3. 1-11	15 M 1 Cor. 8. 1-13	22 M " 12. 14-31	29 M Haggai 1. 1-15
3 W " 107, 31-48	9 T " 3. 12-23	16 T " 9. 1-14	23 T " 13. 1-13	30 T " 2. 1 -9
4 T " 108. 1-13	10 W " 4. 1-14	17 W " 9. 15-27	24 W " 15. 1-11	31 W " 2. 10-23
5 F 1 Corinth. 1, 1-17	11 T Ps. 110. 1 -7	18 T " 10. 1-17	25 T " 15. 12-28	
6 S " 1. 18-31	12 S " 11. 1-10	19 F " 10. 18-33	26 F " 15. 29-44	
		20 S " 11. 17-34	27 S " 15. 45-58	

## BIRTHS.

BARNES Mrs. of a son : February 10, The Two Sisters. HALL Mrs. of a daughter : April 1, Port Howard.

MYLES Mrs. of a son : March 31, Bleaker Island. ALLAN Mrs. of a son : March 28, Stanley.

## MARRIAGE.

DICKSON R. & CROSLEY SARAH : March 23, Lively I.

## DEATH.

W. WAY LETITIA LILY. April 14, Stanley. Aged 19.

The Registered Vestry, composed of the adult members of the Congregation of Christ Church, met in the Vestry on Easter Tuesday, April 4. After some preliminary remarks on the Constitution of the Church, &c. by the Dean, who occupied the chair, the election, by open voting, of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year was proceeded with. Messrs. G. Hurst (Minister's Church-warden); G. Turner (People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary); C. W. Hill (Hon. Treasurer); F. Durose (Sidesman); J. C. Robins (Sidesman) and F. I. King were elected. There were 13 meetings of the Select Vestry during the past year. The amounts raised and expended were, Offertory £100 13 0; Organ £354 5 9; Church Building Fund (17 months) £424 15 2; Memorial Window £350. Fencing Fund (not expended) £4 2 4.

Rev. G. H. Harris has been recognised as pastor at Campden, England.

Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their subscriptions will be due on May 1. Mr. Durose has opened a Night School in the Senior School room on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 o'clock.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.

The season of Easter—when the Christian Church commemorates the rising from the dead of Jesus Christ—should lead us to seek for a key-note or leading thought for the week which intervenes between Easter Sunday, April 2, and Ascension Thursday, May 11.

That suggested in the Easter Anthem and in the Collect for the first Sunday after Easter seems to be a most appropriate one. "Grant us so to put away the leaven of malice and wickedness, that we may always serve Thee in pureness of living and truth." 1 Corinthians 5. 8.

We have been, as it were, standing during Passion week beside the cross of the Saviour. We have looked upon that dying scene, the face bearing all the marks of shame and spitting, the body bowed down with mental and physical suffering. Yet He utters a prayer for His murderers, and in the last moment of life, when vital energy could no longer sustain the burden, He gives utterance to the great cry of triumph, "It is finished."

This cross and the spotless, guileless Sufferer who died on it, bearing the sins of many, awaken within the thoughtful Christian's mind a deep sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the intense, persevering effort needed, assisted by the grace of God, to resist sin and to live up to, or rather, strive after, the standard of purity, truth and uprightness set before us in Scripture.

To that cross sin was nailed, hence the moral influence which springs from the cross transcends all other moral influences combined, as the sun outshines a rushlight. From the death of Christ life springs.

By His death we live spiritually. A power goes forth from that cross, which surpasses all other powers in its mighty influence on the lives and characters of men.

The Christian standing under the shadow of the cross puts away all "malice and wickedness."

Malice may be taken as having a special reference to our neighbours and the feelings which rule in the heart with respect to them. There is in all living creatures on earth, a jealousy, more or less, of others, a fear lest they may encroach on our rights and privileges and an unwillingness to see them surpass ourselves in worldly prosperity or in natural gifts. Hence arise the feelings of hate and envy, and a malicious wish to injure them, if possible. Such feelings can find no place in the heart of him who has come to God through Christ for forgiveness of sin. Forgiveness produces a readiness to forgive; faith in Christ brings with it likeness to Him, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good." Matthew 5. 45. If much has been forgiven, he is ready to forgive much. But the Christian should go further, and return good for evil. There can thus be no wish in the heart of the true servant of Jesus Christ that harm may befall another.

All "wickedness" also passes away as we stand beside the cross.

Wickedness as regards ourselves. All bodily desires of eating, drinking, &c. are kept well in hand, are used as the Creator intended them to be, as our servants and not as our masters. We eat to live, we should not live to eat. All the still lower passions of our nature are controlled with a firm and steadfast purpose. The spirit which God has breathed into us will ever oc-

upy the seat of the ruler, while all parts of man's lower nature will be restrained and made subservient to the higher.

Wickedness as regards others will also cease. The Christian's word will be as good as his bond. The welfare of others will be studied as much as our own. The thought will ever go with us, that "Christ pleased not Himself." Why should one sin against conscience in acquiring that which must soon, at the very furthest be all left behind and pass to other hands! The Christian in all his dealings will be true and just.

Then if vice is to be shunned, the opposite virtues are to be cultivated, "Sincerity and truth."

In the Christian there can be no sham or cant. The eye of God can not be escaped. The consciousness of God; knowledge always goes with us. The character of the true servant grows towards likeness to that of God. Therefore the Christian before all things should be sincere. Able and ready to face the light of day and stand the closest scrutiny into his motives and actions, at least this ought to be his aim. The apostle applies this word "sincere" to himself and his own work, and is most anxious that all Christ's disciples should be equally pure in mind and act, 2 Corinthians 1. 12: 2. 17. 2 Peter 3. 1. (pure).

God is the God of truth, His Son is THE TRUTH. He as God's voice has spoken, and, as far as we can take it in, He has revealed the truth to us. We believe it as taught in the Bible, and condensed in the Creeds; we are men of truth. A lie is as contrary to our nature as darkness is to light. The Christian's life is a reality. All his words are marked by truth. His yea is yea and nay is nay. There is no need of an oath or other declaration.

Let our lives be thus noted for purity and reality. Let this Easter-tide bring unseen things more home to us.

Realize the infinite, everlasting influence, thoughts, words and deeds, have on our characters. Ever strive after the highest ideal. Never rest satisfied with present attainments. Character will go with us through the gate of death. Nothing else.

Very faithfully yours,

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

PRAYER FOR THE ISLANDS.

O LORD, look down in mercy upon these Islands and forgive us our grievous sins. Root out from among us especially the deadly sins of malice, wickedness and excess. May many souls be turned unto Thee. Bless those who love Thee, and do Thou keep all those who are walking in the way of life steadfast unto the end.

Give patience to the sick and afflicted, and make their sufferings a blessing to them. Bless to us all the means of grace. Prosper Thy servants in their holy work. And in Thine own good time heal all our divisions, and make us one; through JESUS CHRIST our LORD. Amen.

OFFERTORY OF CHRIST CHURCH. IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN KIRWAN ESQ. HON. TREASURER.  
FROM EASTER-MONDAY, APRIL 18 1892 TO EASTER-SUNDAY, APRIL 3 1893.

Dr.		Cr.
To Sexton for 12 months	£ 30 0 0	April 18(Easter-Monday)
" Falkland Island Company for coal	9 13 6	By Balance on hand
oil &c.	8 19 5	" 24 Offertory
" W. Hardy for extra labour, washing, and candles	2 6 2	May "
" Writing—filling in Consecration Service	7 6	June "
" Government for drain pipes	4 10 7	July "
" Fire proof safe for Church Registers	4 5 8	August "
" Cassock(for Sexton) and two surplices	3 7 0	September "
" Forty kneeling hassocks for the Choir	3 10 0	October "
" Royal Insurance Co. for insurance* of Church and Organ	12 12 6	November "
" Prayer and Hymn-books for Church	6 10 0	December "
" Organ blower	1 10 0	January "
" W. Grierson for smith work	11 0	February "
" Offertory in October devoted to the Children's Library	2 1 4	March "
" " " January devoted to the Sunday School prizes	2 2 0	April 2 " (Easter-Sunday)
" " " January 22 devoted to the Organ Fund	7 4 10	" Cash from T. Binnie for coal &c. for Night School
" Balance	1 1 6	
	£100 13 0	£100 13 0

\* The annual Premium on £4350 is £17 12 6; the Premium was reduced by £5 last year; the £5 repayment should be added to the above £12 12 6.

Examined and found correct. F. DUROSE. AUDITOR.

CHRIST CHURCH ORGAN FUND.

Dr.		Cr.
To Organ Builder(Telford & Telford, Dublin)	£270 0 0	To Subscriptions raised in England by
" Freight, Insurance, &c. advanced by the Falkland Island Company	46 9 5	Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Aspinall
" Labour erecting Organ, repairing roof over ditto &c.	32 16 4	" Ditto in the Falkland Islands,
" Material for Bazaar for Organ	5 0 0	Concerts and Bazaar
	£354 5 9	234 5 9
		£354 5 9

SUBSCRIPTIONS &c. RECEIVED FOR THE ORGAN. Entertainment given by H. M. S. "Cleopatra", January 1892, £14: Service of Song £6 7 8: In Memoriam V. and A. £8: W. W. Bertrand £16 13 4: A Friend £5: Offertory, Christ Church, January 22 1893(The day on which the Organ and the Stained-glass West Window were dedicated) £7 4 10: Entertainments given by H. M. S. "Sirius" in February and March 1893 £5 and £14 9 0: Bazaar in March(Less expenses—£6 7 6) £123 12 6: The £120 collected in England includes the following, Miss Blake £10: E. A. Holmested £5: Mrs. Gardiner—widow of Captain Allen Gardiner who perished on the Coast when engaged in the South American Mission, collected £5: And the Bishop of London £2 2 0: Sir R. T. Goldsworthy £2: Mrs. Rummell and Mrs. McCall £1 each: A Friend, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Phillips and E. Holt 10/- each: J. C. Smith 7/6: Friends 2/- and 2/6: —Tait 4/6: Mrs. Jennings 2/-: J. Campbell 6/-: A 5/-: J. Steel, Junior 5/-: Mr. and Mrs. Gleadeall 5/-: Charles Gleadeall 2/6: Miss Gleadeall 2/6: Interest 1/1: In Memoriam April 26 W. V. £3: In Memoriam P. T. A. June 23 £7: The balance—£15 10 4, required to pay off the debt on the Organ was most kindly contributed by Mrs. John Bonner. The following are the amounts received from the various Stalls at the Bazaar.

The Door, Messrs. Joseph Aldridge and Frank Hardy £8 9 0: The Fishpond, His Honour Judge Routledge assisted by Messrs. John and Charles Aldridge and Fred. J. Hardy £10 0 0: Mrs. Mannan and Miss King £18: Mrs. Lellman and Mrs. Durose £7 15 0: Mrs. Bonner and Miss F. Lellman £16 15 3: Mrs. Dale and Miss Carey £9 11 1: Miss Jones, Mrs. Schlottfeldt and Miss Kirwan £14: The Misses Aldridge, Binnie, Elmer and Hocking £14: The Microscope by Rev. E. C. Aspinall 16/-: Torpedo Lecture by Mr. Perkins and the Electric Battery by Mr. Andrews 28/-: Refreshment Stall—Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. F. I. King and Mrs. G. Turner £6: Flower Stall—The Misses Felton £14 8 8: The Live Fishpond—Mr. Bailey 16/-: Sums since received belonging to different Stalls £8, B. U. Coleclough R. N. 20/-.

### CHRIST CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

FROM NOVEMBER 1 1891 TO EASTER-TUESDAY, APRIL 4 1893.

Drw To labour from Nov. '91 to June '92 £222	3	7	Cr. By Subscriptions &c. to June 1892 £247	3	7
" Loan repaid	25	0	" F. Durose(balance of £5 promised)	3	0
" Interest on debt of £500	25	0	" Small sums 10/-: W. E. Turner 5/-	15	0
" Part repayment of debt	80	0	" Bazaar(Aug.) £80 1 0 . A Friend £2 82	1	0
" Government for guttering &c.	7	17	" Material, iron &c. sold	27	3
" Small sums	1	3	" W. Binnie £1 : Beatrice Steel 42/-	3	2
" Falkland Island Company	63	11	" Valley(balance of £3 promised)	1	17
			" Services in Camp and extra Fees	31	6
			" R £36 10 : Townsend & Brothers £20 28	6	10
				£424	15

(The Pauline Fund continued from Supplement)  
3 Pitaluga, Mrs Perry, W Holden, A Friend, W Roberts, Mrs Durose, A Fleuret, R Yates, T Mills, J Erickson, N Kiddie, G Rowland, C Kelway, W Clapperton, G Short, A Biggs and T Wright each 2/6.—Andrew 1/-.

C Claxton, J Taylor, W Berntsen, Mrs E Biggs, H Kelway and Miss Heron each 2/-. F Crook, A Lawton, T McLaren, S Crocker, J Latham, T Gilbert, E Thomas, C Bawden, W Caunder, J Collis, A Lamb, T Fremur each 1/-. J Lewis 5/-. J Bailey, L Newing, J Aldridge, H Hogan, J Marra, J Klein each 3/-. D Carey and O Fleuret each 4/-. W Wilson and C E Aldridge each 6d. Total £47.6s.

**MORAL—Join the Club.**  
**ON APRIL 7 THE SOCIAL CLUB GAVE AN ENTERTAINMENT** in the Assembly room. Dr. Hamilton lectured on Human Physiology, illustrated by the Magic Lantern. The rest of the Programme was Musical, in which the Misses Felton, Biggs, Lellman, Carey and Kirwan and Messrs. A. Biggs, Sergt. Quianlian, Chaplin, W Turner, McAtasney, J. Williams and W. Hardy took part.

Receipts £14 1 6, expenses—rent of room and cartage £5 5 0. The Club, on April 8, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to all who had so kindly assisted.

All Members of the Club are requested to be present in the Club room on Saturday next, April 15, when names will be nominated to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year: also on Saturday, April 22, when the Committee will be chosen. Radical changes in the Constitution of the Club are likely to be proposed. John Ogilvie. Hon. Secretary.

**THE MAIL s. s. "TANIS" ARRIVED FROM THE** West Coast March 8. Passengers, Administrator McEvillie and L. Williams: cargo, 500 bags flour, 50 bags potatoes, 10 barrels brown beans and 3 sundries: sailed for Montevideo March 13: Passengers, His Excellency and Lady Goldsworthy, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Cobb, 5 children, Miss Perkins and Mrs. Crosley, Mr and Mrs. Anson, W. and Miss Dale, G. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Harrisou and 5 children, Mrs. Bonner, F. Asencho, J. Blackley, J. Cameron, J. White, Mrs. Steward and 3 children, H. Gregor, Captain and Mrs. Thompson(of the Templemore) and 22 men: cargo shipped, 2005 bales wool and sheep skins.

The Argentine Brigantine "Columbria Maria" arrived from the Coast with poles April 12.

**LOCAL SHIPPING DISASTERS.** The cutter "Alice" foundered being rather heavily laden. During the Good Friday gale, the "Castalia" dragged ashore at

Weddeil and was damaged on the rocks: the "Resalt" parted both anchor chains at Pebble: the "Fair Rosamond" dragged ashore at Goose Green: the "Flora" dragged ashore at Darwin: the "Hengist" steam cutter went down in Port Howard: the "Ione" slipped both anchors at Saunders Island and went to sea: the "Rippling Wave" crossed from the Coast under a small piece of mainsail, boats stove, &c.

The "Richard Williams" caught fire in Stanley, April 12: her fo'c'ste is badly burned.

**THE "SHORE BOAT" REFERRED TO IN THE LAST NUMBER** of the Magazine, which had the honour of beating the Captain's gig of "Sirius," was Mr. Baillon's gig, which added one more win to her unbroken record of victories.

**W. E. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER, STANLEY.**

Portraits of sizes from C. de V. to 8½ x 6½ taken; accurate likeness and permanent photograph guaranteed. Instantaneous Portraits of children by the latest and improved apparatus, copying a specialite, equal to original. Orders taken for enlargements by a leading Firm in London. Interiors and Buildings taken by giving a few days notice. Terms, All pictures to be paid for on delivery, No credit given.

**ANY PERSON OR PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING ON THE** lands leased to the representatives of the late C. Hansen, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

**ANDREW E. BAILLON, ATTORNEY FOR R. BLAKE,** Executor of the late C. Hansen  
Stanley, March 20, 1893.

**ANY PERSON FOUND TRESPASSING ON BOARD THE** wreck of the "Dennis Brundrit" will be prosecuted. A reward of £3 will be paid to any one, giving information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have been cutting adrift and taking away some of the tackle and furniture of the above vessel.

**J. J. FELTON.**

**ALEX. ROBERTSON'S HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP.** Each 15 lb. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficiency, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip. The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates. Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer. Alex. Robertson, A Ph S Manufacturing Chemist, Oban, Scotland.

**MRS. RYAN WILL BE GLAD TO DO PLAIN WASHING AND SEWING.**

FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE, March 16, '93.  
(Copy.) Downing Street, January 31, 1893.

Sir. With reference to my Despatch No. 12 of the 16th instant, I have the honour to convey to you my views upon the proposals for the reservation for sale of certain lands comprised in expired leases which were submitted to me in Sir R. Goldsworthy's Despatch No. 127 of the 15th November last and some of which were the subject of correspondence enclosed in his Despatch No. 132 of the 28th November and upon the memorial of certain leaseholders in the East Falkland Island transmitted with his Despatch No. 128 of the 15th of November.

2. I am unable to accede to the contention of the Memorialists that the reservation for the purpose of sale of any of the lands comprised in an expired lease is contrary to the letter or spirit of the Ordinance—they appear to found this contention on a construction of the Ordinance which would limit the sales contemplated by section 2 to sales for public purposes but such a construction is inconsistent with the 3rd section of the Ordinance which provides for the case of the lessee himself being the purchaser.

3. The Leaseholders also rely on assurances given either explicitly or implicitly by Governor Kerr but any such assurance could not override the provisions of the statute under which it was expressly given.

4. If therefore there is a real demand for the purchase of land in the Colony, I consider it to be the duty of the Government to provide for meeting that demand by putting up for sale a sufficient part of the land comprised in expired leases, but it would not be right or expedient to reserve for the purpose of sale more land than can reasonably be expected to be required to meet the demand, and in selecting the land to be reserved regard should be had to the convenience of occupation of the remainder of the land comprised in the same expired lease or in other leases of adjacent land held by the same lessee.

5. So far as I am able to judge on the information at present before me the area of the land which the Governor and Executive Council propose should be reserved appears to be in excess of any demand then likely to exist and the selection in some cases appears to have been made without sufficient regard to the legitimate interest of the last lessee.

6. This is no doubt partly, if not entirely due, to the view which was adopted by the Governor and Executive Council pending my decision on the point, that that land comprised in an expired lease, which before it was leased, has been treated as a Government reserve must in any case be excluded from the renewed lease.

I am advised however that such land when it was leased, ceased to be a Government reserve and that it must be dealt with on the same footing as any other land comprised in a lease.

7. In two instances reservations proposed on the ground that they were formerly Government reserves are mapped out in such a way that they would most injuriously affect the lessees, viz:—two sections leased to Mr. Greenshields, known as Rincon del Mero and the stations leased to Mr. Cameron known as Fanning's Head:—in each of these cases, if it should finally be decided to reserve for sale part of the land held by the lessee under his expired leases, some other part should be selected. This was indeed contemplated in Mr. Greenshield's case as stated in paragraph 11 of Sir R. Goldsworthy's despatch No. 127. I enclose an extract from a letter which I have received from Mr. Cameron on the subject of Fanning's Head Station.

8. With regard to paragraph 12 of Sir R. Goldsworthy's despatch No. 127, it is I think quite clear that the expression "within six miles by land" must be construed to include only land which can be reached by land without going more than six miles from Stanley or any township, this construction was adopted by Governor Callaghan and accepted by Earl of Carnarvon in

the correspondence noted in the margin (Governor No. 37, 8th August, 1876. Secretary of State. No. 31, 8th November, 1876.) the question therefore of reserving for sale Kidney Island Station and part of Port Harriet Station must be dealt with on the assumption that they are not suburban but country lands. Captain Packe has strongly objected to the reservation of these Stations, and has in a letter, of which I enclose an extract, made a proposal to surrender his leases of certain other stations on the conditions mentioned in his letter—I should wish you to consider this proposal.

9. I do not think it necessary to remark specifically upon any of the other proposed reservations as it would be necessary before I could come to any decision upon them that the several lessees should have an opportunity of making any representations or raising objections affecting the particular properties apart from the general objection which I have overruled to any reservation.

10. I request that you will carefully reconsider the whole question of the reservations—first endeavouring to ascertain the probable demand for the purchase of land by inhabitants of the Colony and then proceeding to select land for reservation for sale in concurrence as far as possible with the former lessees who will I trust on learning my decision assist in giving effect to it by coming to an agreement with Government as to the land to be reserved for sale.

11. I am taking steps to obtain the services of a surveyor which will be required for surveying the lands to be put up for sale and also for surveying blocks of land which have been compulsorily purchased by lessees under the Ordinances but have not yet been allocated. In the case of expired leases where part of the Station is reserved for sale such blocks should of course be allocated on the part not so reserved and if the whole station (except the purchased block) is reserved the former lessee should have option of (1) having the block purchased by him allocated at the extremity of the Station (2) having such block allocated on another Station leased to him or (3) having such block sold with the rest of the reserved Station he joining the conveyance to the purchaser to the extent of the number of acres which he had compulsorily purchased and receiving a proportionate amount of the purchase money for the whole Station.

12. I do not object to the proposal of the Governor and Executive Council that by the conditions of sale of land reserved from expired leases and put up for sale the purchasers should have the option of paying the purchase money by instalments with interest on the unpaid balances. This proposal follows the precedent set in the case of the large sales to the Falkland Islands Company and others under Ordinance 9 of 1890.

13. It will also be necessary to impose conditions as to fencing the land sold, and I should wish you to consider what such conditions should be.

14. With regard to the difficulty suggested in paragraph 3 of Sir R. Goldsworthy's despatch No. 127 of fixing the rent under a renewed lease if part of the land were reserved for sale and proved no survey to contain a greater acreage than that ascribed in the old lease to the entire station, such a case does not seem likely to arise; as if so large a proportion of the Station were reserved for sale it is scarcely probable that the lessee would care to renew the lease of the remaining portion.

15. It should be understood that if, when land reserved for sale is put up to auction, there is no bidding at or above the upset price, the former lessee will have the option of having a renewed lease of such land as if it had not been reserved for sale.

16. I have carefully considered the reasons stated by the Colonial Secretary for dissenting from the views of the majority of the Executive Council, but I am unable to concur in his views as to either the effect of the Ordinance or the injurious consequences to be apprehended from the sale of the comparatively small areas of land; having learnt my views on the general question I have no doubt that he will assent to the other parts of the Executive Council's despatch.

Council, will render you valuable advice and assistance in carrying them into effect.

17. If these questions are, as I trust they will be, approached in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and with a determination to give a full consideration to all reasonable representations, there should be no occasion for so exceptional a course as the appointment of the Special Commission recommended by the majority of the Executive Council.

18. I request that you will communicate a copy of this despatch to the memorialists.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,  
RIPON.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE "LAND ORDINANCE," 1871, AND TO CONFIRM CERTAIN LEASES OF THE CROWN LANDS IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

IN THE YEAR 1882.—NO. 9.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the "Land Ordinance," 1871. And whereas upon the expiration of certain leases of Crown lands granted before the passing of the Land Ordinance, 1871, new leases of the same lands were granted by the Governor, which new leases purport and are expressed to be granted in accordance with the Land Ordinance, 1871, and the Land Ordinance, 1872, and of which new leases the particulars are set forth in the schedule to this Ordinance. And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the said new leases, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council as follows:—

1. The 16th and 20th Sections of the Land Ordinance, 1871, are hereby repealed.

2. Upon the expiration or determination of any lease of Crown lands the Governor in Council shall determine whether it is expedient that the land comprised in such lease or any part thereof should be sold or reserved for any public purpose, and the Governor may grant a lease of any land comprised in such lease which the Governor in Council shall not deem it expedient to sell or to reserve for any public purpose for the sum term, and with, upon, and subject to the same reservations and conditions as are prescribed by the Land Ordinance, 1871, and the Land Ordinance, 1872, with respect to leases to be granted pursuant to the 11th Section of the Land Ordinance, 1871, except that the rent to be reserved in every lease to be granted under this Ordinance, shall be at the rate of £20 for each section comprised therein for the whole of the term thereof. Provided always that in the case of a lease expiring by effluxion of time, the new lease (if any) to be granted under this Ordinance of all or any of the lands comprised therein shall be granted to the former lessee if he shall have given notice in writing to the Governor of his desire to obtain such new lease no less than six months before the expiration of the expired lease.

3. If at the expiration or determination of any lease of Crown lands the land comprised therein, or any part thereof, shall be sold, the value of any improvements made by the lessee upon the land so sold (such value to be determined by the Surveyor-General or by a competent sworn Surveyor appointed by the Governor, but in no case to exceed the actual cost of the improvement), shall be added to the upset price, and shall be paid to the lessee by the purchaser, or shall be allowed to the lessee in case he shall be the purchaser.

4. The 16th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Sections of the Land Ordinance, 1871, the 3rd Section of the Land Ordinance, 1872, and this Ordinance shall not apply to any land within six miles by land of Stanley, or of any township which may hereafter be proclaimed.

5. The several leases of Crown lands purporting to have been granted by the Governor in accordance with the Land Ordinance, 1871, and the Land Ordinance 1872, the particulars whereof are set forth in the schedule to this Ordinance are hereby confirmed and declared to be valid and effectual leases of the lands comprised therein respectively according to the tenor and purport thereof.

6. This Ordinance may be cited as the Land Ordinance, 1882, and shall be read with and form part of the Land Ordinance, 1871.

(Signed) T. KERR, Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council this nineteenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Signed) ALAN KERR, Acting Clerk to the Council.

EXTRACT FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE. MARCH 30, 1893.

PROPOSED SALE of LAND in the EAST and WEST FALKLANDS.

The Leases of certain Lands having fallen in, it is proposed to Reserve and Expose for Sale by Public Auction, certain Sections of Land comprised in such Leases. Intending purchasers should apply at once by letter to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where information as to the locality, area and conditions of sale will be furnished when the extent of the demand for the purchase of land is ascertained.

By His Excellency's Command.

R. M. ROUTLEDGE,  
Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
29th March, 1893.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND RAISED by Mrs. John Williams to assist Ralph Pauline, who was confined to his house for many weeks through an injury to his eye, by which the sight of the eye was eventually lost.

Mrs George M Dean £2 2 0. His Excellency Sir R T Goldsworthy, His Honour Judge Routledge, The Honourable C A Fraser, Messrs. F Moore and J McLauchlin £1 each. Messrs T Sharp, G Hallett, Nondescript, Josa Fiol Farin, G Chaplin, W Grierson, G B Foster, C Brandon, C Pinazo, W Griffin, T H Rowell, Vere Packe, H Hollen, Revs P J O'Grady and E C Murphy, Dean Brandon, Mrs Williams, Mrs Johnson, and Mrs James Turner, 10/- each.

The Honourable J J Felton 17/6, G Hurst 15/-, Frany Base 8/-, J Coleman 7/6.

Captain Pauline, Richard Atkins and T Robson 6/- each.

W Coulson, G Carey, W Quianian, W Adams, J E Williams, F I King, F Henrickson, C Enestrom, J Johnson, H Sedgwick, J Walsh, C E Aldridge, F Brean, John Headland, L Williams, T Watson, V A H Biggs, R W R, F J Hardy, Captain Jones, F W Petersen, E F Creusard, Harry Stoetzel, Mrs McLaren, W McGill, C Hansen, E. Prior, H Clinton, "Hyderabad", John Robson, Richard Goss, A Friend, L Berntsen, J Davis, Mrs George Biggs, J Ogilvie, Arthur Gilchrist, Rev. E C Aspinall, Mrs Davis Junior, Mrs Neilson, Mrs F Brown, Frank Hardy, W H Bound, W Etheridge, J Jones, J Lellman, G Kelway, O K Fuglie Ritte, W Goss, Mrs W Hardy, H Schlottfeldt, J Aldridge, T Porter, T Jones, J v Harten, J Dettleff, J R Kelway, C Burnell, J Waits, R H Aldridge, F Durose, R Allan, W Binnie, W & W Ratcliff, E Robins, W Dixon, W Dettleff, C Bender, W Martin, J Luxton, F Newman, Captain Rowland, W & W Thompson, W E Turner, Mrs Binnie, A Friend, G Bonner, W Page, and Mrs Fleuret 5/- each. W & A Biggs, A McLennan, A Fleuret, H & E Rutter, B Browning, J Campbell, E Prior, Mrs Luxton, J Turner, C Broens, J G Kelway,

(List continued on the 4th page of the Magazine).

No. 49. VOL V.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

MAY, 1893.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

## Christ Church, Stanley.

### CLERGY.

REV. LOWTHER E. BRANDON M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
REV. EDWIN C. ASPINALL. Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

### SELECT VESTRY.

Messrs. George Hurst. Minister's Church-warden.  
" George Turner. People's " " and Hon. Secretary.  
" C. W. Hill. Hon. Treasurer.  
" F. Durose. Sidesman.  
" J. C. Robins. "  
" F. I. King.

### DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Wednesday at 7 P. M.  
The Lord's Supper on May 7th at 12.15 P. M. and on the 21st at 8 A. M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

### PRAYER MEETING.

In the house of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall on Mondays at 8 P. M. All are invited.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CATECHIZING.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and on Wednesday in the Schools at 11 A. M.

### PRACTICES.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

### WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight, May 4 and 18, June 1, 15 and 29; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight, May 10 and 24; June 7 and 21.

The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in June 1893.

4. 1st Sun. after Trinity,	Morning, Joshua 3, 7-4, 14 : John 15 : Psalms 19-21. Epistle, 1 John 4, 7-21 : Gospel, Luke 16, 19-31. Evening, Joshua 5, 13-6, 20 or 21 : Hebrews 10, 19 : Psalms 22-23.
11. 2nd Sun. after Trinity, Saint Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr,	) Morning, Deuteronomy 2 33, 1-11 or Judges 1, 4 : Acts 4, 31 : Ps. 56-58. Epistle, 1 John 3, 18-24 or Acts 11, 22-30 : Gospel, Luke 14, 16-24 or John 16, 25-30 : Psalm 59-61, (15, 12-16).
18. 3rd Sun. after Trinity,	Morning, 1 Samuel 2, 1-26 : Acts 2, 23 : Psalms 90-92. Epistle, 1 Peter 5, 5-11 : Gospel, Luke 15, 1-10. Evening, 1 Samuel 3 or 4, 1-18 : 1 Peter 3, 8-4, 6 : Psalms 93-94.
25. Nativity of Saint John the Baptist,	) Morning, Malachi 3, 1-6 : Matthew 3 : Psalms 116-118. For the Epistle, Isaiah 40, 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 1, 57-80. Evening, Malachi 4 : Matthew 14, 1-12 : Psalm 119, 1-32.
25. 4th Sun. after Trinity,	Morning, 1 Samuel 12 : Acts 7, 1-34 : Psalm 119, 33-72. Epistle, Romans 8, 18-23 : Gospel, Luke 6, 36-42. Evening, 1 Samuel 13 or Ruth 1 : 1 John 1 : Psalms 119, 73-101.
29. Saint Peter, Apostle and Martyr,	) Morning, Ezekiel 3, 4-14 : John 21, 15-22 : Psalms 139-141. For the Epistle, Acts 12, 1-11 : Gospel Matthew 16, 18-19. Evening, Zachariah 3 : Acts 4, 8-22 : Psalms 142 & 143.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JUNE.

4 S	Sain.	6. 1-11	11 S	Sam.	13. 37-39	18 S	Sam.	17. 1-14	25 S	Sam.	22. 1-16
5 M	"	6. 12-23	12 M	"	14. 12-24	19 M	"	17. 15-29	26 M	"	22. 17-32
6 T	"	7. 1-17	13 T	"	14. 25-33	20 T	"	18. 1-17	27 T	"	22. 33-51
7 W	"	7. 18-29	14 W	"	15. 1-12	21 W	"	18. 18-33	28 W	"	23. 1-17
1 T	2 Sam. 1.	1-12	8 T	"	9. 1-13	15 T	"	15. 18-24	22 T	"	24. 1-14
2 F	"	1. 13-27	9 F	"	12. 1-14	16 F	"	15. 25-37	23 F	"	19. 16-30
3 S	"	5. 1-12	10 S	"	12. 15-23	17 S	"	19. 1-15	30 S	"	24. 15-25

BIRTH.

SCOTT MRS. CHARLES, of a son : April 6, Chartres River.

MARRIAGES.

GILCHRIST ARTHUR & MILLER MARGARET : April 13, Stanley.

SKILLING JOHN & LYES FANNY ELIZA : April 14, Port Howard.

BINNIE JAMES G. & PAICE ELIZABETH MARGARET : April 14, Port Howard.

DEATH.

AUBIN CHARLES : April 14, Port Stephens.

LIBRARIES AND SAVINGS BANK.

The Falkland Islands Lending Library is open every Friday in the Drill Hall at 3.30 p. m. Yearly subscriptions, to be paid in advance, for one book a week 5/- ; for two books a week 8/- ; for a parcel of twelve books to be sent to the Camp 10/-.

Periodical Library (thirteen different Periodicals). Yearly subscriptions, for two books a week 4/-.

The Children's Library open every Sunday in the Vestry, Christ Church, at 4 p. m. Yearly subscriptions 2/- ; half yearly 1/- All subscriptions to be paid in advance.

The Children's Penny Savings Bank open every Monday in the Senior and Infant Schools at 9.30 and 10 A. M. respectively.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.

The long winter evenings are on us and the annually recurring question comes to the front, What shall the youth of Stanley and the Camps do with their time? Some few are studious and quiet, an interesting book or good paper will as a rule satisfy them. But what of the majority, who do not care for books? What shall be done for them? A few in the Camp will turn their attention to gear making and thus while away the time. In Stanley many boys and youths spend their evenings in the streets and exemplify the old adage, "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do." Some get into the hands of the police and experience on back or in pocket the tender mercies of the law. It is a cause of wonder that respectable boys and youths are allowed to wander for three or four hours, night after night, with the lowest and roughest element in the streets of Stanley. Parents are most certainly to be much blamed for not training up their children to respect both themselves and their neighbours, and thus from shame and a high tone of self-respect withdraw from the contamination of low and evil companions and disreputable and annoying practices.

But fathers after their hard day's work cannot put up with their boys skylarking in the house, while he is trying to enjoy a quiet pipe and the newspaper.

First, fathers have not done the whole of their duty when they have paid for the food, clothing and schooling of their children. The evening hours should be spent with them, in looking over their school work, helping them in their home lessons and when this most necessary and important work is done, in making the home pleasant and attractive by games, in which all can join or by reading an interesting book. The winter nights will then be looked forward to with pleasure, by both parents and children, and years after father and mother are resting in the grave from their labours and anxieties, the influence of these evenings will help to keep their children straight and to encourage them, when parents, to do the same by their own children.

Second, What is the present state of affairs in Stanley? The boys under 16 years of age are in many cases wandering through the streets from 6 p.m. until 9 or 10 o'clock: those over 16 are found in public houses. As the old cock crows, the young one learns. Puppies would never bark, were it not that they hear the old dogs do so and learn by imitation. The other night 9 youths and young men were counted standing together at the same bar and every one of them apparently drinking hard liquor. No wonder the publicans are reported to be making money hand over fist, out of the fools' pence, shillings and pounds left with them night after night.

Third, It is easy to pick holes in one's coat, but not so easy to mend them. Prevention is better than cure. A stitch in time saves nine. I would therefore suggest,

1st. That children be trained to look upon home as the proper place for both boys and girls after night-fall. That it is the duty of fathers to lay themselves out for the good of their children; the mother has toiled all day, often after a sleepless night with an ailing child, it is but fair that after tea the father should take some

of the burden off her shoulders, instruct and interest their children during the long evenings.

2nd. In every way encourage children to read. Borrow, if you cannot buy, interesting and instructive books for their perusal. In the Stanley Lending Library and the Children's Library there are over nine hundred books. Surely among all these books a sufficiency to supply all tastes can be found. Nearly two hundred volumes are added to the Libraries every year. There is also the Periodical(13) Library. The subscription (5/-, 4/- and 2/- annually, the whole of which is spent in buying more books for the Libraries) are so low as to bring them well within the reach of every member of the community.

3rd. Encourage the young lads and youths, who have left the Day-schools, to attend twice a week the Night-school opened by Mr. Durose in the Senior school room; the average attendance has only been about 11. Several came for one night and then ceased. Their only excuse for not coming again is, "The discipline is too severe." In other words they are not allowed to skylark, but must steadily work for the two hours. Since then, if report be true, some of these very boys have fallen athwart the police. I do trust that all with any influence over the youth of Stanley will, one might almost say, compel them to attend.

4th. The Volunteer movement is invaluable. Even though, in the good providence of God, they may never be called upon to defend the Port or Colony, the discipline, physical training and companionship are most healthful. The carriage becomes manly and upright. The youth respects himself, his uniform and his comrades. Another force which makes for good is thus introduced among the young. Spare time is usefully occupied. Undoubtedly greater security to life and property is the result. No ship, unless a vessel of war, could ever cause any danger. As the police in any emergency would always be backed by a body of drilled and armed riflemen. If, as a letter which appears in another page implies, there is any opposition to the movement, I trust that on further consideration all will at once become more than favourable to it, giving a hearty and real encouragement to the Volunteer Corps. Anything which causes men to restrain themselves in the hour of temptation, to live temperately and uprightly should by all means be encouraged.

5th. It is not to the credit of the inhabitants of Stanley—whether permanent colonists or temporary sojourners—that there is no Clubhouse, with reading rooms, refreshment bar, billiards, &c. with accommodation in separate rooms for both youths and men. Such Clubs are being opened at home, under different names, and pay from 10 to 20 per cent dividend. The Stanley Benefit Club made an attempt to obtain the consent of its members to erect a Club room, but the selfishness of some nipped the project in the bud. Otherwise the dividend of the Assembly Room Co. would now be adding to the assets of the Club.

A movement to establish some such Club is under way. I trust that all will really help it, by both voice, and—where possible—taking shares in it. Let none refuse to assist because just now they have no relative

young or old enough to be tempted. One might as well sleep while their neighbour's house is on fire, in the vain hope that their house would escape. Each member of the community should have a real interest in the welfare of the rising generation. They will be the fathers and mothers of the next.

In the Apostles' Creed we say. "I believe in the communion of saints," that God has knit us together in the mystical body of His Son Christ our Lord—the Church. We have been baptized and confirmed in the same faith. We are under the influence of the same Spirit. Many of us must lie side by side in the cemetery. We look forward to the same pure and unalloyed home with God in the future life. If this is our faith, we cannot look upon the going astray of a single human being without pain and grief. For him Christ died. Matthew 20. 28. For him Christ pleads. Hebrews 7. 25. Within him the Spirit strives. Genesis 6. 3. For him an abiding place is provided. John 14. 2. A steady earnest, persevering working together for the good of others will bring to pass the will of God—our and their sanctification. 1 Thessalonians 4. 3.

FAITHFULLY YOURS  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

His Excellency the Administrator, in response to the Bishop's request, is about to lay before the Legislative Council an Ordinance "Incorporating the Trustees of Christ Church, Stanley, Falkland Islands, as a Body Corporate." Making them "in law capable of holding all such estate real or personal as hath already been acquired by them, or of taking and holding for ever hereafter other estate real or personal either by purchase, gift, devise or legacy, for the use of the said Church.

(See F. L. Gazette, April 20 1893).

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged. Mrs. Murphy £1 : Mrs. Hansen £1 . Jos. Harries 2/6 : James Anderson £1 : Misses Alexandrina and Sarah Anderson 10/- : Charles Anderson 2/6 : Mrs. Hannah £2 2 6. For the Organ, Mrs. Dickson 10/- : Miss Sarah Dickson 10/- : Misses Rebecca and Davidina Dickson 10/- : Anonymous paid the labour bill for repairing the walls to the east and west of the Church grounds : Visitor paid for the varnishing of the Church doors : Another made a step ladder for the use of the sexton : Gustav Johansen 7/-.

Mr. Walter Felton has taken a contract to put a temporary roof on the Church tower and to hang the bell.

The fence to the South of the Church will be completed shortly.

The patent lead-iron roofing recommended by the Architect having proved a complete failure, corrugated iron will be put over it after the arrival of the June mail.

#### THE SOCIAL CLUB.

The following were elected on April 22, as Club Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. James Lewis	Chairman
" F. J. Hardy	Vice "
" John Ogilvie	Secretary and Treasurer
" Wm. Coulson	Vice "

Dean Brandon	Committee
Rev. E. C. Aspinall	
Mr. Charles Burnell	
" Richard Aitken	
" Harry Rutter	
" William Grierson	
" Thomas Sharp	{
" Frederic Durose	
" John Luxton	

The Club meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in their Club room (situated to the S. of Christ Church).

#### CAMP VISITATION.

The Rev. E. C. Aspinall visited the West Falklands during March and April, calling at all the Stations except Beaver and New Island. He looks back with pleasure to the pleasant and happy visits, and kindness he met with everywhere. Fifteen infants were baptized. Two couples married. The Holy Communion administered to six. We wish it to be known and remembered, that we will always be willing to administer the Holy Communion to those who desire it on our visits.

While journeying round the West, I spent a very pleasant time at Carcass Island. I found Mrs. Hansen's two boys, Jason and Stanley, in a great state of excitement over a cave they had found and explored. They entered it with a ball of twine in hand, the end of which they had fastened outside, partly as a security against getting lost, should there be more than one passage, and also as a means of measuring the depth of the cave. It proved to have been formed by fresh water action and in one place was very low and could only be entered in an undignified manner, namely, wriggling head or feet foremost, but inside was in many places large enough to walk upright. The roof was exceedingly pretty, as it was covered with a shining coat of metallic iron in some places and in others was encrusted with a deposit like the slag of a furnace, thickly spangled with mica. The ventilation was bad and I was glad to call a retreat, owing to the heat and want of air. On emerging into day-light I was quite unfit to be seen, being covered with red and yellow oxide of iron. The cave is about 50 yards in depth. E. C. Aspinall.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE. April 20 1893.  
Provision for the service of the year 1893.

1. Pensions	£ 377	16	8
2. Governor	1414	0	0
3. Colonial Secretary's Department	819	9	9
4. Customs Department	100	0	0
5. Audit Department	34	4	0
6. Port and Marine Department	200	0	0
7. Legal Department	620	0	0
8. Police £655. 9. Prisons £160	815	0	0
10. Medical Department	572	6	0
11. Education	438	0	0
12. Ecclesiastical	468	0	0
13. Transport £150. 14. Miscel. £235 12	385	12	0
15. Post Office £2220. Mail Schooner £13	2233	0	0
17. Public Works £934. Extra do. £893	1827	0	0
18. Interest on Deposits in Savings Bank	600	0	0
19. Drawbacks and Refunds	98	0	0
	11,092	8	5

THE STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPANY, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Dr. To Proscenium and Drop Scene	£24 7 4	Cr. By Balance December 31 1891	£ 89 6 5
" Paraffin & sundries(less 6/- disct.)	8 3 7	" Hire of Room	171 7 6
" Labour 15/- : Seats £22 10 5	23 5 5	" Interest on cash deposited in bank	1 16 8
" Tax 13 1/4 : Insurance 50/- : Sndrs. 65/- 6	8 4		
" Newman £9 : Hardy 70/- : Secty. £10 22 10 4	84 14 8		
" Dividend for year ending Dec. 31 '92 50 0 0			
	134 14 8		
" Cash in Bank	104 9 0		
" " hand	23 6 11	127 15 11	
			£262 10 7
	£262 10 7		

Examined and found correct. F. I. King, Auditor.

The annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Stanley Assembly Room Co. Ltd. took place on February 28. The Chairman had the satisfaction of stating that the affairs of the Company were in a most flourishing condition and quite justified the Directors in declaring, as they had decided to do, a dividend of 7/6 per share or nearly 8½ o/o on the paid up capital. After payment of all outstanding debts and providing for the said dividend, a sum of over £50 will be carried forward to this year's account. As regards the Board of Directors, Dean Brandon and Mr. Lellman retired by rotation, but offered themselves for re-election, which was accordingly done and the Hon. J. J. Felton was elected to the Board in lieu of the retiring member—Mr. R. H. Aldridge.

THE MAIL S. S. "NEKO" arrived from Europe, April 16. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Dr. G. B. Foster (Dentist), Mr. and Mrs. Adams (Policeman), Mr. W. Hudson (Surveyor), T. W. Taylor (Shepherd). Cargo from Europe, 1126 packages. Cargo from Montevideo, 195 packages.

The "Neko" sailed for Sandy Point April 19. Passengers—William Wallis, W. Cornish, T. Adams, G. Lee, J. Biasulti, Fred Waldron, Mrs. McLeod, J. Delo, Miss C. Prior, C. McAllister, W. Baxter, C. McCormack, Ch. Williams, Miss Williams.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY ARE NOW having built at Dumbarton in order to replace the "Orissa," recently sold by them, a steel Barquentine, to class 100 A 1 Lloyd's, of which the principal dimensions are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars	130 ft. 0 in.
Length for tonnage	128 " 9 "
Breadth amidships	25 " 6 "
Depth side amidships	15 " 6 "
Depth of hold	12 " 3 "

The vessel is to be built of steel throughout in accordance with Lloyd's requirements for the above named classification under special survey. She is to be arranged with a half poop and raised house along the main deck. A house for the crew, &c. forward and a monkey forecastle. To have an elliptical stern and cutwater bow. She is also to be constructed with a double bottom and to be Barquentine rigged. She is to be ready for delivery to the Company by the 1st July next.

THE ROYAL ARTHUR.

Launched February 26 1891, by Her Majesty. Length 360 ft. Extreme ditto 385 ft. Beam 60 ft. 3 in. Speed 18½ knots(forced draught), 17¾(normal draught). Area of action 9,600 knots at 10 per hour. Draught of water 27 ft. aft, 25 forward. Armament one 9.2 inch(22 ton gun); twelve 6 inch quick firing guns; Small armament—6 pounders, 3 ditto and 4.5

Hotchkiss. Two submerged 18 inch tubes(torpedo); two ditto above water; Fourteen 17 inch torpedoes; four 13 inch ditto. Engines of 12,000 horse power forced draught, 10,000 ditto natural draught. Coals carried—1,320 tons. Boats—one 40 ft. barge(steam); one 40 ft. steam cutter; one 56 ft. torpedo boat and 10 rowing boats. Total number of sets of engines on board—55. Each 6 inch gun in a casement—outer side of 6 inch steel, inner of 2½. Steel protective deck from stem to stern of 2½ inches average thickness on flats, at sides of 5 inch thickness on curves. Thickness of shell of ship—nine sixteenths of an inch below water, ½ inch above; sheathed on bottom by 4 inches of teak.

Built on cellular system, with double bottom under vital parts. Crew—566 officers and men(on board at present 604). Flag ship of Rear Admiral H. F. Stephenson C. B. Commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station.

Inspected on March 25 by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and attended by H. R. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Henry Keppel, the Earl of Clanwilliam, &c.

Left England March 27, arrived at Las Palmas April 1, sailed April 5, arrived at Rio de Janeiro April 18, left on April 19 and arrived at Port Stanley on April 27. Left for Sandy Point to meet and relieve the "Warspite" (Admiral Hotham) on April 29.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE 1892.

Dr. To Subscriptions for 1892	£34 0 3		
" for 1891	2 10 3		
" Advertisements	3 8 6		
		£39 19 0	
Dr. Home Words and Church Monthly	£15 3 0		
Material from home (type &c.)	11 7 3		
" here and repairs	2 15 0		
Paper £2 14 3. Postage £3 2 6	.5 16 9		
Printing 73/- . Messenger 24/-	4 17 0		
	£39 19 0		

Dear Sir. In your last issue you complimented me on the success of the F. I. Volunteer Ball. I here wish to state that I was not alone, as there was a Working Committee of four from the Corps, viz: myself, Sergt. Quianlian, Messrs. J. Bailey and J. Aldridge, who used every effort with me in the work. Also we owe our grateful thanks to Captain Lang of H. M. S. "Sirius," Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Luxton for their valuable assistance in the matter, feeling that all credit should be given where it is due.

Allow me to remain, yours most respectfully,  
W. E. TURNER.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting was held on May 1, 1893 at the Club Room, at which the Balance Sheet for the financial year ending April 30 was read.

It showed,

Total Receipts £165 16 0, being an increase on last year's receipts of £18 0 0.

Total Expenditure £125 9 0, being a decrease of £10 13 6 on last year's expenditure.

Net Income £40 7 0, which is an increase of £28 13 6 upon last year's net income. The expenditure of the first two quarters was rather heavy, owing to a great deal of sickness and two burial fees.

Sick money was paid during the year in 33 instances—including two burial fees—to 20 recipients, in sums varying from 11/- to £11 4 0.

Grand Total in hand £994 1 6.

There are at present 133 Members on the paying list: 12 new members were admitted during the year.

The Officers elected for the ensuing year are

Mr.	F. I. King Chairman.
"	J. Lellman Secretary.
"	Wm. Biggs
"	John Aldridge
"	R. Allan
"	J. G. Kelway
"	A. Fleuret
"	Jos. Aldridge
"	W. Bound
"	H. Mannan

Committee.

Stewards.

The Anniversary Ball will be held as usual in the Assembly Room on May 24th, (Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday) and the usual Children's Party will be given on May 25th to which all Children are hereby invited.

A fresh supply of sashes having arrived per last Mail, Members will be supplied with them at 15/- each, the Club retaining a claim of 9/- on each sash, so that no Member may dispose of them outside of the Society.

The attention of Camp members is called to Rule 20, "That all members not residing in Stanley, their arrears not to exceed 12 months, if exceeding, such member to be expelled."

Joseph Lellman

SECRETARY, S. B. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE S. B. C.

11. That every Member that is eligible to benefits, according to Rule 10, shall, in case of being unable to pursue his occupation from sickness or other infirmity, be entitled to the sum of 3/- per day for 26 consecutive

weeks; it shall then be reduced to 10/- per week during the continuance of sickness or injury.

Members must have been restored to health and have followed their occupation for 26 weeks before they shall be eligible to recommence the period of 26 weeks full pay.

Those who reclaim benefit before the expiration of that time shall be placed in the same position as when they last received it and so proceed as above provided.

12. That every Member claiming Sick benefit must be provided with a Sick Pay Certificate from either Surgeon of this Colony. Sick Members must send such Certificates MONTHLY or lose their claims to any payment over a month.

13. On the death of a free Member his widow, next of kin or nominee, shall receive the sum of £10 to defray the expenses of the funeral.

With this Club in existence a public subscription for adult males—whether married or single—should become a thing of the past, unless under very exceptional circumstances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR.

If you will allow me space in your very useful periodical, I would like to call the attention of those to whom the Volunteer movement in this Colony appears to be superfluous, and of no practical use, to the following. I believe it is necessary at this time to recall some of the circumstances attending the formation of the Corps, as some of the residents in the Islands, if not in open opposition, at least discourage the idea all together.

In the first place, Governor Kerr much wished to see a Corps started here, and I have had conversations with him upon that subject more than once.

Secondly, would those, who now fail to see any good in it, not be glad to avail themselves of the services of an armed and drilled force to back up the authorities in time of trouble? Suppose an unruly rabble got ashore here from any ship, foreign or English, men of war or otherwise, does it stand to reason that 6 Policemen could cope with them? It was thought not when the "Maipo" was here. I am sure that all will agree that a force as now constituted would be of more service than special Constables, as there would be no cohesion in that case, even if men so anxious to do what was required of them.

Thirdly, can it be denied that it is doing good work among the young men of the place, causing them to fraternize more together, and possibly prove a counter attraction to something else that might not do them so much good as sound physical exercise.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that we are sufficiently out of the world here and I do not think it reasonable to discourage any thing that might brighten up the place and bring us a little more in touch with our institutions at home, and I hope that any who doubt our usefulness will "see the error of their ways" and give us their active co-operation.

I am Sir.

Stanley. Your obedient Servant,

May 4th 1893. T. H. ROWELL

CAPTAIN OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS VOLUNTEERS.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

"RICHARD WILLIAMS." STANLEY, APRIL 15 1893.

We—the seamen employed on board the above named vessel—wish to return our sincere thanks to the very many friends who so ably helped us in our time of need (when the vessel caught fire) and trust that should we, at any time, be able to assist those placed in the same position as ourselves, we shall not be found wanting.

STEPHEN LAMSTEAD, O. SANDVALL and JAMES BUCKHAM.

---

WILLIAM GRUERSON—Blacksmith—is prepared to receive all Camp orders.

Iron rings of all sorts at moderate prices

---

FOR SALE. Five shares in the Assembly Room Co.: the property of a Shareholder who has left the Islands. Apply to Mr. George Turner. Stanley.

---

Very comfortably furnished apartments, with or without board, in the house of an English Family, Mrs. Wood, Calle Colon 157, Montevideo.

---

T. H. Rowell has received instructions to reduce the Albums of Falkland views to 20/- red morocco and 15/- green cloth cover, being the actual net cost of production.

A good present to send to your friends at home, extra cover sufficient for posting.  
Cash with order.

---

Mrs. Ryan will be glad to do plain washing and sewing.

---

THOMAS WATSON

has now on hand a general selection of

Drapery and other Goods suitable for the Winter season.

Also a choice lot of Confections from one of the best London Manufacturers.

THOMAS WATSON would draw special attention to his

first class Tea at 2/- per lb.

All orders punctually attended to.

THOMAS WATSON, General Store. Stanley.

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## A NICE GIRL'S RULES.

- I. To give away more than I spend on myself.
- II. To do all I can for every one at home first, before I go to walk or to parties.
- III. At a ball to make one forlorn girl happy and introduce her to some pleasant gentleman,—and to do this at EVERY party.
- IV. To draw other people out, without trying to shine myself.
- V. As soon as I feel that I am talking or acting in such a way that I should hesitate from shame to PRAY at that moment to leave the room.

EXTRACT FROM "BLESSED BE DRUDGERY."

## Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S. MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. OBAN, SCOTLAND.

## W. E. Turner. PHOTOGRAPHER. STANLEY.

Portraits of sizes from Carte de Visite to 8½ by 6½ taken; a correct likeness guaranteed. Instantaneous Portraits of children by the latest and improved apparatus. Copying a specialite, equal to original. Orders taken for enlargements by a leading Firm in London.

Interiors and Buildings taken by giving a few days notice.

TERMS. All pictures to be paid for on delivery. No credit given.

## Notices.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the lands leased to the Representatives of the late C. Hansen, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

ANDREW E. BAILLON,

Attorney for R. Blake, Executor of the late C. Hansen.

Stanley, March 20, 1893.

Any person found trespassing on board the wreck of the "Dennis Brundit" will be prosecuted. A reward of £3 will be paid to any one, giving information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have been cutting adrift and taking away some of the tackle and furniture of the above vessel.

J. J. Felton.

Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their Subscriptions are due on May 1, 1893. Unstamped 2/6, Stamped 3/- per annum.

Advertisements are inserted in the Magazine at the rate of 6d. per line, of 12 words, payable in advance.

MR. DUROSE—Government School-master—has opened a Night School in the Senior School room on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 o'clock.

June 1893

No. 50. VOL V.

PRICE THREE PENCE

JUNE, 1893.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,

## Christ Church, Stanley.

### CLERGY.

REV. LOWTHER E. BRANDON M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
REV. EDWIN C. ASPINALL Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

### SELECT VESTRY.

Messrs. George Hurst. Minister's Church-warden.  
" George Turner. People's " " and Hon. Secretary.  
" C. W. Hill. Hon. Treasurer.  
" F. Durose. Sidesman.  
" J. C. Robins. "  
" F. I. King. "

### DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Wednesday at 7 P. M.  
The Lord's Supper on July 2nd at 12.15 P. M. and on the 16th at 8 A. M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

### PRAYER MEETING.

In the house of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall on Mondays at 8 P. M. All are invited.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CATECHISING.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and on Wednesday in the Schools at 11 A. M.

### PRACTICES.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

### WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight, June 29, July 13 and 27; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight, June 21, July 5 and 19.

The Lessons, Epistles, Gospels and Psalms for each Sunday and Holy-day in July 1893.							
2, 5th Sun. after Trinity,		Morning,	1 Samuel 15, 1-24 :	Acts 10, 1-24 :	Psalms 24-26.		
		Epistle,	1 Peter 3, 8 :	Gospel, Luke 5, 1:			
		Evening,	1 Samuel 16 or 17 :	1 John 5 :	Psalms 27-29.		
9, 6th	"	Morning,	2 Samuel 1 :	Acts 15, 1-30 :	Psalms 44-46.		
	"	Epistle,	Romans 6, 3.:	Gospel, Matthew 5, 20.			
	"	Evening,	2 Samuel 12, 1-24 or 18 :	Matthew 4, 1-23 :	Psalms 47-49.		
16, 7th	"	Morning,	1 Chronicles 21 :	Acts 19, 21 :	Psalms 79-81.		
	"	Epistle,	Romans 6, 19 :	Gospel, Mark 8, 1.			
	"	Evening,	1 Chronicles 22 or 28, 1-21 :	Matthew 8, 1-18 :	Psalms 82-85.		
23, 8th	"	Morning,	1 Chronicles 29, 9-29 :	Acts 23, 12 :	Psalms 110-113.		
	"	Epistle,	Romans 8, 12 :	Gospel, Matthew 7, 15.			
	"	Evening,	2 Chronicles 1 or 1 Kings 3 :	Matthew 12, 1-22 :	Psalms 116-118.		
25, St. James, Apostle and Martyr.		Morning,	2 Kings 1, 1-16 :	Luke 9, 51-57 :	Psalms 119, 33-72.		
		Epistle,	Acts 11, 27-12, 1-3 :	Gospel, Matthew 20, 1-20.			
		Evening,	Jeremiah 26, 8-16 :	Matthew 13, 1-24 :	Psalms 119, 73-104.		
30, 9th Sun. after Trinity,		Morning,	1 Kings 10, 1-25 :	Acts 28, 17 :	Psalms 144-146.		
		Epistle,	1 Corinthians 10, 1 :	Gospel, Luke 16, 1.			
		Evening,	1 Kings 11, 1-15 or 11, 26 :	Matthew 15, 21 :	Psalms 147-150.		

#### DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JULY.

30 S	Matt. 14, 1-12	2 S	Matt. 2, 13-23	9 S	Matt. 6, 1-18	16 S	Matt. 9, 14-26	23 S	Matt. 12, 1-13
31 M,	" 14, 13-23	3 M	" 3, 1-17	10 M	" 6, 19-34	17 M	" 9, 27-38	24 M	" 12, 14-30
		4 T,	" 4, 1-11	11 T	" 7, 1-14	18 T	" 10, 1-15	25 T	" 12, 31-50
		5 W	" 5, 12-25	12 W	" 7, 15-29	19 W	" 10, 16-31	26 W	" 13, 1-17
		6 T	" 5, 1-16	13 T	" 8, 1-17	20 T	" 10, 32-42	27 T	" 13, 18-30
1 S	Matt. 2, 1-12	8 S	" 5, 17-32	14 F	" 8, 18-34	21 F	" 11, 1-15	28 F	" 13, 31-43
			" 5, 33-48	15 S	" 9, 1-13	22 S	" 11, 16-30	29 S	" 13, 44-58

#### BIRTHS.

HANSEN MRS., of a son : May 3, Stanley.

RUMMEL MRS., of a daughter : May 13, Freshwater Creek.

CAMERON MRS. JOHN, of a son : May 3, San Carlos.

COLEMAN MRS., of a son : May 11, Stanley.

#### MARRIAGES.

BERNTSEN BRITANUS & STEWART LUCY : May 22, Stanley.

GLAEDEL WILLIAM EDWIN & WATSON LOUISA EDITH : MAY 25, Orqueta.

ELMER WILLIAM & HUBBARD CELESTINA : June 15, Stanley.

#### DEATHS.

PORTER FLORENCE : May 30, Stanley, Aged 11 years and 7 months.

MCGILL GORDEN : May 11, Stanley. Aged 6 years and 4 months.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of John Langdon, who went to rest, June 23. 1889.  
Gone but not forgotten.

#### LIBRARIES AND SAVINGS BANK.

The Falkland Islands Lending Library is open every Friday in the Drill Hall at 3.30 p. m. Yearly subscriptions, to be paid in advance, for one book a week 5/- : for two books a week 8/- : for a parcel of twelve books to be sent to the Camp 10/-.

Periodical Library (thirteen different Periodicals). Yearly subscriptions, for two books a week 4/-.

The Children's Library open every Sunday in the Vestry, Christ Church, at 4 p. m. Yearly subscriptions 2/- : half yearly 1/. All subscriptions to be paid in advance.

The Children's Penny Savings Bank open every Monday in the Senior and Infant Schools at 9.30 and 10 a. m. respectively.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.

It is difficult, when one remembers, that so many different minds will read this address, to know how exactly to reach you all and to give a message of cheer and comfort to you ; but I trust that there may be a word to many. We live in strange times, when knowledge is increased and many run to and fro on the earth. When we consider the wonderful advances in invention and applied science in the last few years, such as the steam engine, the steamer, the telephone, which have been brought actually under your notice in the Falkland Islands, and the numerous other things (which would have seemed to our grandfathers and great grandfathers as lying stories, or incredible wonders) that the newspapers constantly bring under our notice, our minds seem to be in a constant ferment and ever restless for something new. How blessed then is it to have a central spot of which we can say unto ourselves, "Return unto thy rest, oh my soul !" Astronomers tell us of the countless worlds rolling round us, and if we could by any means fly off into space, and be given such an increase of our powers of sight, that we might observe their whirling motions, moons round planets, planets round suns, and suns (for each separate star that we see, is a sun probably to some other world), each pursuing its own course, carrying with it its retinue of planets and moons, how confused we should be ! But there is reason to believe that somewhere about the region of the Pleiades (that hazy spot of diffused light, that we sometimes see in the very far north on a clear night) is a central sun, which is at comparative rest in relation to all the stars, and if knowing this, we then closely observed, we should notice that all were revolving in orderly measured motions round it, and we should have a sense of awe, of rest and peace. So it is with the turmoil and tumult of life, it all revolves about God and it is our own erratic motion, that makes it appear at times, that there is a want of harmony, regularity and purpose in the ways of life. We are so apt to be wrapt up in the present, and besog our minds with im-

aginary fears of the future, (if we think at all), not thinking deeply enough of what takes place, so as to see how our present depends on our past, and how we have been led, so that what at one time seemed to us the greatest misfortune, has worked out into a present blessing, or looking ahead with sufficient faith to see that what has been will be, and that the trouble that is now weighing heavily upon us and will probably work out to our advantage in the ages to come, if we will only get away from self, and look at things from God's point of view as laid down for us in the common sense rules and regulations shown to us in the practical life of Christ, who should be our great example and duty.

My metaphor must not be pushed to its extreme or rigidly applied, for we are not beings who have no will or inherent motion as the stars and planets, but God breathed into man the breath of life and man became a living soul.

So that in like manner as we can see good to have grown out of what we thought to be misfortune in the past, so our troubles and trials and the measures and littlenesses of our minds have been brought about by ourselves, and what we once thought good and necessary to us and selfishly grasped, has turned out to be as the dead sea apples, fair outside but dust and ashes in our teeth.

These things if clung to, and not cast off by our rising up in the strength and beauty of our spiritual manhood--yielded to and influenced by the will of God--will go on continually working out in us a weight of misery and disappointment instead of that eternal weight of glory which God has laid up for those who are not stiff-necked but yield to him in Christ Jesus.

Very Faithfully yours,  
EDWIN C. ASPINAL.

Dean Brandon left Stanley May 24 and visited Darwin &c., San Carlos, Douglas Station and Teal Inlet. Returned to Stanley June 13.

The old church bell rang out from the tower of Christ Church on Sunday, June 11, after a silence of 7 years, viz. since the peat-slip damaged the old church.

ON THE 24TH MAY A RACE WAS ROWED IN STANLEY Harbour between the Government gig and the Hon. A. E. Baillon's gig. This year the tables were turned, the Government gig coming in victorious by fully two lengths. The race was a close one, but after passing the Reservoir jetty it remained but for the Government gig to maintain its own, which it not only did, but placed its opponent further apart and won easily. The course rowed was from the East slaughter house to Government House jetty.

His Excellency the Administrator presented to the successful crew, the prize money won by the challenge offered by His Honour The Judge and accepted by Mr. Baillon. The crews were as follows:-

GOVERNMENT GIG. Messrs. H. Stoetzel, E. Saunson, J. Davis, A. Hardy, C. Spencer, J. Halliday, B. Wilmer -Cox.

MR. BAILLON'S GIG. Messrs. Ed. Biggs, C. Hansen, Albert Biggs, Wm. Etheridge, V. A. H. Biggs, J. Kelway, Tom Jones-Cox.

The Rev. E. C. Aspinall acted as Judge and Mr. J. McLauchlin as starter.

ON THE EVENING OF MAY 29TH A BALL WAS GIVEN in the Assembly Room, Stanley, in honour of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday. About 150 were present. The Room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the kindness of the Stanley Benefit Club Ball Committee in lending flags &c. aiding much towards it.

His Excellency the Administrator and other officials were present. Everything went off happily and dancing was kept up until 4 A. M.

Sergeant Quianlian discharged the duties of M. C. in a manner which showed he was no novice at the work.

To him also is due all credit for the decoration of the room. The following were the Committee.

Patron. His Excellency G. Melville C. M. G.

Chairman. His Honour Judge Routledge

The Hon. J. J. Felton, The Hon. A. E. Baillon, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, C. W. Hill Esq. W. W. Bertrand Esq. Vere Packe Esq. R. E. Nichol Esq. W. A. Harding Esq. W. Spearman Esq. Sergt. Quianlian, Hon. Secretary.

ON MAY 23, THE USUAL QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL was given in the Assembly Room and was largely attended and on the next afternoon the children's Treat was also given in the Assembly Room. The room was full of children, who seemed thoroughly happy, amusing themselves with games which gave them good appetites for the substantial tea which followed.

A BAND OF HOPE MEETING WAS HELD ON JUNE 2. The attendance was small, owing to prevalent colds and bad weather. Three months papers were distributed, Magic Lantern slides shewn, and a capital recitation given by Robert Betts as Dr. Temperance, and Frank Mannan as his patient. They recited their parts in suitable dress and with much spirit.

Subscribers to the Band of Hope papers and to the F. L. Magazine, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to do so as soon as possible, as arrears occasion a good deal of unnecessary trouble.

THE "HENGIST" LEFT SAN CARLOS FOR LONDON on June 5, with her fourth cargo of frozen mutton from the Falklands. She had over 16,000 carcasses on board from the East and West Falklands. At San Carlos this season a Tryworks has been erected, thereby enabling the farmers on the East to have the oil boiled down, which had been formerly thrown on the beach. The Tryworks plant being somewhat different in construction to others erected in the Falklands, has been a subject of criticism amongst engineers and doubts have been expressed as to how it would answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Under the able management of Mr. Robins, excellent results have been attained in the quality of tallow produced and the amount of work accomplished, considering the small size of the digestors. The whole of the tallow was shipped by the "Hengist" with the mutton.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Passengers per "Hengist" for England. James Reynolds, Joseph E. Tait (Engineer) and Patrick Gaskin.

THE MAIL S. S. "HERODOT" arrived from Punta Arenas, May 17. Passengers—J. Greenshields, J. Campbell, J. Fell, J. Bornell, Labani Giovanni. Cargo from the West Coast, 510 bags of flour, 15 bales of hay, 10 bags of potatoes, 6 parcels of butter, cheese, &c.

The "Herodot" sailed for Europe May 20. Passengers—George Stewart (Teal River), M. Finlayson (Walker Creek), T. Morris, R. Cull, Kenneth McLeod, R. McLeod, Hector A. McDonald, Hans Petersen, T. W. Gresham, H. Mosley, T. O'Kelly, Vitori Batchigarupi, Miss Ada Felton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss E. Bertrand and 4 children, Oscar Lagergreen, Captain Willis. Cargo for Europe, 1297 bales of wool and sheepskins, 119 casks of tallow.

#### STANLEY "SWIFT" FOOTBALL CLUB.

A Club under the above title has been formed by the young men of Stanley, which deserves the heartiest support and the warmest sympathy of every well-wisher of the "manful game". The Club at present numbers in all about 40 members, of whom 16 may be termed "playing", the rest being honorary members. It is pleasing to note that there has been an increase within the last two weeks of some 10 members; but what is greatly needed is an augmentation of the playing staff, so that there might be got together at least two teams of 11 each. Young men intending to join the Club can obtain all needful information from Messrs. John McAtasney, President; and Andrew Watson, Hon. Secretary; or at the Club meetings, which are held every Friday evening in the "Social Club room" at 8 o'clock.

THE BARQUE "ORCHID", Owner-Captain Thomas, left London January 30, Gravesend February 3, arrived at Falmouth February 9, left on the 22nd: crossed the Equator April 1, sighted the Eddystone May 8, anchored in Stanley May 13. THE "LORD CLYDE" from Valparaiso, Captain Davies: cargo—Manganese ore: put in for repairs: one man severely injured by a fall from aloft, another was lost overboard at the same time. THE "SIR GEORGE SEYMORE", Owners-Townsend & Brothers, from Patagonia with general cargo. THE "Zelia" Capt. Campbell from Sandy Point.

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.  
GENERAL REPORT FOR 1892-93.

The Officers and members, in presenting their 7th Annual Financial and General Report, have to express their sincere thanks to the patrons, honorary members and public for their hearty financial assistance. The expenses for the year have been unusually heavy by having to repair nearly all sections of the Club's property, viz. butts, mounds, rifles, flags, &c., also a fresh supply of ammunition has been necessary to enable the Club to carry out its yearly engagements, which have been numerous. One, which has caused an agreeable feeling of pride amongst the members, is the fact that Mr. F. Hardy has won for the second time the cup presented to the Club by Mr. F. E. Cobb; should he win it in the ensuing year, the cup will become his own property. His Excellency Governor Goldsworthy has also presented the Club with a silver cup, as an aggregate prize. The maker of the 10 best scores being the winner, subject to handicapping by His Excellency. This cup has been won by W. E. Turner, becoming his own property. The season's best scores are published with this report. We have had several matches with crews of H. M. Ships, and must most reluctantly acknowledge that we have been fairly beaten by a team from H. M. S. "Sirius." The shooting on that day being much below the average in any other match. The members have every confidence and will use every effort to regain their laurels next year, should the opportunity occur, and hope that every financial assistance will be given as hitherto.

W. E. Turner, Secretary. S. R. C.

RESULT OF COMPETITION FOR SIR ROGER T. GOLDSWORTHY'S SILVER CUP(AGGREGATE PRIZE).

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL HANDICAPPING	GRAND TOTAL
Mr. Turner	85	83	82	82	74	73	73	73	71	70	766 Plus 20	786
„ Coleman	80	64	62	62	55	54	53	53	49	46	578 „ 180	758
„ Rowell	84	82	80	80	79	75	75	73	68	68	766 Minus 20	746
„ Durose	76	73	71	70	60	54	53	46	49	—	552 Plus 130	682
„ Quianlian	83	79	77	70	61	61	55	48	46	45	625 Scratch	625
„ F. Hardy	77	73	71	67	67	58	55	52	44	36	600 „	600

On May 31 the Stanley Rifle Club held their Annual Meeting at the Rose Hotel to elect Officers and to pass the General and Financial Report. The following Officers were elected, Mr. F. Hardy, Chairman : Sergeant Instructor Quianlian, Vice ditto : Mr. W. E. Turner, Treasurer and Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Dr.		Cr.	
General Fund		General Fund	
To New ledger & stationery	£ 16 0	By Cash in hand from last year	£ 6 5 1
„ F. Hardy for work on range	5 0 0	„ Annual subscriptions	16 3 0
„ F. I. Co's a/c paints, brushes &	19 3		
„ Printer-for rules & report	1 5 0		
„ New notice board at head quarters	6 0		
„ R. H. Aldridge's a/c	7 0		
„ Marker's wages 20 weeks @ 5/-	5 0 0		
„ Match day	1 0 0		
„ Weekly prizes 19 weeks @ 5/-	4 15 0		
„ Repair of flags & rifles	10 0		
	19 18 3		22 8 1
Prize Fund		Prize Fund	
To Cash prizes, Annual Meeting	13 2 6	By Balance from last year	6 0 11
„ R. H. Aldridge for refreshments	1 5 0	„ Public subscriptions	13 9 0
„ Marker	1 0 0		19 9 11
	15 7 6		
Ammunition Fund		Ammunition Fund	
To Ammunition bought	7 11 2	By Sale of ammunition	10 0 0
„ „ expended at} „ matches & practices } } 4 8 0	11 19 2	„ 790 rounds in hand	3 19 0
	47 4 11		13 19 0
By cash balance General Fund	2 9 10		
„ „ Prize „	4 2 5		
„ „ Ammunition „	1 19 10		
Actual cash balance	8 11 1		
	£55 16 0		£55 16 0

W. E. TURNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Audited and found correct. W. QUIANLIAN, Sergt. Instructor.

## OH YOU GIRLS!

Flora dwelt near the sea, a sea abounding with fishes of every description, but she little heeded their enticing cries of "Come fish for me," for Flora and her companions loved building sand castles far more than the excitement of angling. But as time wore on, Flora found that her comrades tired of their simple play and gave heed to the alluring cries of the fishes and very soon she was left all alone.

For a while she wandered about the sea side in an aimless manner and tried to join in the play of some younger children, but she found that she had lost all taste for their games and a great longing came over her to go fishing also.

So she went home and spun a beautiful silken line of blue, scarlet and gold, with a most gorgeous bait; as she gazed upon her creation she thought, "Surely no fish will be able to withstand so tempting a morsel!" then gently gathering up her line she set out for the sea. Her companions made a great show of welcoming Flora, but it was only outward, they were all jealous of her attractive bait and beautiful line, which was much longer than theirs and would reach far out into the deep water where swam the larger fishes. For a while Flora stood watching her old companions at their exciting sport and noticed that some were content with hooking one fish, while others had captured several of the poor creatures and left them gasping on the bank a few moments for amusement, before returning them to their natural element, when they swam away sadder and wiser fishes.

At first Flora felt slightly timid and cast her line only a short distance from the shore. Soon a little fish espied the dazzling bait and with a sharp jerk was landed safely on the bank. For a moment Flora felt satisfied, but only for a moment, then addressing the little fish she said, "You poor simple little thing! it was no fun at all fishing for you, you were caught too easily, I shall now throw my line far, far out and perhaps I may secure one of those beautiful large fishes with golden scales. Ah! then how happy I shall be! How my companions will envy my good fortune! If I succeed I will never try again." So disengaging her sharp hook with a cruel wrench from his tender mouth, she flung him into the water again.

Then gathering up her line she cast it out with all her strength. The bait had hardly touched the surface of the sea before she felt a sharp tug at her line and a monster fish sprang from the water with her hook firmly fixed in its mouth. How excited she felt, as she drew him in shore and how he strained at her feeble line, but she was slowly and surely drawing him nearer until within a few feet of the bank, when she lost all her cautiousness and in her excitement gave a sharp jerk which was more than her fragile line could bear. Then with a taunting look in his bold eye, that beautiful fish swam away. Poor Flora, how she cried! She felt as though her heart must break, she had been so sure of victory and had she but played him a little while longer all might have been well. She had lost the greater part of her beautiful line and had secured nothing, now the day was drawing towards its close and the thought of returning home without a fish was terrible to Flora. Oh, if she had only been content with her little fish, how happy she would have been! Her companions jeered at her misfortune and asked her, "How she could expect such a slender thread as hers to hold so magnificent a creature?" Flora replied not a word, but set to work preparing another bait to fix upon her broken line. Her work was almost completed, when she was joined by a younger girl, who stood timidly on the bank, as if undecided what to do. Flora smiled disdainfully at her as she watched her with line all in a tangle waiting for a bite. "Now," thought she, "I will show her how I fish, although my line is shortened, I have experience, and what fish could be attracted by her lowly bait?" The water was beautifully clear,

Continued on the cover.

and presently she espied something swimming in the direction of her bait. Could she believe her eyes, it was her own little fish, she could see its poor mouth torn by her cruel hook. "Ah" thought she, "I will secure him now." But the little fish was wary, he swam round and round her bait and his experienced eye soon caught the gleam of the hook within its attractive covering, then suddenly spying another bait, not nearly so attractive but with no sign of a hook within, he darted upon the tempting morsel and was soon safely landed and carried home by his happy yet merciful captor.

The shades of evening fell upon poor Flora, mortified, dejected, disconsolate.

COMMUNICATED.

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

##### STRANGE CONTEST.

When riding along the coast of Little Creek, Cape Dolphin, a Rook was observed flying very quickly, pursued by a large Black Hawk. The latter made a sudden dash at the other and snapped its wing. The wounded bird fell to the ground, the hawk followed and killed the rook. Query, Has any one noted a similar occurrence in the Falklands?

N.B. The Editor will be very pleased to receive and publish similar communications bearing on the natural history of the Falklands.

##### A EWE VERSUS ROOKS.

In the Spring Point camps a ewe with twins was observed to come off victorious after a prolonged contest with two rooks. The lambs had only been born an hour or two, and could hardly walk, one rook went before the ewe to attract her attention and draw her away from the lambs, while the other remained behind, ready to pounce on the helpless creatures. But the mother sheep was too knowing and would not move a step. After a long contest the rooks gave up the attempt and left the sheep in peace.

##### CAT AND DOG LIFE.

On West Point Island a dog was noticed barking in a great state of excitement at a water-but. On going to investigate the reason, a cat was found in the butt almost exhausted and quite unable to extricate herself from her perilous position; the butt being half full of water. The dog and cat had always been firm friends. The former exhibited every demonstration of delight when his comrade was rescued.

##### MARE AND FOAL.

Year ago—when riding on Teal Inlet camps—a mare, which was known to have foal, galloped up to the riders whinnying, and then raced away again. Having done so two or three times, curiosity was excited and the party followed the mare. She led them to a ditch in which her foal was bogged and thus saved it from a lingering death.

When shooting snipe on the San Carlos camps some years ago, a hawk was observed watching the progress of the sport with great attention. At last, just as a snipe had been shot, the hawk swooped down, caught it before it reached the ground and flew away with its prize. The sportsman was so astonished at the audacity of the hawk that it was out of range before he thought of firing.

## Notices.

Tenders for the completion of the fence(batten) on the south and south west of Christ Church are required. Mr. George Turner, Hon. Secretary, will supply any information needed and will receive the tenders(sealed). The Select Vestry finds the materials.

A meeting of the Registered Vestry and Congregation of Christ Church will be held in the Vestry on Wednesday next, June 28, at 8 P.M.

# Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S. MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, OBAN, SCOTLAND.

## Notices.

Any person or persons found trespassing on the lands leased to the representatives of the late C. Hansen, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

ANDREW E. BAILLON,

Attorney for R. Blake, Executor of the late C. Hansen

Stanley, March 20, 1893.

Any person found trespassing on board the wreck of the "Dennis Brundit" will be prosecuted. A reward of £3 will be paid to any one, giving information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have been cutting adrift and taking away some of the tackle and furniture of the above vessel.

J. J. Felton.

Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their Subscriptions are due on May 1, 1893. Unstamped 2/6, Stamped 3/- per annum.

Advertisements are inserted in the Magazine at the rate of 6d. per line of 12 words, payable in advance.

MR. DUROSE—Government School-master—has opened a Night School in the Senior School room on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 o'clock.

T. H. ROWELL wishes to inform his friends that he has no immediate intention of quitting the Falklands; a rumour circulated to the contrary notwithstanding. A timely intimation will be given when such is likely to occur.

STANLEY. JUNE 1. 1893.

THE CONSUL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE in Stanley will be obliged for any information respecting the present whereabouts of one, Wilhelm Walluck, who has not communicated with his friends for more than six years.

STANLEY. JUNE, 1893.

EXTRACT FROM THE SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE, JUNE 17, 1893.

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WHEREAS the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a Despatch No. 25, of the 12th of March, 1892, issued an instruction to the effect that there was no land available in the Falkland Islands for the purpose of leasing, and by further instructions contained in Despatch No. 16 of the 31st of January, 1893, directed certain steps to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the probable demand for the purchase of land by the inhabitants of the Colony; and Whereas applications have been received from certain inhabitants of the Colony for the purchase of land; and WHEREAS it is now deemed expedient to carry out the several instructions of the Secretary of State as set forth in His Lordship's Despatch of last-mentioned date;

Be it resolved that the following conditions be published for the information of intending purchasers as the conditions under which any land to be reserved for sale will be exposed to public auction:

- 1.—That the latest date up to which applications for the purchase of reserved land by intending purchasers shall be received by the Government shall be the 31st July, 1893.
- 2.—That all land reserved shall be exposed to public auction at an upset price of four shillings per acre.
- 3.—That the purchasers shall be allowed ten years to complete the purchase of the land bought by equal yearly payments.
- 4.—That the first instalment of the purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser immediately after the sale to him, and interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum shall be payable half yearly on the unpaid balance of the purchase money.
- 5.—No title shall issue to the purchaser until the last instalment of the purchase money shall have been paid.
- 6.—That any payments to be claimed by the outgoing lessee for improvements shall be payable by the purchaser on valuation at date of entry or at some later date by special agreement with the outgoing lessee, approved of by the Government.
- 7.—That before any stock shall be placed by the purchaser on the lands so purchased, a suitable dwelling-house shall be erected; proper arrangements for the dipping of sheep provided; and the lands shall be completely fenced in by a proper sheep-proof fence, the cost to be borne equally by the purchaser and the lessees of the surrounding land.
- 8.—That any alienation of the lands purchased before the purchaser shall have paid up all instalments of the purchase-money due under the said purchase shall render the purchase null and void, and the lands so alienated shall revert to and become the property of the Crown; provided always that on the death of any purchaser before the completion of the purchase and the issue of the title to him shall have been made, the Governor in Council shall in the event of the heirs of the purchaser declining to fulfil the contract for purchase direct a sale of the said lands to be made by public auction and allow compensation to the heirs of the deceased for any improvements on the lands so directed to be sold. Provided, however, that any purchase made under the foregoing proviso shall not entitle the purchaser to any extension of the period of purchase over and above the original period of purchase.

Passed and approved in Legislative Council the 14th day of June, 1893.

(Signed)

C. W. HILL.

Clerk of Council.

To be submitted for approval to the Secretary of State.

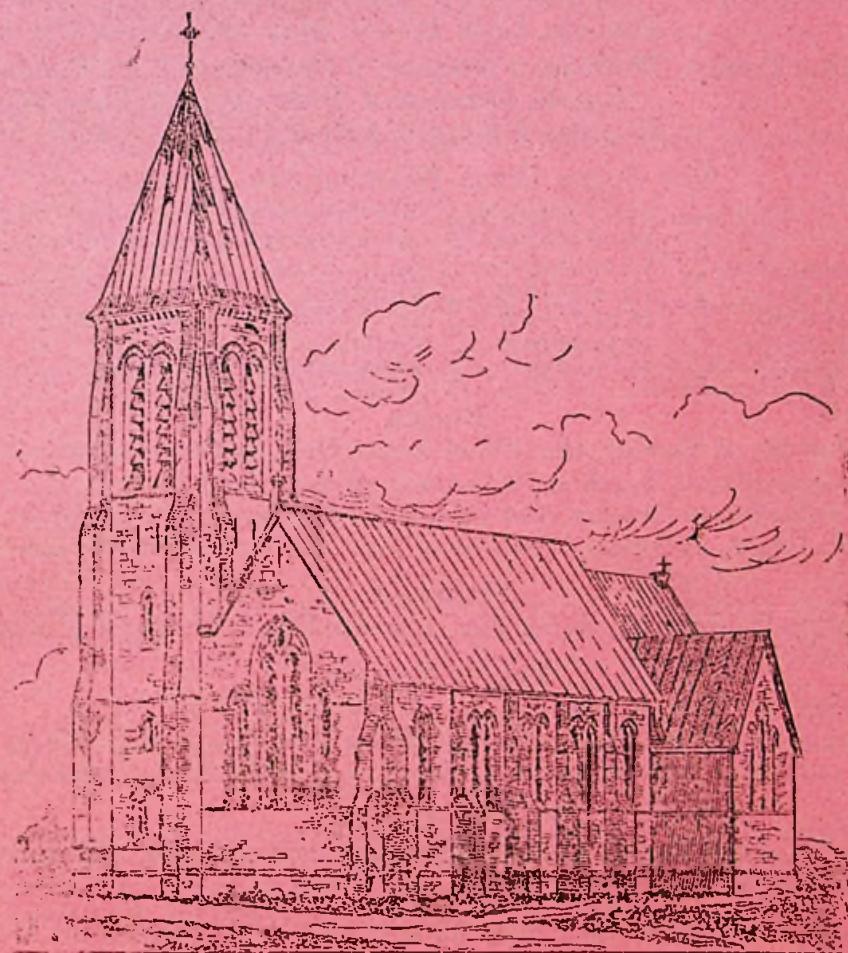
Mr King 26

No. 51. VOL. V.

JULY, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall—Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.  
Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen;  
Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN AUGUST.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 6. 10th S. after Trinity.  | Morning, 1 Kings 12 : Romans 6 : Psalms 30-31.                  |
|                            | Epistle, 1 Corinthians 12. 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 19. 41-47.       |
|                            | Evening, 1 Kings 13 or 17 : Matt. 19. 27-20. 17 : Ps. 32-34.    |
| 13. 11th                   | " "   |
|                            | Morning, 1 Kings 18 : Romans 11. 1-25 : Psalm 68.               |
|                            | Epistle, 1 Corinthians 15. 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 18. 9-14.        |
|                            | Evening, 1 Kings 19 or 21 : Matt. 23. 1-13 : Psalms 69-70.      |
| 20. 12th                   | " "   |
|                            | Morning, 1 Kings 22. 1-41 : 1 Corinthians 1. 1-26 : Ps. 102-3.  |
|                            | Epistle, 2 Corinthians 3. 4-9 : Gospel, Mark 7. 31-37.          |
|                            | Evening, 2 Kings 2. 1-16 or 4. 8-38 : Matt. 26. 1-57 : Ps. 104. |
| 24. St. Bartholomew {      | Morning, Genesis 28. 10-18 : 1 Cor. 4. 18 & 5 : Ps. 116-118.    |
| Apostle & Martyr. }        | Epistle, Act 5. 12-16 : Gospel, Luke 22. 24-30.                 |
| 27. 13th S. after Trinity. | Evening, Deut. 18. 15 : Matt. 28 : Psalm 119. 1-32.             |
|                            | Morning, 2 Kings 5 : 1 Corinthians 7. 2 : Psalms 120-125.       |
|                            | Epistle, Galatians 3. 16-22 : Gospel, Luke 10. 23-35.           |
|                            | Evening, 2 Kings 6. 1-23 or 7 : Mark 2. 1-22 : Ps. 126-131.     |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR AUGUST.

1 S	Matth. 16. 13-28	13 S	Matth. 20. 17-21	20 S	Matth. 23. 1-14	27 S	Matth. 25. 31-46	
7	"	17. 1-13	14 M	21. 1-16	21 M	23. 23-33	28 M	26. 1-13
1 T	Matth. 14. 24-36	8	"	17. 14-27	15 T	21. 17-32	22 T	26. 14-37
2 W	"	15. 1-14	9	18. 1-20	16 W	21. 33-46	23 W	26. 31-46
3 T	"	15. 15-28	10	18. 21-35	17 T	22. 1-14	24 T	26. 31-46
4 F	"	15. 29-39	11	19. 13-30	18 F	22. 15-33	25 F	26. 47-58
5 S	"	16. 1-12	12	20. 1-16	19 S	22. 34-46	26 S	26. 14-39

BIRTHS.

BELL.—On May 24, at Stanley, the wife of James Bell, Junior, of a son.

McCALL.—On June 22, at North Arm, the wife of Archibald McCall, of a son.

HARDY.—On June 30; at Stanley, the wife of W. R. Hardy, of a daughter.

ASPINALL.—On July 8, at Stanley, the wife of Rev. E. C. Aspinall, of a son—still-born.

MARRIAGE.

DIX : HUBBARD.—On June 21, at Stanley, Charles Dix to Margaret Hubbard.

DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Wednesday at 7 P. M.

The Lord's Supper on August 6th at 12.15 P. M. and on the 20th at 8 A. M.

The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the house of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall on Mondays at 8 P. M. All are invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CATECHISING.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and on Wednesday in the Schools at 11 A. M.

PRACTICES.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight, July 27, August 10 and 24; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 once a fortnight, July 19, August 2, 16 and 30.

EXTRACT FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE. JULY 6 1893.

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND IN THE EAST AND WEST FALKLANDS.

With reference to the Resolutions published in the Supplementary Gazette of the 17th June 1893, setting forth the conditions under which the sale of land in the Falkland Islands will take place, His Excellency the Administrator directs it to be notified, for general information, that the following is a list up to date of certain portions of lands, with an aggregate of 97,000 acres, which having been surrendered by the present leaseholders in terms of paragraph 10 of the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 16, of the 31st January, may, after survey of the acreage contained therein, be offered for sale in whole or in part as the Government may consider advisable, subject to the terms of the Resolutions above referred to:

EAST FALKLAND ISLAND.

1. Sections No. 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62, situated in the East Falkland Island, at present in the occupation of Captain R. C. Packe.
2. Section No. 53, known as Salt Lagoon, at present in the occupation of W. K. Cameron, Esq.
3. Two Sections known as Whittington's Rincon, at present in the occupation of J. Greenshields Esq.
4. Sections 35 and 38, at present in the occupation of the Falkland Islands Company.
5. A section of land, being part of Station known as Cape Frehel, at present in the occupation of Mr. A. M. Pitaluga.
6. That portion of land at present in the occupation of J. J. Felton, Esq., lying to the S. E. of a line drawn from the South Arm of Salvador, to the N. W. corner of Section No. 44, in the occupation of the F. I. Company.

WEST FALKLAND ISLAND.

Port Stephens Station. A section of land lying in a North Westerly direction within said Station of Port Stephens, and having a water frontage both on the South and East of the South Easterly point, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dean and Sons.

Spring Point Station. All that portion of the Station known as Spring Point, lying to the S. W. by a line drawn from Mound Point to Watering Cove, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Stickney, Brothers.

Port Howard Station. All that land contained between the boundary line parting Port Purvis and Adelaide Stations and a line running parallel to the same, starting from the boundary line between Port Purvis and Chartres Stations and running into the sea, at present in the occupation of J. L. Waldron, Esq.

West Fox Bay Station. A portion of the Station lying to the S. S. W. of Christmas Harbour and Chartres River, and bounded on the West by Port Philomel, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Baillon and Stickney.

With reference to the Government notice in the Gazette of 23rd of March last, notifying the issue of a Sealing license to capture seals off the Jason Islands during the present open season to J. Luchtemburg and Hugh Grant, His Excellency the Administrator directs intimation to be hereby made that he has received instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to cancel such license and to refund the money paid for the same.

EXTRACT FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE. JUNE 17 1893.

His Excellency the Administrator in directing the publication for general information of the following Resolutions (\*) dealing with the conditions under which any land or be reserved for sale will be exposed to public auction, directs also that the following extracts from a Despatch by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State dated 12th March, 1892, be now made public, so that the inhabitants of the Colony generally may be informed as to why there is no land available for leasing to applicants for grazing leases.

Falkland Islands, No. 25.

Downing Street, 12th March 1892.

Sir, With reference to previous correspondence respecting the rights of the Government of the Falkland Islands in relation to certain lessees and purchasers of Crown lands in that Colony, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the claims put forward by the lessees and the possibility of the Colonial Government being involved in litigation, I have consulted the Law Officers of the Crown upon the rights of the Colonial Government in respect of the Crown Lands, and I am advised that, if a survey should prove that the quantity of land occupied by any lessee and comprised within the boundaries defined in his lease exceeds the quantity which was stated in the lease and upon which the rent reserved by the lease was computed at the rate prescribed by the Ordinance under which the lease was granted, the Colonial Government is not legally or equitably entitled to have the lease rectified either by correcting the statement of the acreage of the land leased in accordance with the survey and increasing the rent in proportion to the increased acreage or by altering the boundaries of the land leased so as to include only the quantity of land stated in the lease.

2. I am further advised that upon the expiration of a lease the Colonial Government is not legally or equitably entitled in granting a new lease to the former lessee under Section 2 of Ordinance 9 of 1882 to comprise in the new lease so much only of the land comprised within the boundaries defined in the old lease as shall be ascertained by survey to contain the number of acres specified in the old lease and to lease to any other person or persons the surplus of such land or to comprise in the new lease the whole of such land and to reserve the rent at the rate of £20 for every six thousand acres of the actual quantity of such land as ascertained by survey.

3. Having regard to this opinion I am.....to instruct you to grant to the holders of the expired leases new leases of such of the lands comprised in the expired leases as the Governor in Executive Council shall not think it expedient to sell, or reserve for public uses, at the rate of £20 for every six thousand acres of the quantities stated in the expired leases without any stipulations for increase or diminution of rent in the event of such quantities proving on survey to be greater or less than the actual quantities of land comprised within the boundaries stated in the leases and defined in the official chart.

4. The effect of this will be that there will be no land available for leasing to the applicants for grazing leases, but it is possible that some of them may be willing to purchase land, and you should consider with your Executive Council and report to me whether it is expedient that any portions of the land comprised in any of the expired leases should be put up for sale under Section 2 of ordinance 9 of 1882, and you should reserve out of the new lease any land which you think it expedient to sell pending the decision of the Secretary of State.

5. I am also advised that in the case of a lease in which the boundaries were not completely defined but were stated as extending for a specified distance from a given point, if it appeared that the lessee had occupied no more land than according to the practice and interpretation at the time of the granting of the lease he was entitled to occupy, the Colonial Government would not be legally or equitably entitled (A) to resume possession of any land occupied by the lessee beyond the boundaries stated in the lease as ascertained by survey, or (B) to recover back rent for the use and occupation of such land.

8. You will have the goodness to inform the Memorialists, whose petition accompanied your despatch No. 118 of 19th August last that, having regard to the advice which I have received from the Law Officers of the Crown as to the legal rights and powers of the Colonial Government, I am unable to comply with their petition.

In these circumstances it is obviously inexpedient that the Colony should incur the expense of a general survey and it will depend upon your reply to paragraphs 3 and 5 of this despatch whether there will be any necessity for a surveyor to proceed to the Colony for the purpose of making particular surveys.

I have &c., (Signed)

KNUTSFORD,

\* Issued in the June number.

My Dear Friends,

Words are often used without any definite meaning attached to them. "Love not the world." "Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world," 1 John, iii. 15, and v., 4. "Renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world," Catechism. What does the word "world" mean in these passages?

The word "world" (cosmos-order) is used in Scripture in different senses. For the universe, Romans i. 20; for the earth, John i. 9; for the human race, John iii. 16; in John v. 4 the "world" means unchristian humanity—those of the human race—whether in christian or heathen lands—who are living without Christ, uninfluenced by faith in God. "The wicked shall be turned into hell, all the nations that forgot God." Psalm ix. 17. Christians therefore have to overcome, conquer, vanquish all opposition to their higher life which comes from this unchristian humanity—that is, from men who are living for self, influenced by no other motives than selfish ones, "without God in the world."

The "world" in the days of St. John was under the rule of cruelty and vice; acts were done with approval in open day which now dare not be committed in Christian countries, or must seek the deepest darkness. Christians in those days had in very fact to imitate the Lord Jesus—to carry their cross to the place of execution and there suffer the lingering death of crucifixion for Christ's sake. Luke ix. 23. They had to come out and be separate from all uncleanness. 2 Corinthians vi. 17.

"The "world" in our day has to a certain extent been overcome—and is still being overcome—by Christ. He has lifted the standard of truth, honesty, purity, love for our fellow men on to a higher plane or level. But the christian Church has much to do. She has not made christians or disciples of all nations or yet even of our own nation. Matthew xxviii. 19 (margin). To illustrate my meaning; the standard of honesty, truth and fair dealing in business life does not come up to the standard which regulates social intercourse. One who would scorn to tell a lie or deceive in private life, looks upon it as the sign of a good business man, in commercial transactions to lie diplomatically. Christianity knows nothing of such distinctions. "Let your speech be yea, yea; nay, nay." Matthew v. 37. The christian when affirming or denying should have such a character for truth under all circumstances and in all relations of life, that his simple "yes" or "no" would carry with it all the weight of an oath.

How is the christian to overcome the "world" now? In our small community all are professedly christian, or have a deep respect for the teaching of Christ. But we cannot say that Christ's last commission to His Church has been carried out in the Falkland Islands. Are the people of this colony living as Christ's disciples? Has each one dropped self and lost his or her natural will in the will of God? The great sin of mankind is self-will—the doing of that which self prefers, not that which God wills; living, planning and working for oneself and the objects connected with or related to self, with little thought as to what is right in the sight of God. In our christian country such persons are—

in so far as they forget Christ—unchristian humanity, of the "world," and the servant of Christ has to overcome them. St. John says, "Whatsoever is begotten of God overcometh the world, and this is the victory that hath overcome the world, our faith." 1 John v. 4.

1st.—The Christian "hath overcome the world," the past tense. When one consciously ranges himself on the side of God; when one, remembering the sign of the cross placed on his forehead in baptism, determines that he will not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified and manfully to fight under his banner against the "world" (Baptismal service), of such an one at once it may be said he "hath overcome the world." He has taken his stand with the servants of Christ, he is bound to run contrary to all that is untrue, dishonest, unfaithful, unjust, unloving, mean, and ungodlike. In doing so he has in many cases the so-called religious world against him. Its standard, more especially as regards our conduct towards one another, falls very much below the standard set up for us by Christ. Hence come, even in the religious world, all those bitter speeches, false imputations, scandal-mongering and mischief-making which prevail to such an extent among us, separating very friends, causing heart pain and, in many cases, actual loss to many. The christian's life and speech have to be seasoned with the salt of Christ's love, wisdom and tact. This is what is meant by "conversion"—the turning of one's back on all that is contrary to christian life, and the setting of the face to all that is Christ-like. This is the first beginning of the higher life under the impulse of the Spirit. It is like the recruit receiving the Queen's shilling, taking the oath of allegiance and obedience, putting on his uniform and arming himself with his weapons. But then follows:—

2nd.—The long life of warfare. We need to "overcome the world"—present tense—every day and every hour of our life. Jesus Christ did so. Though "perfect God" He became "perfect Man" of Mary that He also might "overcome." The fact that He "hath overcome" is testified (1) by His baptism—"water," when bathed in the waters of Jordan, He signified the spotless purity of His life, ever in line with the will of His Father—"not my will but thine be done; (2) by His death—"blood," when He died that we might live, He bore the curse pronounced on sin, that we might be freed from that curse; He willingly, in submission to the Father's will, passed through the dread portals of death and lay for three days in the grave; (3) by "the Spirit" in the Word of God, in the witness of the apostles and in the heart of each true seeker after God, taking of the things of God and showing each earnest man how fully they satisfy the longings of the heart, how they spur him onward and upward into higher planes of living than he has yet attained. Christ throughout his whole earthly life was ever "overcoming the world," the opposition of men wrapped up in self, careless of God's honour and the well-being of mankind, so long as they added to their own honour, power and self-indulgence. So the christian should ever aim at a higher standard of character and practice than that which satisfies the

mass of christians. To be more pure in act and word, more truthful, more honest, more trustworthy, more cheerful and helpful than he has yet been.

Though nothing can be added to the revelation which the Father has given us through His Son Jesus Christ yet that revelation is better understood than it was, either at first or in the past ages of christianity, and will be still better understood by the generations who will follow us. It ought always to be the prayer and endeavour of Christ's servants to enter more and more into the spirit of His revelation, that as we have reaped the advantage of the growth and progress of the generations which have gone before us, so those who come after us may likewise benefit by our advance.

Nothing but faith in Jesus as the Son of God can really give the spiritual power required in this struggle. First we have his example of perfect manhood to strive after; then we have the knowledge which he has given us of the Father—the God who ever loves even those who, like the prodigal, have thrown off his easy rule; next we have courage to approach the Father through our great High Priest—Jesus Christ, who has entered heaven itself with His own blood, and there, bearing on His glorified body the marks of His death, He ever presents our prayers, purified and purged in his hands; lastly, Jesus pours His Spirit into the hearts of weak and sinful men to give them the inclination and power to rise and live this better life.

The spirit of Christ can alone overcome the world. The spirit of humility and love. If we live a better life than that of others it is God who has given us the the wish and strength. We are compassed with faults, there can be no room for pride, self-conceit, or contempt of others.

Dare to live up to this higher standard. Dare to stand with the few, or alone, if Christ calls to do so. Dare to be considered singular, odd, pharisaical, so long as it arises from your life being more CHRIST-LIKE than that of others. Dare to be of those who consider the growth of the inner life of far higher importance than the mere acquisition of wealth, position or self-indulgence.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

A Meeting of the Registered Vestry was held on  
Wednesday, June 28th, 1893.

The Dean said that the Select Vestry wished to consult with the Registered Vestry on certain Church matters.

1. To improve the children in Church singing it was proposed to commence Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. and to have a practice for all the children, and any others who may wish to attend, at 3.30 p.m., that they might be the better able to join in our Church Services and, as they grew up and went to the camp, be capable of helping in the singing at camp services. The children are to bring their Prayer-books and Hymn-books—Hymnal Companion and Sankey.

2. That as the Sunday School and catechising classes at 11 a.m. on Wednesdays at the Schools were the only opportunities we had of aiding parents in the religious

education of their children, we trusted that children would be sent regularly to Sunday School and Wednesday catechising, bringing their Prayer-books with them.

3. That the practice of being married in private houses in Stanley was on the increase. As we are baptised and confirmed in the Church and will be carried thither on our way to our last resting place, the Church is the proper place for entering upon the most serious step man or woman can take in this life. He trusted that the whole congregation would, as far as possible, encourage the solemnization of marriages in the Church.

4. That the Select Vestry wished to consult the Registered Vestry about the roof of the Church, which, though a patent lead-iron roofing specially recommended by the architect, was a complete failure as regards keeping out the rain.

After much discussion it was determined—

(a) To have special offertories on the first Sunday in August—the 6th—towards the cost of the roof, calculated to be about £130; to have a Service of Song—Elijah—on the same Sunday towards the expense.

(b) That the Registered Vestry—at the suggestion of Mr. Durose—should write to all friends in the camp and ask for assistance in meeting this great and unexpected expense.

(c) That the congregation might increase the offertories on Sundays and that the children should be trained to give in the offertories by being encouraged to save up a penny or more during the week for the offertory of the ensuing Sunday.

The Judge related how a clergyman of his acquaintance made a calculation of the average number of coins given by his congregation each Sunday, and then told them, that if they increased their usual offering sevenfold on one Sunday only, the needed sum would be obtained. They acted on his suggestion and a debt of £800 was cleared off.

The "Result" left San Carlos for Stanley on June 14th, with mails and passengers, at 6.30 p.m., with a moderate breeze from the S. S. E. About 6.30, when close to the Eddystone the wind began to freshen from the S. E., and, before the sails could be taken in, the jib and main-sail blew away and a short time after the mizzen sheets were carried away, leaving us with only the stay-sail on her. This gale blew for forty-eight hours without any abating, and it was the opinion of all on board that the sea was as high as we had ever seen it before. The wind suddenly took off, and, before sail could be made the seas came tumbling on board one after the other, carrying away stanchions and bulwarks, staving in boats, and breaking the glass of the cabin skylight. Before the holes could be stopped at the broken stanchions a large quantity of water got into the ship, which gave us plenty of work to keep her clear. On Saturday the 11th, the wind went to the W. so we began to make for the land and were looking forward to Sunday in Stanley, when suddenly the wind fell light—then calm. On Sunday, when not far from land, the wind again sprang up, increasing to a gale and blowing even harder than the first, from S. E. to

S. W., changing very often and blowing away our sails for the second time and causing us to drift away again at the mercy of wind and sea.

Our water ran short on the Sunday, so we began to look about for means of getting a fresh supply. In the cabin skylight there was a piece of brass tubing about two feet long for hanging the lamp to; this we bent to the shape of a half-moon, connected one end with the cover of a large saucepan and put the other end into the spout of a kettle. We then filled the saucepan with sea-water, made it boil, and the steam, generated in the saucepan, passed through the tube into the kettle—the kettle being placed in a large tub of cold water—and condensed into beautifully fresh water. Thus the difficulty of "Where and how shall we get water to drink?" was overcome. From Sunday the 17th, when the second gale began, until Sunday the 25th, when we arrived in Stanley, we had one continual battle to fight.

It was unanimously agreed by all the passengers on board that "Our very best thanks were due to Captain Fugellie for the able way in which he acted throughout the whole time of trouble." He was always bright and cheerful, always ready for duty, a thorough sailor and a good navigator. A word for the ship. She is strong and a good sea-boat; in fact, just the kind of ship to encounter a heavy gale.

Passengers on board:—Mrs. Adams and Mrs. John MacAskill, Jun.; Messrs. Robins, Ingwersen, Peter Suarez, John MacAskill, Jun., D. Mitchell, H. Thompson, T. Roberts, C. Martin, Peter Fugellie, S. Miller (Hill Cove) and — Jansen.

Crew:—Captain Fugellie, A. Wilson, W. Schaaf, M. Matheson and A. Sylvia.

The "Argyleshire," having been much damaged in a gale, was wrecked on the Flat Jason Islands, June 17th. All escaped safely to land, and were brought into Stanley in the "Ione." A court of inquiry was held in the Courthouse, July 6th, regarding her loss. His Honour Judge Routledge presided, with Captain Thomas, of the barque "Orchid," and Captain Sekles, of the barque "Sir Geo. F. Seymour," as assessors. After hearing the evidence of the Captain and the first and second officers the Court came to the finding—that the loss of the vessel occurred through a grave error of judgment on the part of the Captain, when after sighting what was supposed to be the Eddystone Rock, he did not stand out to sea, seeing that night was approaching and he was not certain of his position. At the same time the Court added a rider to the above, expressing a hope that the Board of Trade would take a lenient view of the case in consideration of the anxiety felt by the Captain to reach a port, owing to the leaky condition of the ship, and that he did everything in his power to save her when he found the danger she was in.

The "Zelia," Captain Campbell, sailed for San Carlos, &c., and the coast, June 30th.

Erratum.—The "Lord Clyde" did not lose a man overboard as reported in the June number of the Magazine.

THE MAIL s. s. "Osiris" arrived from Monte Video on June 23rd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Goss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins for Hill Cove, Mr. (Police Constable) and Mrs. Lloyd and child, H. Broad, R. Fernie, — McCarthy and Thomas O'Kelly. Cargo from Europe: 3850 packages. Gargo from Monte Video: 100 bags of maize, 80 bags of pollard, 2 bags of nuts, 8 baskets of fruit and sundries.

The "Osiris" sailed for Punta Arenas June 27th. Passengers:—James McKay, Patrick Orr, Andrew Kyle, James Betts, Henry Wilson, Ralph Smith (Johnson's Harbour), V. A. and Alfred Biggs, J. T. Fraser, James Bond, G. B. Foster-Dentist and — Ingwerseine.

The Mail is due in Stanley: July 15th, August 17th, September 15, October 12th, November 15th, December 21st.

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

A MOST successful Free Concert—the first since Governor Kerr gave one in the Government Store in 1881—was held under the auspices of the above Club in the Assembly Room on Friday, July 7th. His Excellency the Administrator was to have been present to distribute the prizes won at the annual shooting match, but was hindered by illness. The following took part in the entertainment, which consisted of music, readings, &c.:—The Misses E., G. and W. Felton, Carey, Binnie, McCarthy, Biggs, Lellman, Kirwan, and Mitchell. Messrs. F. J. Hardy, W. Spearman, F. Durose, W. E. Turner and Sergeant-Instructor Quianlian and Christ Church Choir. A display of physical drill under the Sgt. Instructor, in which the following took part: Sergeants G. Rowland and G. Hardy; Corporals W. E. Turner, T. Binnie, J. Coleman and J. Luxton; Privates A. Watson & G. Fleuret, was watched with much interest and amusement. The elders present wished that they had had the opportunity of such drill in their youth, and the young men present were doubtless impressed with the splendid result of patience and perseverance on the part of their companions who had attained such efficiency in drill and had acquired in consequence a manly, alert and upright carriage. The thanks of the colonists are certainly due to Sir Roger Goldworthy for having introduced a movement so beneficial to the youth of the Islands. Sgt. Instructor Quianlian deserves great credit for the energy and interest he has displayed as instructor.

After the display of physical drill, His Honour Judge Routledge, accompanied by Mrs. Baillon, ascended the platform, and explained the reason of his appearing in the place of His Excellency the Administrator by stating, that His Excellency desired him to express his sincere regret that owing to illness he was unable to be present, and that he had requested the Speaker and Mrs. Baillon to share the duty of presenting the prizes to the successful winners, which pleasing duty he was compelled to depute to others, as at present he could not venture from the house. His Honour congratulated the Club on its financial success as shown by the balance sheet, and sympathised with the Club in the first defeat sustained by it at the range in the contest last summer against the team from H. M. S. "Sirius."

but asked the Club to make this single defeat but a stimulus to use every effort to let it be the first and last in any such similar competition.

Mrs. Baillon then handed the prizes to the successful winners. Mr. F. E. Cobb's cup was again handed to F. Hardy, who has now won it two years in succession and, as it was handed to him, the Judge expressed a hope that next year Mr. Hardy might have the satisfaction of carrying it off as his property.

A Cup presented by Governor Goldsworthy for the best aggregate score was won by W. E. Turner, the Hon. Sec. of the Club.

After the presentation of the prizes His Honour said that this being the first public meeting held since the return of the "Result" after its perilous voyage, he could not but express before the meeting appreciation of the courage and bravery shown by Captain Fugellic, to which all the passengers bear testimony, and congratulate him on bringing his boat safely to port under very trying and dangerous straits.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Baillon for presenting the prizes and an expression of sympathy with His Excellency the Administrator in his illness were heartily accorded on the invitation of the Judge.

After a few words from Mr. W. E. Turner, conveying a vote of thanks to the Judge and in reference to the Club, the programme was again proceeded with.

Prize Winners of the 7th Annual Prize Meeting of the Stanley Ride Club, 1893.—F. Hardy, Secr., Mr. F. C. Cobb's Silver Cup and £2 5s.; T. H. Rowell, £2 5s.; W. E. Turner, £1 15s.; Alfred Biggs, £1 10s.; F. J. Hardy, £1 5s.; Sergt. W. Quianlan, £1 2s. 6d.; G. Hardy, £1; F. Durose, 15s. Subscribers' Prize: G. Biggs, 15s.; G. B. Foster, 10s. Winner of Sir R. T. Goldsworthy's Silver Cup, W. E. Turner.

List of Subscribers to the 7th Annual Meeting of the Club.—A. E. Baillon, Judge Routledge, C. A. Fraser, T. H. Rowell, F. Durose and Mrs. G. M. Dean, each £1; W. W. Hill, 10s. 6d.; John Greenshields, W. E. Turner, R. H. Aldridge, F. Hardy, A. Pitaluga, F. J. Hardy, M. Johnson, G. B. Foster, each 10s.; V. A. Biggs, 6s.; Sergt. Quianlan, G. Hardy, C. E. Aldridge, L. Williams, James Smith, J. Coleman and G. Rowlands, each 5s.; A. H. Biggs, 4s.; John Luxton, Chief Constable Hurst, Joseph Aldridge, Mrs. J. Coleman, W. R. Hardy, W. Grierson, James Hocking,

T. C. H. Taylor, W. Ratcliffe, each 2s. 6s.; R. Atkins, 2s. Total, £14.

Extract from a letter published in the Nottingham Daily Guardian by the Rev. T. W. Huthwaite, who came to Stanley hoping to join one of the Whalers from Dundee :—

"Now for a few words of our English colony at the Falklands. There is much undeveloped wealth—plenty of clay of various kinds but no brickmakers, and as there is not a tree on either of the islands wood is very dear, having to be brought from South America. Ironstone, lime in any quantity can be obtained from the hundreds of tons of shells. There is splendid granite, marble, I believe, and plumbago (black-lead) so that England need not send to other nations for this useful article. There are heaps of agate pebbles at an island near, and I think asbestos.

There is no chemist in Port Stanley, and wages are high, and no poverty, so there is a good opening for an Englishman, also a doctor would find a good living. The only drawback is that it is somewhat isolated, as by the mails it takes three months to get an answer from England, but this service, no doubt, will be accelerated.

Wild birds of rare kinds abound in these islands, some few of which will shortly appear in your museum."

A letter from Fox Bay, without signature—which latter is always required as a guarantee of good faith—touching upon the fact that there are several foreigners enrolled in the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, has been submitted to Captain Rowell, and, though it is not usual to take notice of anonymous communications, he desires me to state that it is not unusual to find foreigners in all branches of the service, many holding the highest positions theria, and the fact of a Colonist taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty—though a foreigner—makes him for the time being a British subject and is certainly a mark of appreciation of the flag under which he is living and should in no way be discouraged.

## OH YE YOUTHS!

ADOLPHUS was a dear little boy with large blue eyes, a broad high forehead and curly flaxen hair. He was a clever lad and full of life, but, being of a strong, sturdy build, was more often in mischief than making good use of the brains with which he was endowed. But after a time he settled down a bit and began to study, and at last had to go out into the world and commence to earn his living. This he did by going into the camp, for town life at this time seemed too tame for him, and horses, pigs and sheep fitting companions with which to spend a lifetime; but when the novelty began to wear off and the down appeared upon his upper lip, and serious thoughts would come of soon getting a

razor, his mind turned towards Stanley, and he began to think perhaps there was more enjoyment in town than he had hitherto imagined. So gathering together all his gear and getting leave of absence, with an order for whatever money was owing to him, he rode in and was heartily welcomed by his mother and sisters, for he had two, named Topsy and Ruby.

They were very busy about some finery or other and could not give him much of their time, for there was soon going to be a grand ball, and of course he would go with them. So he occupied some of his time and got rid of some of his money by going to the Stores and buying such things as he would require to put in an

*Continued on the cover.*

respectable appearance and then waited with some little impatience and, I must confess, trepidation till the night of the ball. It came at last, and he and his sisters arrived in due time at the Assembly room. I should have said, that some of his spare moments had been taken up by his sisters kindly helping him to polish up his dancing; so that when Topsy came up and introduced him gleefully to her great friend, Rosalind Mathers, he was quite prepared to essay a dance with her and managed fairly well, for she was light and musical and kept good time. She was somewhat shy and quiet at first and not so flashily dressed as many of the other girls, but if he had only known it, her pretty, tasteful dress was made entirely by herself, and bought and paid for with money of her own earning. But almost on entering the room, his eye had been caught by a fine, handsome girl, who was dressed much more showily than his pretty little companion and whose gay laugh constantly rang out, perhaps a little more loudly than good taste would demand, but all this was unknown to him at the time, and his thoughts kept going off to her; till at last, having finished their dance, he handed Rosalind to a seat and, getting hold of one of his friends, asked, if he knew that girl? "Oh yes, of course I do; do you want an introduction?" Well, that wasn't exactly why, but I don't mind," he replied. It ended in his being led up and introduced to Gwendoline Cecil. He was fairly enthralled by her and, as much as possible, devoted himself to her for the rest of the night, flattering her and laughing at her sayings. During the rest of his time in Stanley, he devoted himself to her and gave her presents of ribbons and other fancy articles, in every way making her think that her power over him lay in the appearance that she made and the fine things that she wore, thus encouraging her to run into debt, at her foolish father's expense; to be light and frivolous in her conversation and careless of her conduct, that she might still hold control over him and other young fellows, who were alike devoted to her; but especially over him, for she was a good-hearted girl and liked him more than she perhaps showed. As the days wore on, his influence became more and more strong over her, till at last, though she would not for the world have let him know it, she was constantly thinking, "What would Adolphus think of this?" or, "What would he think of that?" and instead of finding him a help and guide to more steady ways, his example, words and flatteries led her further and further into folly and extravagance, till at last he began to tire of her frivolities and to seek excuses for drawing back from her companionship. These he readily found in the stories that his companions told him of what Gwendoline had done when he was not present and, without making inquiries, he began to be cold and distant to her, nearly breaking the poor girl's heart, for she was not bad, only full of life and fun, and utterly thoughtless of harm; but too fond of admiration and too readily influenced by such surface adulation as he and others had shown her.

At last he left for the camp and poor Gwendoline found out that he had spent much of his last week in the company of Rosalind, utterly neglecting her. This caused such pain and grief, that a sting was planted in her heart, which would perhaps never be withdrawn and made her a careless, heartless flirt, who took delight in leading men on and on and then treating their love with disdain.

#### FAIRPLAY.

"We can hardly talk together five minutes on any subject touching life, without finding it full in our way to say something that may hurt and something that may help or please; and those whom all like best largely win their love by this one secret, uniformly they avoid the hurt and achieve the kindness, either being possible. For instance, in company—Boys, dance with the girls who have been sitting on the sofa! Do, it is a cup-offering of cold water,—for no more selfish reason. But then you do not know what grace it will give you in their eyes, and in the eyes of all who enjoy true gentle-manliness."

## Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. P. & S. MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. OBAN. SCOTLAND.

Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their Subscriptions are due on May 1, 1893. Unstamped 2/6, Stamped 3/- per annum.

Advertisements are inserted in the Magazine at the rate of 6d. per line, of 12 words, payable in advance.

MR. DUROSE—Government School-master—has opened a Night School in the Senior Schoolroom on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 o'clock.

## John Botwood

begs to notify his friends in the camp, that he can find them comfortable quarters when in Stanley, having opened a

### PRIVATE HOTEL

in part of the premises lately occupied by Mr. Rowell.

JOHN BOTWOOD wishes to inform the Public that he has Men's tweed suits, warranted best make, @ £2 per suit.

Boys' suits from 7/6 to 10/- per suit.

Also Ladies' dress material.

CAMP ORDERS punctually attended to. All orders to be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover cost of material and the local parcel rates.

## Notice.

At the Ball, in connection with the Rifle Club, given by Mr. Foster, a pair of SNOW SHOES belonging to the undersigned was taken in mistake. Whoever has the same will observe the Owner's name stamped on the inside, and on returning them will receive the pair left.

R. H. Aldridge.

WANTED. A SEXTON for Christ Church, who will also fill the office of grave-digger. Enclosure.—From Government £10 per annum; from the Select Vestry £30 per annum; also marriage and burial fees. The name of the applicant chosen by the Select Vestry will be laid before His Excellency the Administrator for approval.

Sealed applications, marked on the outside "Application for Sextonship," are to be sent to MR. GEORGE TURNER, Hon. Secretary to the Select Vestry on or before the 15th August 1893.

GEORGE TURNER, Hon. Secretary.

A REWARD will be given for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who boarded the "Allen Gardner" in Stanley Harbour and wilfully damaged various portions of her gear.

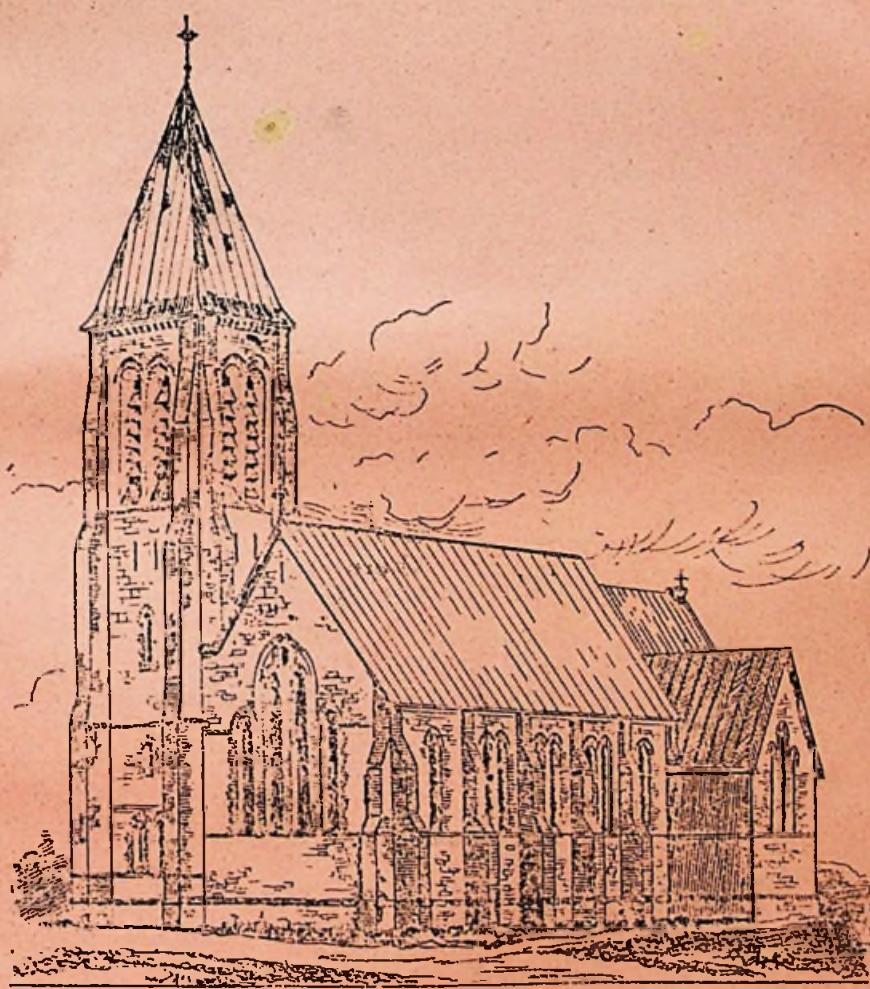
MR. ROBINS wishes to thank all those kind friends who showed such sincere sympathy towards Mrs. Robins during his absence in the "Result."

NO. 52. VOL. V.

AUGUST, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

2. 14th S. after Trinity.	Morning, 2 Kings 9 : 1 Cor. 12. 28 & 13 : Ps. 15. 17. Epistle, Galatians 5. 16-24 : Gospel, Luke 17. 11-19.
10. 15th	Evening, 2 Kings 10. 1-31 or 13 : Mark 6. 14-29 : Ps. 18.
17. 16th	Morning, 2 Kings 18 : 2 Cor. 1. 23-2. 13 : Psalms 50-52. Epistle, Galatians 6. 11-18 : Gospel, Matthew 6. 24-34. Evening, 2 Kings 19 or 23. 1-30 : Mark 10. 1-31 : Ps. 53-55.
21. St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and Martyr.	Morning, 2 Chronicles 36 : 2 Corinthians 9 : Psalms 86-88. Epistle, Ephesians 3. 13-21 : Gospel, Luke 7. 11-17. Evening, Nehemiah 1 & 2. 1-8 or 8 : Mark 14. 1-26 : Ps. 89.
24. 17th	Morning, 1 Kings 19. 15 : 2 Cor. 12. 14 & 13 : Psalm 105. Epistle, 2 Corinthians 4. 1-6 : Gospel, Matthew 9. 9-13. Evening, 1 Chron. 29. 1-19 : Mark 15. 42 & 16 : Ps. 196.
29. St. Michael and All Angels.	Morning, Jeremiah 5 : Galatians 3 : Psalms 116-118. Epistle, Ephesians 4. 1-6 : Gospel, Luke 14. 1-11. Evening, Jeremiah 22 or 35 : Luke 1. 57 : Ps. 119. 1-32.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

3 S	Matt. 27. 15-26	10 S	1 Chr. 12. 16-29	17 S	1 Chr. 21. 1-14	21 S	Titus 1. 1-16
4 M	" 27. 27-38	11 M	" 12. 30-40	18 M	" 21. 15-30	25 M	" 2. 1-10
5 T	" 27. 39-54	12 T	" 13. 1-14	19 T	" 22. 1-16	26 T	" 3. 1-14
6 W	" 27. 55-66	13 W	" 14. 8-17	20 W	" 24. 1-10	27 W	1 Phile. v. 1-11
7 T	" 28. 1-29	14 T	" 15. 25-29	21 T	" 24. 11-21	26 T	" v. 15-25
1 F	Matt. 26. 59-75	8 F	1 Chr. 10. 1-14	15 F	" 17. 1-15	22 F	" 24. 1-9
2 S	" 27. 1-14	9 S	" 11. 1-19	16 S	" 17. 16-27	23 S	" 25. 10
					" 23	20 S	" 116. 1-13

BIRTHS.

LANG.—On May 30, at Hill Gap, the wife of Frank Lang, of a daughter.

SUMMERS.—On June 22, at Crooked Inlet, the wife of Edward Summers, of a son.

ETHERIDGE.—On July 1, at Stanley, the wife of William Etheridge, of a daughter.

ENESTRON.—On July 11, at Weddell Island, the wife of C. W. Enestron, of a daughter.

MCKAY.—On July 11, at Lester Creek, the wife of George McKay, of a daughter.

NOBLE.—On July 14, at Goose Green, the wife of Peter Noble, of a daughter.

ADAMS.—On August 4, at Stanley, the wife of F. E. Adams, Junior, of a son.

HENRICKSEN.—On August 7, at Stanley, the wife of H. Henricksen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DODMAN : FISHOP.—On July 11, at Stanley, William Dodman to Eliza Bishop.

DEATHS.

PATTERSON.—On July 21, at Arrow Harbour, Esther Patterson, aged 15 years and 7 months. Widely respected and deeply lamented.

PHILLIPS.—On July 23, at Stanley, Catherine Phillips, aged 70 years.

MURPHY.—On July 26, at Pebble Island, Michael Murphy, aged 31 years.

NOBLE.—On July 27, at Goose Green, the wife of Peter Noble, aged years.

HEDDEN.—On July 31, at Teal Inlet, Robert Heden (Surveyor), aged 27 years.

MR DEAR FRIENDS,

Believing, as we do in the over-ruled hand of God—that he knows our “down-sitting and up-rising,” Psalm cxxxix. 2, that “Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints,” Psalm cxvi. 15—we must wonder that at times some are taken out of the world whose lives seem most valuable and necessary to their families and relatives. Such a thought must have occurred to the minds of many during the past month. One young in years, though not in suffering, has gone to the spirit land; another—the father of a family—has been called away, leaving a widow and three children; a third has left a young family of seven children to mourn the loss of a good and loving mother. And now another, through the merest accident, in the prime of his manhood, with a fair promise of rising in the profession which he had chosen, has passed to his rest in a strange land, far from home and friends. He came at the call of duty to spend a few months in the Islands—he now rests in our cemetery. Why does the Great Father allow such irreconcileable sorrows and bereavements? The young, innocent and helpless suffer as well as those better able to provide for themselves.

1. We cannot in the nature of things understand all the reasons and causes of God’s providences. In the next world we shall, for then “we shall know even as also we are known,” 1 Corinthians, xiii. 12. Now we are as little children “knowing not what a day may bring forth,” Proverbs xxvii. 1. Were it not for our perfect faith in God’s goodness, love and mercy, we would be as “infants crying for the light and with no language but a cry.”

2. Yet this our trust in the Good Father enables us through the grace of Christ Jesus, at all times, under all circumstances, to believe that “all things work together for good,” Romans viii. 28. The history of the world shows this to be true. The history of individuals as well as the teaching of the Bible both point to the grand fact that nothing is too small for the eye of God, more especially all that relates to the welfare of God’s people. “The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous and his ears are open unto their cry,” Psalm xxiv. 15. So that the Christian can truly say, with the patriarchal sufferer, “Though He slay me, yet will I trust in him,” Job xiii. 14.

3. But often we cannot see a reason for these sad, early, and—from the mere human point of view—most unseasonable deaths. In Isaiah lvii. 1, 2, we read “The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart, and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come. He shall enter into peace, they shall rest in their beds, each one walking in his uprightness.” What astonishing confidence in God the prophet Isaiah must have had, to be able to write such words some 2600 years ago. Those who walk straight are called away from some great sorrow or burden which would otherwise have come on them, from some great pain or suffering which was approaching, or from some sore and, it may be, irresistible temptation which would have dragged them down into the slough of sin, tarnished the name of Christ and sorely tried the faith

of some weak christian brethren. Only men are called into conscious, though waiting rest. They rest in peace, looking forward to the great resurrection day, looking back to a life spent in the quiet, persevering discharge of duty, having lifted up into the spiritual world all work, however seemingly unimportant, doing all in close union with the Lord. What comfort to survivors! Even the very heathen used say, “Those whom the gods love die young.” This saying is altogether too wide to be true. None leave this life until their work for God is done. Some remain working on until extreme old age, others do not thus “bear the burden and heat of the day,” Matthew xx. 12, but are called away before the whole weight of the cross is laid on them. Saint Augustine, the great christian writer and teacher, died a year or two before his beloved city, Hippo, was besieged, captured and sacked. Martin Luther too died shortly before the religious wars broke out in Germany. How the great and loving heart of that wonderful Reformer would have bled, had he lived to see his country torn asunder with civil strife in the name of religion! The christian bereaved can but bow their heads in quiet, and leaving submissively to the Father’s chastening and say “The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away.” Job i. 2. “Now no chastening seemeth to be joyous,” Hebrews xi. 11. We learn under these trials to trace the hand of God and to believe.

1. That the loved are simply called home. They have laid down the burden of life, they are freed from all temptation, they are safe from all pain and suffering. They are at rest in the home, in the likeness, in the glory, in the service of Christ. Though their absence is keenly felt, can we wish them back again? In such cases, “To die is gain.” Philippians i. 24.

2. That the Master calls upon us “to work while it is day.” John ix. 4. The great, untiring Being—death—is ever among us. One, another, and yet another, is called home, their account in this life is closed, that they may take it up again in the next, the righteous and the godly do so. What must not the unrighteous and ungodly suffer in that world, when they review their life and the fruit it has borne in themselves as well as in others—the remorse they feel may well be called “hell.”

We who are alive and still remain on earth are called to greater exertion and to a better life. We have been baptized into the name of the God of truth, if we are not truthful, we take that name in vain; we have been baptized into the name of the God of purity, if heart, tongue and body are not pure, we dis honour that name; we have been baptized into the name of the God of gentleness and patience, if we are not kind and thoughtful of the feelings and interests of others, we are not loving as God’s children; we have been baptized into the name of the God of work—perfect work, of which it was said “God saw everything which He had made, and, behold, it was very good.” Genesis i. 31; if our work is not well done and thus “very good,” we fall short of our profession.

The servant of God does all work as though working directly for and under the eye of God. “All things are naked and open to His eye.” Hebrews iv. 13. There can be no such thing as scamped work creeping

**that eye.** Accordingly the godly man's work is ever known by its thoroughness and reliability. A dying minister, was being visited by various members of his flock, one came whose dealings were underhand and not straightforward, the dying man taking him by the hand, drew him down towards him and said in low but earnest tones, "William, walk STRAIGHT."

The best advice to give to our young people in Stanley and the camp is, "Mark the man or woman who does work of the same sort as yours most perfectly, and never rest satisfied until you equal or pass their work."

Set the highest ideal before the mind's eye, ever and always aim at it, you may never reach it, the ability may not have been given you, yet you are the better man or woman for having tried to attain the ideal. It is not the amount of work done, so much as the way in which it is done, which marks the good worker. The chief aim of life is, not merely to become a good human machine for work, whether as shepherd, tradesman or housekeeper, &c., but to cultivate the inner being, so that the spirit within may become in love with goodness, truth, purity, straightness and thought for others. Work done in this spirit lifts us above the cares and pettinesses of this life and adds to the happiness and well-being of all around us, work well done in the power of God's Spirit is the best preparation we can make for the next life.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

It has doubtless been a puzzle to many as to how Carcass Island came by its peculiar name. I think the following will fully explain:-

Many years ago, when Carcass was first inhabited, it was noticed that at the N. W. end of the Island, skirting the beach, there were several high mounds covered with green tussack. In the course of time the tussack was destroyed, and it was discovered that the mounds consisted almost entirely of sand. This sand was soon dispersed in all directions by the high winds, leaving exposed hundreds of entire skeletons of sea elephants and the bones of many birds. After a time, stones, apparently used for building up try works, were visible. An old-fashioned bottle was discovered. It is evident that Carcass must have been frequented, years and years ago, by sealers, and that to the carcasses of the sea-elephants the Island owes its name.

Keppel Island,

July 20th, 1893.

This morning, directly after prayers, Mr. Whaits said, "It is a pity to stay indoors such a perfect day as this; let us go to Marble Pass and have a picnic." Captain Thompson got his boatmen—Fuegians—together. Provisions were packed up, wraps put on board the boat, and about twenty set off for a day's pleasure—and a delightful one it was. The sky was as blue as the sky before the fall, the sea like glass, porpoises sporting in all directions, and numbers of seal-birds filled both the sky and sea. When we arrived at Pebble Islet the boat was secured fore and aft to a rock, up which we clambered into high tussac. While the Fuegians made a fire, Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, Captain Thompson, Mrs. and Miss James Lewis went

along the beautiful sand-beach looking for pebbles—some very pretty ones were found. While at lunch, one of the Fuegians reported to Mr. Whaits that the boat was adrift. Sure enough she was floating out to sea—the sharp rocks had cut the ropes as the tide came in. Quick as thought several of the Fuegians rolled a large, dead tussac-bog down to the beach; then Richard—a Fuegian—knelt on it, balancing himself very carefully, and floated out to the boat, with a spear as paddle and boat-hook. We did cheer the brave fellow as he came up with the boat, and Mr. Whaits gave him a coin.

COMMUNICATED.

THE Rev. E. C. Aspinall left Stanley for Darwin on July 24th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Esther Patterson, of Arrow Harbour, Walker Creek. The funeral took place on Wednesday. The service began at 11.30 A.M., in the Church, and concluded with an address at the graveside. About 104 attended, and it was striking to see the intense sympathy and kindness shown to the bereaved ones, and the evident esteem in which she and her family were held.

Mrs. Noble, of Goose Green, being in a critical state, Mr. Aspinall decided to stay over Sunday. To the deep grief of her husband, and of every one who had known her she passed away on Saturday at 2.15 A.M. Sympathy with her husband was particularly keen owing to his being left with seven little ones. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and was attended by over 100, many of the Darwin section men being unable to be present owing to unavoidable work at a distance.

A CONCERT was given in the Assembly Room on Monday, August 7th, in aid of the Roman Catholic school. The bill of fare was varied and entertaining, consisting of songs, duets, readings, display of arms on the part of the Volunteers &c. The success of the evening reflects great credit on Sergeant-Instructor Quianlan, who got up the entertainment, and on all who took part in it. The concert was also a success financially. After paying all expenses a sum of £16 was handed over to the Roman Catholic school.

CAN any one suggest a radical cure for PEAT-STEALING? It appears to be a disease which prevails in Stanley at all times, but assumes an acute form towards the end of winter and during the early spring. One pater-familias has year by year to cut twenty loads of peat, beyond what he actually requires, to supply the needs of his neighbours. Would it be fair to run a man in when found at his neighbour's peat-stack? Certainly both father and mother should be run in when the children are sent out to steal peat. Should special legislation on the subject be set in motion compelling house-holders to provide themselves with firing? A shepherd neglected to cut his peat. During the summer he managed to get another house well supplied with fuel. His successor was in such a deplorable state through want of firing, that coal had to be sent out from Stanley, but at the expense of the former occupier. The latter complained of the charge, but all the satisfaction he got was that if he said anything more about the matter he would be charged schooner hire also. Pity that similar punishment cannot be meted out in Stanley to those who neglect to cut peat in the spring.

On July 30th, Mr. George Felton, accompanied by the late Mr. Hudson (Surveyor), had been shooting about Teal Inlet Settlement for a couple of hours; they then pulled on board the "Orchid," Captain Thomas, returning ashore accompanied by the second mate—the latter and Mr. Felton pulling (standing up). As they neared the beach Mr. Hurlson rested his right hand on Mr. Felton's right shoulder and passed his left hand between Mr. Felton's left arm and chest, and thus reached the gun, which was resting over the midships thwart and gunwale. Immediately on being grasped the gun exploded, and Mr. Hudson was heard to exclaim, "Oh, my arm!"

The boat returned at once to the "Orchid," and every means taken to stop the bleeding. The horses were sent for, and by 12.30 p.m. James Pitaluga was on his way to Stanley, reaching the latter place about 7.30 p.m. When Dr. Hamilton reached Teal Inlet, at 3 p.m. the next day, Mr. Hudson was sinking from loss of blood. Mr. Hudson passed away at 9.30 p.m. on the 31st, having experienced no pain all the afternoon. Dr. Dale, being away in Lafonia on duty when the messenger—McDaid—arrived in Darwin, was unable to leave Darwin until August 1st.

Thus passed away from our midst one who, during his short stay among us, had won the respect and good will of all who had been brought into contact with him. Much sympathy is felt for his relatives at home.

THE funeral of Robert Hudson, R. E., took place on Sunday, the 6th inst. The cortege left his quarters in the old Government offices at 2.30 p.m. The fife and drum band led, playing the "Dead March in Saul;" then followed the police, the volunteers, and a gun-carriage, on which rested the handsome black coffin, covered with the Union Jack, having on it many wreaths of ivy and ferns and the soldier accoutrements of the deceased. Next came—as chief mourners—the Government Officials and those who were with him in his last moments. The Cathedral was reached about 3 p.m., when the cortege was met at the gates by the clergy. The band marched into the Vestry, a policeman stood on either side of the Tower entrance, while the volunteers, with arms reversed, formed two lines, between which passed the clergy, followed by the coffin—carried by volunteers. When the coffin was placed at the chancel steps the Administrator advanced from his seat and put upon it a beautiful cross of flowers and ivy. The Rev. E. C. Aspinall read the first part of the service, the Dean reading the Lesson and giving a short address. Two favourite hymns of

THE MAIL S. S. "DENDERAI" arrived on July 16th. Passengers from Punta Arenas: Messrs. A. & V. Biggs, T. Blackley, T. Bean, J. T. Frazer, R. Smith, Simon Gonzalez. Cargo from the West Coast:—690 bags of flour, 10 bags of walnuts, 20 bales of hay, and sundries.

The "Denderah" sailed for London on July 19th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bain and eight children, Messrs. James Greenshields, Frank Lewis and William Rice. Cargo:—1118 bales of wool and sheepskins. Passengers for Monte Video:—Mr. and Mrs. John MacAskill, Captain and Mrs. Rowland and 2 children,

the deceased were sung—"Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer my God to Thee."

After leaving the Church the procession reformed, the clergy leading, followed by the volunteers, the band, and then the gun-carriage with its sad burden. At the conclusion of the service in the cemetery the volunteers fired three volleys over the grave.

The Church was crowded with those anxious to show sympathy with the bereaved and respect for him who, in his short stay among us, had won the good will of all. There were from three to four hundred people in the procession.

## IN MEMORIAM.

To the late ROBERT HUDSON, Royal Engineers, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound, accidentally received, at Teal Inlet, East Falklands, S. A., on the 31st July, 1893. Interred at Port Stanley, F. I., (with Military Honours), on Sunday, 6th August, 1893.

Good-bye, Comrade, thy race is run,  
Your "Survey Work," now for ever o'er,  
Thy Spirit has for ever gone—

To dwell amongst a better Corps,  
Thou were not killed by cannon ball,  
And were not hit by bursting shell;  
But you were here at duty's call,  
Surely, at duty's post you fell.

Kind friends around with busy hands.  
Tried hard that gaping wound to close,  
With tourniquet and linen bands;

And prayed with you for some repose,  
'Ere thy great heart had ceased to beat,  
Or thy pure soul had winged away;  
But, Ah! too late,—those stealthy feet,—  
"Twas o'er; thy Spirit couldn't longer stay.

A noble heart beat in thy breast,  
That knew no danger, felt no fear;  
Oh! rest, kind Comrade, calmly rest,  
"Till the "trumpet voice" falls on your ear;  
Oh! may it prove a pleasant voice,

Which breaks the seal of your sad fate;  
Oh! may thy new-born soul rejoice,  
And join in welcomes glad at Heaven's Gate.

Port Stanley, F. I.,  
7th August, 1893.

W. W. A.

Captain Chalmers, Mr. Antonio Sylvia, Mr. Peter Suarez, and 9 shipwrecked sailors, ex "Argyleshire."

The "Home Words" enclosed in the July number of the F. I. Magazine, through a mistake of the bookseller, was the same (Feb.) as that enclosed in the June No. The missing month has been written for and will be sent to the Subscribers as soon as it arrives.

THE "Swimming Bath," Promoters wish to inform all who have taken shares that they have written home for estimates regarding the heating of the Bath. Until these are received the bath remains in abeyance.

The members of the Volunteer Corps in the Settlement of Stanley having been formed into three squads (namely, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd squads) so that every member should have an opportunity of learning his drill and becoming as efficient as the first squad members. All members are earnestly requested to attend on the following nights in large numbers. 1st squad, Monday; 2nd squad, Wednesday; 3rd squad, Friday. Any members wishing to attend on any of the other nights for further instructions give their names in to the Sergt. Instructor.

RANK.	1ST SQUAD.	RANK.	2ND SQUAD.	RANK.	3RD SQUAD.	REMARKS.
Pte.	W. W. Adams.	Pte.	J. Aldridge.	Pte.	B. Wilser.	All the N.C.O's. are
"	J. Bailey.	"	W. Coulson.	"	L. Williams.	requested to be present
"	F. Hardy.	"	C. M. Broens.	"	H. Dettleff.	on Mondays.
"	H. P. Millett.	"	W. R. Hardy.	"	W. Dettleff.	
"	W. J. Coulson.	"	J. King.	"	J. Williams.	
"	J. Robson.	"	A. Biggs.	"	S. B. Carlson.	
"	R. Aitken.	"	C. W. Hill.	"	W. Felton.	
"	C. Carey.	"	H. Newing.	"	J. Buckley.	
"	G. Robson.	"	J. Halliday.	"	C. Kelway.	
"	J. Botwood.	"	J. G. Kelway.	"	— Halkitt.	
"	G. Turner.	"	J. W. Taylor.	"	J. Smith.	
"	A. Watson.	"	A. Hardy.	"	A. Berntsen.	
"	G. Fleuret.			"	B. Berntsen.	
"	L. Newing.			"	A. Biggs.	
"	S. Lambstead.			"	S. Kirwan.	
"	A. Dyer.			Sgt.	R. H. Aldridge.	
"	T. Adams.			"	G. Rowlands.	
				"	G. Hardy.	
				Cpl.	W. E. Turner.	
				"	T. Binnie.	
				"	J. Coleman.	
				"	J. Luxton.	

PORT STANLEY,  
July 11th, 1893.

Approved,  
CHARLES A. FRASER,  
Lieut. Commdg. F. I. Volunteers.

SIR,

Captain Rowell is perfectly correct in stating, in answer to the Fox Bay correspondent, that there are foreigners in all branches of the service at home, but whether the service would not be more efficient without their services is another question. At any rate it would be better for the British ratepayers in general and the British officers in particular if their services were dispensed with. One of these excellent foreigners had the command of one of H. M. ships, and the only brilliant action I ever read of him doing was to run that ship ashore. And there is, or was, another one commander of the forces in Ireland, but Sir Redvers Buller had all the work to do while the foreigner drew the big salary. And in regard to the foreigners that are in the Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, I should say that Captain Rowell is keeping them in a state of military efficiency that they may be the better able to fight against us in the event of war between their nation and Great Britain. Does Captain Rowell imagine that the Germans under his command would appreciate the British flag if the Kaiser was to declare war with Britain. I am afraid, as there are so many Germans in Stanley, he would soon repeat he ever

drilled them when he heard the "Wacht am Rhein" ringing in his ears.

DR. PRITCHARD.

The esteem and respect in which Sergt. Quainlan, of the Falkland Islands Volunteers, is held was strikingly demonstrated on July 5th, 1893, when the Non-commissioned Officers of the corps entertained their Instructor to dinner at the "Rose Hotel," and presented him with a watch and chain and an address. After dinner, Corporal Luxton read the address. In presenting the Instructor with the watch, Sergt. R. H. Aldridge spoke in the highest praise of Sergt. Quainlan as an Instructor. In returning thanks, the Sergeant said he always had great pleasure in doing what he could for the Volunteers. Corporal Turner also made a few remarks. The following toasts were proposed by the members:—The Queen, Our Instructor, The Army, Navy, and Volunteer Forces, Governor Goldsworthy, His Excellency the Administrator and the Hon. Members of the Councils, Our Officers, the Rifle Club and F. I. V. Corps. During the evening songs were sung, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

### Divine Service.

On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Wednesday at 7 P. M.  
The Lord's Supper on August 6th at 12.15 P. M. and on the 29th at 8 A. M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

### Prayer Meeting.

In the Vestry on Mondays at 7 P. M. All are invited.

### Sunday School and Catechising.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., and on Wednesday in the Schools at 11 A. M.

### Practices.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

### Working Party.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight—August 24, September 7 and 21; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight—August 30, September 13 and 27.

## Natural History.

### Notes and Queries.

1. What becomes of the snipe in winter? The bulk of them disappear somewhere at the first cold snap and seek shelter—as it is commonly supposed—on the tussac islands; but, if this is the case, it is strange that we can never come across a number of them collected together in hard weather in such localities.

2. The red teal seems to be pretty well exterminated now. May I suggest that the few remaining specimens should be spared by our too enthusiastic sportsmen and given a chance to increase and multiply?

3. There is a small bird locally known as the "canary." Can any one give information as to its habitat, nesting, &c.? Is the bird plentiful in any part of the Islands?

4. Can any one favour me with information as to where the Falkland Island maiden-hair fern is to be found? Also the large yellow variety of the wild *cafeolaria*, alias "lady's slipper," alias "fisherman's basket"? The latter is given in the *Flora Antarctica* as a Falkland Island variety, but I have never found it.

5. A white gull, apparently an albino of the common variety, was shot at San Carlos last month (July).

6. The collie—Donald—was put on board the schooner "Hornet" in North Arm bound for Stanley. He jumped over-board in Seal Cove and swam ashore—three-quarters of a mile. He was next placed on board the cutter "Flora" and sent to Darwin; he again jumped over-board in Cho-soul Sound, swam ashore and returned to North Arm. Twice he was sent into Stanley, and each time returned home again. On the first occasion reaching home on the day he left Stanley, the second time the day after—a distance of about ninety or one hundred miles.

## "Round London."

The following is an extract from "Round London," by Montagu Williams, Q. C., and is an account of a "very extraordinary public-house situated not a hundred miles from Artillery Line."

"One thing particularly struck me as I stood looking at this establishment, from the opposite side of the street, after opening hours on a certain Sunday morning. I refer to the number of customers who passed in and out. I wondered wherein lay the peculiar attraction of the place; and in order to probe the mystery I crossed the road and boldly entered. The bar proved a very remarkable one. It was crowded, but no one was smoking, no one ordered a second glass, and no one was using improper language. All was as quiet and orderly as a Sunday school. And this was in the heart of the East End! I confess I was thunderstruck. As I stood staring about me, I caught sight of a card, headed "Rules," and printed in bold type, which hung upon the wall. I read as follows:—

- "(1.) No smoking on the premises is permitted.
- "(2.) No loud-talking or obscene language is tolerated.
- "(3.) No customer is supplied with more than one drink until he or she has been off the premises for half an hour, at the end of which period only one more drink is supplied.
- "(4.) No refreshment is served to any one who appears to be under the influence of drink, and if one of a company of friends is in this state, none of them will be served."

"At the bottom of the card was a note stating that the foregoing rules would be rigidly enforced, and that the proprietor requested all persons who did not care to conform to them, to take their custom elsewhere. The mystery was solved, and I took my departure with a deep sense of gratitude to the man or woman who had conceived and created this purified public-house. As I wended my way up the street I could not help thinking what an excellent thing it would be if these rules were adopted in all the other public-houses in London. Why should not 'the trade' thus join hands with the teetotallers and endeavour to stamp out drunkenness?" I subsequently learnt that the remarkable establishment I had visited is very widely known and esteemed, and does a very substantial business. Before, however, I pass from this subject, it is only fair that I should mention a doubt that has entered my mind as to whether, in the present state of licensing law, the enforcement of such rules as I have mentioned would be strictly legal."

## Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15 lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses; the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. P. & S., MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, OBAN, SCOTLAND.

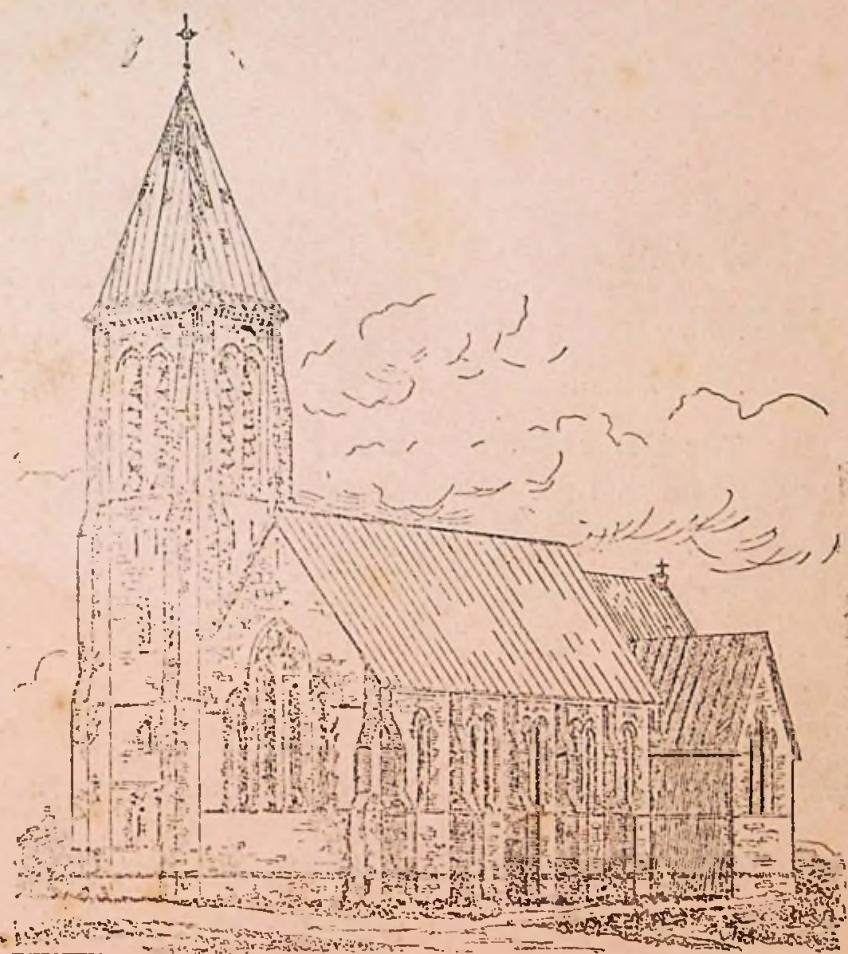
*New Year 84*

No. 53. VOL. V.

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN OCTOBER.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 18th S. after Trinity.                 | Morning, Jeremiah 36 : Ephesians 2 : Psalms 1-5.<br>Epistle, 1 Corinthians 1. 4-8 : Gospel, Matth. 22. 34-46.         |
|  | Evening, Ezekiel 2 or 13. 1-16 : Luke 5. 1-16 : Psalms 6-8.   |
| 19th                                   | " " Morning, Ezekiel 14 : Philippians 2 : Psalms 38-40.<br>Epistle, Ephesians 4. 17-32 : Gospel, Matth. 9. 1-8.       |
|  | Evening, Ezekiel 18 or 24. 15 : Luke 8. 26 : Ps. 41-43.   |
| 20th                                   | " " Morning, Ezekiel 34 : Colossians 3. 18 & 4 : Ps. 75-77.<br>Epistle, Ephesians 5. 15-21 : Gospel, Matth. 22. 1-14. |
|  | Evening, Ezekiel 37 or Daniel 1 : Luke 12. 1-34 : Ps. 78.   |
| St. Luke, Evangelist.                  | Morning, Isaiah, 55 : 1 Thessalonians 3 : Ps. 99-92.<br>Epistle, 2 Timothy 4. 5-15 : Gospel, Luke 10. 1-7.            |
|  | Evening, Ecclesiasticus 38. 1-14 : Luke 13. 18 : Ps. 93 & 94.   |
| 21st S. after Trinity.                 | Morning, Daniel 3 : 2 Thessalonians 2 : Psalm 107.<br>Epistle, Ephesians 6. 10-20 : Gospel, John 4. 46-54.            |
|  | Evening, Daniel 4 or 5 : Luke 16 : Ps. 108 & 109.   |
| Sts. Simon & Jude, Apostles & Martyrs. | Morning, Isaiah 28. 9-16 : 1 Timothy 5 : Ps. 132-135.<br>Epistle, Jude 1-8 : Gospel, John 15. 17-27.                  |
|  | Evening, Jeremiah 3. 12-18 : Luke 19. 28 : Ps. 136-138  |
| 22nd S. after Trinity.                 | Morning, Daniel 6 : 1 Timothy 6 : Psalms 139-141.<br>Epistle, Philippians 1. 3-11 : Gospel, Matth. 18. 21-35.         |
|  | Evening, Daniel 7. 9 or 12 : Luke 20. 1-26 : Ps. 142 & 143.   |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR OCTOBER.

1 S Psalm 118. 1-14	8 S Jerem. 18. 1-16	15 S Ps. 124.	1-8	22 S Jerem. 29. 1-14	29 S Jerem. 38. 14-28
2 M " 118. 15-29	9 M " 23. 1-8	16 M " 124.	1-5	23 M " 31. 10-20	30 M Ps. 132. 1-18
3 T Jerem. 7. 1-16	10 T " 23. 23-32	17 T " 126.	1-6	24 T " 31. 27-37	31 T " 33. 1-21
4 W " 7. 17-28	11 W " 24. 1-10	18 W " 127.	1-5	25 W " 33. 1-16	
5 T " 10. 1-13	12 T Ps. 121.	1-8 19 T " 128.	1-6	26 T " 26. 1-10	
6 F " 17. 5-14	13 F " 122.	1-9 20 F " 129.	1-8	27 F " 36. 16-28	
7 S " 17. 19-27	14 S " 123.	1-4 21 S " 130.	1-8	28 S " 28. 1-13	

BIRTHS.

GOODWIN.—On July , at Lagoona Isla, the wife of T. Goodwin, of a son.

TURNER.—On August 28, at Stanley, the wife of W. E. Turner, of a son.

AITKEN.—On September 2, at Stanley, the wife of Richard Aitken, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH : SMALL.—On August 24, at Stanley, James Smith (Great Island) to Hannah Small.

WILLIAMS : FELTON.—On September 2, at Stanley, Charles Mathew Seccombe Williams to Lilian Gertrude Felton.

DEATHS.

GLOVER.—On May 15, at London, Reuben J. Bird Glover, aged 93 years.

LANGDON.—On June 17, at London, Alethia Rosina Isabel Langdon, aged 16 years.  
Interred at Morden Cemetery, London.

SUIREZ.—On August 1, at the English Hospital, Monte Video, Peter Suirez, aged 21 years.

BELL.—On August 26, at Stanley, Andrew James Robert Bell, aged 3 months.

AITKEN.—On August 31, at Stanley, Robert Aitken, aged 9 years.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

One of the most difficult of Christian duties is the spirit in which we should deal with our neighbours and the practical outcome of the spirit in actual deeds of kindness and good will.

We have the grand rule, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," Luke x. 27. We have also the divine illustration of this love in the practice of Jesus Christ, of whom, from His intense sympathy with pain and suffering, it was said, "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." Matthew VIII. 17.

How are we to apply the rule and example in the everyday contact with one another? Take as an instance those who have fallen more deeply than others into open sin, or are in danger of being led away from the paths of rectitude and moderation. How shall we deal with them.

See what the Lord did in Mark II. 14-17. He gathered His apostles from the masses—as they are called. The twelve apostles were chiefly sailors, with at least one customs collector—Matthew—among them. We have many instances in the Gospel (John xviii. 52) of how contemptuously the Christ and his Galilean disciples were treated by the better educated and more refined inhabitants of Jerusalem. Yet they, in very deed, "turned the world upside down." Acts XVII. 6. As the christian apologist replied to the apostate Roman Emperor, Julian, when the latter sneered at christians, as a parcel of fishermen, "Yes; we fish for men to save them alive that they may not die eternally."

Next the Lord Jesus received sinners and ate with them Luke xv. Was it because the Pure loved impurity, the Truth delighted in falsehood, the Divine took pleasure in the low and animal pleasures of those who sinned against conscience, reason and revelation? Merit the thought! The sun shines on the dark places of the earth to drive away and destroy all loathsome and unhealthy growths. The wind blows over the dark and moisture-saturated plains and valleys of the land that they may be rendered healthful and fruitful. The fire separates the metal from the dross and earth with which it is commingled, that the pure and unalloyed mineral may be applied to its right and legitimate uses. Thus is it with the Son of Righteousness. Malachi IV. 2. Thus works the great Winnower. Matthew III. 12. Thus purifies the great Smelter. 1 Corinthians III. 13.

While as man He lived on earth He ever accompanied with the sinful and sin-laden as well as with the pure and God-loving. With the former that He might (1) Awake them to a sense of their low and unnatural state, of their high destination to be the sons of God (1 John III. 1), of the need of earnest, continuous and true-hearted effort, if that noble aim of being the sons of God would be attained; (2) Inspire them with hope of ultimate success in the spiritual warfare, that, though they are weak and fallible men, prone to sin, surrounded with it, the citadel of the heart, "a cage of every unclean and hateful thing" (Rev. XVIII. 2), yet the power of the Spirit of God surrounds and interpenetrates willing hearts, rooting out sinful thoughts, implanting pure and wholesome wishes, lifting up and elevating the desires, and thus changing the

whole tenour of one's life; (3) Point them to the many illustrations in Bible story, as well as in actual life and daily experience, of men, women and children who have lived above their surroundings, who have brought the Spirit of God down into the hovel, the cabin, the shanty, as well as the mansion and the palace, by living the Divine life in the daily round of duties, God being "no respecter of persons" (Acts x. 34) every one, of whatever station in life, who lives a quiet, earnest, consistent christian life, is acceptable in His sight; His Spirit is working in their lives, and thus the whole appearance and character are transformed beautiful and refined.

The Master, as man, is no longer upon earth; He has passed on this work to us—His servants and disciples. It is our duty to awaken the sinner, to inspire him with hope, to point him to the many who, in like circumstances of weakness, temptation and sin, have triumphed through "the grace of God which was with them." 1 Corinthians XV. 10. Have we done so? Are we doing so? Every professing christian in these Islands ought to be a centre of light and truth. If we each were so, sin—at least in its more flagrant form—would no longer be seen in our midst. Drunkenness would disappear, lying would be shamed away, stealing would come to an end, vile and corrupting conversation would wither for lack of hearers, slander, spiteful words and deeds, would be scorched out of existence by the look of righteous indignation. Each would be influenced by the highest principles in duty, in work, in thought for others.

Will such a time ever come? Certainly, even upon earth, christian teaching and practice should, by God's grace, attain such a pitch of excellence. The advance made slowly but surely since the time of Christ can be measured by a comparison of the public opinion of those days with that of the present day. But to increase and make more effectual this power there is needed on the part of each christian greater earnestness, a clearer sense of one's own responsibility and influence in working out the answer to the petitions—"Thy Kingdom come," "That it may please Thee, of Thy gracious goodness, shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect, and to hasten Thy Kingdom" (The Burial Service). If each Christian in these Islands, by God's grace, lifts himself up into a higher and more Christ-like practice, the whole conduct of the inhabitants would likewise be lifted up; but, to produce this effect, each christian, in his and her individual case, must put forth effort.

We read much in the present day of the different means which should be used to save England from becoming a second or third rate power, like Spain or Holland—Imperial Federation, &c., &c. But the most potent influence is a pure and true profession and practice of christianity by all her inhabitants, without exception. The christian Church in our Empire should never rest until every child is brought under its influence and all that militates against the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of each and all is driven out of our midst.

Let no one think that they have no influence, and that what they do is but a feather-weight in the scale.

The Christ was once an infant; a child was the instrument of St. Augustine's conversion; a child saved Israel from the inroads of Syria (2 Kings v.). If even a child can do so much, what may not a christian man or woman do? The circle of their influence may spread and widen until the whole world of mankind is affected by it.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### CHRIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

We hope to hold our Annual Bazaar towards the end of February or begin'ning of March, and we should feel much obliged if all friends, both near and far, would kindly help us with contributions of inexpensive articles. Small pretty things from one penny upwards, suitable for a "Fishpond," would be particularly acceptable.

On August 13th a Service of Song was given in Christ Church in aid of a new roof for the Church. That it was a success is chiefly due to the great trouble Mrs. Brandon had taken in teaching the Choir, who did their parts very well. The illustration of the life of the Prophet "Elijah" consisted of Bible Readings—read by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall—Solos, Partsongs, &c. sung by members of the Choir. A clear soprano voice was heard with pleasure. The beautiful organ, helping the Choir greatly, was well played. The Anthem "Incline thine Ear, O Lord", was well sung by five members of the Choir.

It is to be hoped that the devotion and trouble Mrs. Brandon is taking with the Choir will be more and more appreciated by the inhabitants of Stanley.

AN OUTSIDER

Extract from the "North British Daily Mail" of Friday, June 23rd, 1893:—

DUMBARTON.—On Thursday evening there was launched from the yard of Messrs Archd. McMillan and Sons, Limited, Dumbarton, a steel barquentine, built to the order of the Falkland Islands Company, of London, and specially designed for them by Mr Josiah M'Gregor, also of London. The vessel's dimensions are 130 feet by 25 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches, and she has been built with a view to the peculiar features of the Falkland Islands navigation, which is intricate and difficult, especially as the islands are situated in a very stormy region. Her decks fore and aft are teak, and she is fitted with a double bottom, divided into four ballast tanks, which can be speedily emptied by a powerful Downton pump specially constructed for the purpose. All her rigging and fittings are arranged in accordance with the newest and most improved ideas. As her lines are very fine, and she spreads an unusually large area of canvas, she is expected to be very fast and weatherly, and thus fulfil the principal object her designer had in view. The saloon and cabins, which are adapted for a limited number of passengers, are handsomely fitted in teak, oak, and Nyassa wood, and upholstered in dark green and terra cotta. She will be commanded on her maiden voyage by Captain M. Jia more, who has superintended her building. As she left the ways, having been christened "Thetis" by Mrs

Patmore, her beautiful model was much admired. There were present at the launch, Mr. Frederick Cobb, the managing director of the Falkland Islands Co.; Mr. Rhodes Cobb, another member of the board; Mr. Josiah M'Gregor, the designer, and various persons interested in the ship, and their friends.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

##### NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. Maidenhair fern is to be found on Saunders Island.

2. The large yellow variety of the calceolaria is to be found at Shallow Bay and Hill Cove.

3. CANINE SAGACITY.—A collie, belonging to the undersigned, whenever it came across a sheep on its back, without waiting for orders, would always by pushing and pulling enable the sheep to rise. R. S.

The EDITOR,

F. I. Magazine.

Stanley,

August 22, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the paragraph on Peat-Stealing in your issue of August, I beg to make a few suggestions which, although they will not effect a radical cure, may considerably reduce the evil.

1. Peat should be stored in a shed or other secure place where it can be locked up.
2. Any person who finds another stealing peat, no matter who the peat belongs to, should arrest the thief and peat stolen. If they cannot do that, they should give immediate information to the police.
3. If peat is being stolen watch day and night until the thief is caught.
4. Not to be troubled with any sentiment or fear in prosecuting the thief.

I think if the above suggestions were carried out, Peat-Stealing would almost become an evil of the past.

ON THE WATCH.

July 10th, 1893.

London Hospital,

Whitechapel Road, E.  
re. NICHOLAS NORRIS.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your letter of May 10th in regard to this patient, who presented himself with your introduction on June 24th, when he was admitted as an in-patient for the treatment of the disease of the heel (neck) from which he had been suffering. He was found to be very ad, but at the moment of his admission there was no outward evidence of any more than a local injury. For this he was operated upon, but sank after the operation and died. It was found on a post-mortem that he was suffering from such extensive tubercular disease that his recovery in any event would have been absolutely hopeless. I saw him myself once or twice and found him in every way comfortable and happy in the Hospital, and everything possible for him was done here.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am,  
Your's very faithfully,  
G. Q. ROBERTS,  
Hon. R. M. ROUTLEDGE. House Governor.

Statement showing manner of disposal of Funds obtained by Theatrical Entertainments of August 21st & 22nd, in the Assembly Room.

Cr.		£	s.	d.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
	To takings at door	15	4	6	By hire of room	7	10	0
"	Mrs. Turner (sale of tickets)	6	13	0	" Material for children's dresses,			
"	Mr Williams	3	4	6	Falkland Islands Company	1	6	0
"	Mr. Watson	1	7	6	" Material for dresses, Mr. Watson,	13	4	
"	Mr. Lellman	1	3	0	" Mrs. Burnell, making 3 dresses,	9	0	
				" Licents and Nectar	6	2		
				" Scene-shifters	2	10	0	
				" Police for preserving order	8	0		
				" Printing	1	2	0	
				" Balance, Church and Band,	13	8	0	
		£	27	12	6	£	27	12
	Balance allocated as follows:—							6
	Church	£	8	8	0			
	Band		5	0	0			
		£	13	8	0			

A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT was given in the Assembly Room on Monday & Tuesday evenings, August 21st & 22nd.

Part I., "Beauty and the Beast", by pupils attending the Government Schools. Characters—Zimrie, a Merchant, Mr. F. Durose; Azor, a Prince, the Beast, Ethel Crook; Anna, Izole, Beauty, daughters of the Merchant, Frances Kavanagh, Edna Curay, Agnes Grierson; Silver-Star, a benevolent Fairy, Muriel Durose; Four attendant Fairies, Mary Pitaluga, Bella Ogilvie, Sissy Lellman, Lily Biggs.

The story of "Beauty and the Beast", is well known. All the actors took their parts with great spirit and very prettily indeed was the effect of the whole. The fairies were good, benevolent ones and performed the usual kind feats on behalf of poor mortals in trouble. At one time they were seen prettily dancing on to the stage to remove the remains of a feast prepared for the weary traveller, Zimrie, in the enchanted land; another time they danced to the strains of distant magic music; again they met and stood attentive to receive the commands, delivered in clear unmistakeable tones, of Silver-Star, a small fairy with wings, silver crown and magic wand. This good fairy appeared in different scenes, not only to issue command's but to comfort the father's heart at the loss of his daughter Beauty; again she appears in the guise of a beggar woman to the ill-matched sisters and is treated with scorn. Beauty lives in the enchanted land, whither she has gone to save her father's life. Her only companion is the Beast, who treats her with every kindness, but importunes her to be his wife. This proposal she rejects with horror, and no wonder, for the Beast is, to all appearance, a big brown bear! A shaggy all-over covering, a clever mask, and ferocious growls announcing his approach, carry out the delusion. Poor Beauty pines for a sight of her father and a magic ring, given her by the Beast transports her home, where she lingers until warned by Silver-Star that her absence is costing him his life. Magically she hastens back to find him dying; he asks

again will she be his wife, "Yes" is this time the answer, when instantly casting his outer self aside, he rises a radiant and handsome prince! So does the exercise of woman's sweetest influences, transform the coarser nature of man into all that is noble and pure.

The greatest credit is due principally to Mr Durose and then to all the others for the manner in which this pretty piece was put on the stage. They must have felt that the pleasure afforded to a large audience was sufficient recompence for all the trouble they had incurred.

Part II. consisted of a Comedy entitled "Checkmate." Characters—Sir Evertou Toffee, Mr. Spearman; Sam Winkle, his Groom, Mr. Packe; Henry, waiter at the Hotel, Mr. Hill; Parsley, a Gardener, Mr. Nichol; Strap, a Stableman, Mr. C. S. Williams; Checks, a Page-boy, Mr. Hill; Bottles, a Butler, Mr. Durose; Miss Charlotte Russe, Miss G. Felton; Martha Bunn, her Maid, Miss E. Felton; Mary Ann and Jane, Servants, Miss W. Felton and Mrs. J. Turner.

Miss Charlotte Russe, an heiress, fearing her cousin, Sir Evertou Toffee, whom she had not seen since their childhood, wishes to marry her for her wealth, changes characters with her maid, Martha Bunn delighted to play the part of mistress. Sir Evertou Toffee, fearing his cousin desires only a title resorts to the same device with his groom and this position of affairs results in the most ludicrous situations until in the end all ends satisfactorily.

The parts were capitally taken by the various actors and the performance may be pronounced as a most successful one, which we hope is not to be the last of its kind.

The Fife and Drum Band performed at intervals between the Acts. The boys have lately got their uniforms, which are the same as the Volunteer Corps—grey, red collars and cuffs and green facings—and very well they look.

The scenery for this occasion has all been beautifully painted by Mr. H. Taylor and forms a valuable addition to the furniture of the Assembly Room. Landscapes, interiors of houses, &c., are all there in fine style.

\* Money returned to be divided between the two funds.

F. DUROSE,

Treasurer to Entertainment.

Approved,

R. M. ROTTLEDGE

VERE PACKE.

The sad accident to the late Mr Hudson R. E. and the consequent absence of the Colonial Surgeon from Stanley for four days have accentuated the long felt need of an Assistant Colonial Surgeon for Stanley and the North Camps of East Falkland.

**£100** It has therefore been proposed to raise for three years a guarantee of £450 per annum towards the salary of a duly qualified Physician and Surgeon-Dentist—the latter being very much needed. £102 have been already guaranteed. Those who are willing to assist will please communicate with Dean Brandon.

**£150** THE MAIL s.s. "ABYDOS" arrived on August 16th. Passengers for Stanley:—Mr. and Mrs. Dean and four children, and Martha Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. McAskill, Miss Christine Prior, D. Benney, W. Beuney, F. Danielsen, C. Vang, F and Mrs. Martin, C. Ellefren, G. Aeladson, A. Silvey. Cargo from Europe, 152 packages; cargo from Monte Videia, 297 packages.

The "Abydos" sailed for Punta Arenas August 17. Passengers:—Messrs. A. Felton, — Bean, A. Jeffrey, A. Atanazi.

### DESTITUTE POOR FUND.

#### Accounts for 1892.

##### Expenditure for Mrs. Phillips:—

	£	s.	d.
January	1	17	4
February	1	15	1
March	2	1	2
April	1	17	1
May	2	9	2
June	1	7	9
July	1	16	0
August	1	18	4
September	2	4	11
October	1	15	8
November	2	10	1
December	2	1	4
	<hr/>		
	£23	13	11
Mrs. Stewart's rent	12	0	0
Mrs. Ryan	8	12	9
	<hr/>		
£20	12	9	
Total	£44	6	8

#### Accounts from January to June, 1893:—

	£	s.	d.
January	1	16	8
February	2	0	0
March	1	19	7
April	1	18	7
May	1	18	9
June	2	5	4
	<hr/>		
	£11	18	11
Mrs. Stewart's rent (five months)	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£16	18	11

#### January, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	21	5	11
Subscriptions received:—			
January	4	8	6
May	6	12	0
July	1	10	0
August	11	5	0
September	10	5	0
October	4	0	0
November	2	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£10	0	6
Total	£61	6	5
Balance	£16	19	9

#### January, 1893.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	16	19	9
Subscriptions received:—			
March	1	0	0
April	5	0	0
June	4	0	0
Total	£22	4	9
Balance	£5	5	10

(Signed) ALICE FELTON.

August 1st, 1893.

### CHRIST CHURCH, STANLEY.

Tenders are invited to put Galvanized Corrugated Iron on the roof of the above-named Church. The Select Vestry do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before September 11th. The Church to find all materials.

Stanley,

August 29th, 1893.

G. TURNER,

Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A small American Stove and Piping, value £2. Apply, G. TURNER.

## AMENDED RULES AND BYE-LAWS OF THE STANLEY CEMETERY BURIAL BOARD.

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1.—That notice is to be given at least two days previous to any interment (in every case exclusive of Sunday). Earlier interments will be permitted if certified by a medical man to be necessary, or ordered by the Board under special circumstances.

2.—All notices to be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

3.—The notice is to contain a statement of the christian and surnames, th calling or description, and the age of the person to be buried, the date of death, the town, settlement, &c., in which it occurred, the day and hour of intended burial, &c., in accordance to the form to be drawn up.

4.—A drawing of every monument and grave-stone, in ink, with an accurate copy of every proposed inscription to be submitted to the Board for approval before erection.

5.—All monuments, railings, grave-stones, vaults and purchased places of burial to be kept in repair by the owner, or the same not to be considered as private.

6.—In all unbricked graves, coffins of wood only to be used. No interment will be allowed nearer the surface than four feet for an adult and three feet for a child under eight years of age. Each grave to be separated by at least twelve inches of solid earth on each side.

7.—All applications of urgency to be decided by the President and Secretary.

8.—No children are to be admitted into the cemetery without an adult.

Scale of fees to be charged in the case of those who are desirous of purchasing the exclusive right of burial.

1.—For single freehold grave space, seven feet by two-and-a-half feet :—

£1 for the first grave space,  
£1 10s. for the second grave space,  
£2 for the third grave space.

2.—If more grave spaces are required by the purchaser, the circumstances of the case are to be taken into consideration by the Board and permission to purchase be granted or withheld at the discretion of the Board.

3.—For every additional square foot of ground required, 1s. 6d.

4.—For digging and filling grave—Adult, 15s., Child, 7s. 6d. Any exceptional circumstances will be dealt with by the Board.

Approved,  
GEO. MELVILLE,  
Administrator

August 9th, 1893

#### DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Wednesday at 7 P. M.  
The Lord's Supper on September 1<sup>st</sup> at 12.15 P. M. and on the 15<sup>th</sup> at 8 A. M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

#### PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Mondays at 7 P. M. All are invited.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CATECHISING.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and on Wednesday in the Schools at 11 A. M.

#### PRACTICES.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

#### WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight—Sept. 7 and 21, October 5 and 19; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight—September 13 and 27, October 11 and 25.

## John Kirwan,

(Formerly clerk to the F. I. Company.)

### GENERAL MERCHANT,

Primrose Villa, Stanley.

JOHN KIRWAN begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a store at the above address and solicits the favour of their patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their custom.

Having made arrangements with some of the First-Class leading wholesale Houses in London and elsewhere, he will continually have in stock all the Newest Styles in Dresses, Dress-Material, Jackets, Mantles, Gloves and Toys; Boys' ready-made Suits; Cloth of various descriptions, to suit the climate; Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, of serviceable quality. He will also Import all kinds of articles, including Tea, Sugar, Milk, Sweets, &c. He has also arranged for a constant Supply of Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Potatoes, &c.

He will endeavour to sell at the Lowest possible margin of Profit and, in consequence, all transactions will be considered as Cash.

Orders from Customers in the Camp will have his prompt attention and he will forward them by the earliest opportunity. All such orders must be accompanied by cash or cheque.

\* He expects to have a choice selection of goods by the steamer due here in October.  
WANTED.—A married man accustomed to camp work; good shearer. Wages £6 a month; house on the settlement. Apply to LAWRENCE STICKNEY, Spring Point.

## Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.  
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, OBAN, SCOTLAND.

Mr King S.

No. 54. VOL. V.

OCTOBER, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



## CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain,

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN NOVEMBER.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. All Saints' Day.                   | Morning, Wisdom 3. 1-9 : Hebrews 11. 33 & 12. 1-6 : Ps. 1-5.<br>For the Epistle, Revel. 7. 2-12 : Gospel, Matth. 5. 1-12.   |
| 5. 23rd S. after Trinity.             | Evening, Wisdom 5. 1-16 : Revelation 19. 1-16 : Ps. 6-8.<br>Morning, Hosea 14 : Titus 2 : Psalms 24-26.<br>Epistle, Philippians 3. 17-21 : Gospel, Matth. 22. 15-22.  |
| 12. 24th S. after Trinity.            | Evening, Joel 2. 21 or 3. 9 : Luke 23. 1-25 : Psalms 27-29.<br>Morning, Amos 3 : Hebrews 6 : Psalms 62-64.<br>Epistle, Colossians 1. 3-12 : Gospel, Matthew 9. 18-26.   |
| 19. 25th S. after Trinity.            | Evening, Amos 5 or 9 : John 3. 1-21 : Psalms 65-67.<br>Morning, Micah 4 & 5. 1-7 : Hebrews 11. 17 : Ps. 95-97.<br>* Epistle, 1 John 3. 1-8 : Gospel, Matthew 24. 23-31.   |
| 26. 26th S. after Trinity.            | Evening, Micah 6 or 7 : John 6. 22-40 : Psalms 98-101.<br>Morning, Ecclesiastes 11 & 12 : James 5 : Ps. 119. 105-144.<br>For the Epistle, Jeremiah 23. 5-8 : Gospel, John 6. 5-14.  |
| 30. St. Andrew, Apostle<br>& Martyr.† | Evening, Haggai 2. 1-9 or Mal. 3 & 4 : John 9. 39-10. 21.<br>Morning, Isaiah 54 : John 1. 35-42 : Psalms 144-146.<br>Epistle, Romans 10. 9-21 : Gospel, Matthew 4. 18-22.<br>Evening, Isaiah 65. 1-15 : John 12. 29-41 : Ps. 147-150. |

\* From the 6th Sunday after the Epiphany.

† The eve of St. Andrew is appointed as the day of Intercession for Missions.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

5 S 1 Ks.	8. 1-13	12 S 1 Ks.	12. 1-15	19 S 1 Ks.	17. 17-21	26 S 1 Ks.	20. 1-13
6 M	" 8. 14-30	13 M	" 12. 16-30	20 M	" 18. 1-16	27 M	" 21. 1-11
7 T	" 8. 54-66	14 T	" 13. 1-10	21 T	" 18. 17-21	28 T	" 22. 1-14
1 W 1 Ks.	3. 1-13	8 W	9. 1-9	15 W	" 13. 11-22	22 W	" 22. 15-20
2 T	" 4. 20-34	9 T	" 10. 1-13	16 T	" 13. 23-34	23 T	" 19. 1-8
3 F	" 5. 1-18	10 F	" 11. 4-14	17 F	" 16. 23-34	24 F	" 19. 9-21
4 S	" 6. 1-15	11 S	" 11. 26-40	18 S	" 17. 1-16	25 S	" 20. 1-14

BIRTHS.

BLAKELY.—On June 14, at Hope Cottage, the wife of William Blakely, of a son.

HORT.—On July 11, at San Carlos, N., the wife of Richard E. Short of a son.

BURNS.—On September 5, at Egg Harbour, the wife of Thomas Burns, of a son.

BENDER.—On September 16, at Moody Valley, the wife of C. Bender, of a daughter.

Goss.—On September 19, at Stanley, the wife of R. Goss of twins—son and daughter.

HELDERS.—On September 20, at Stanley, the wife of Harry Helders, of a son.

LEWIS.—On September 24, at Keppel Island, the wife W. J. Lewis, of a daughter.

NEWING.—On September 27, at Stanley, the wife of Lawrence Newing, of a son.

FARIES.—On September 27, at Stanley, the wife of Joseph Fialto Faries, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PATTINI : PARRIN.—On September 14, at Stanley, G. Pattini (lone) to Minnie Parrin.

DEATHS.

MERCER.—On July 19, at Plympton, near Plymouth, Alexander Mercer, aged 78 years.

PAULINE.—On September 11, at Stanley, Madeline Pauline, age 11 year.

TURNER.—On September 29, at Stanley, infant son of W. E. Turner, age 1 month.

PECK.—On September 19, at Stanley, Mrs. John Peck, senior, aged 75 years.

PINAZO.—On October 3, at Stanley, Casimiro Pinazo, aged 57 years.

KYLE.—On August 15, at San Julian, Patagonia, Mrs. Andrew Kyle, aged 38 years.

HOPF.—On August 18, at San Julian, Patagonia, Mrs. William Hopf, aged 19 years.

IN MEMORIAM OF OCTOBER, 1890.

Oh, what were life, if life were all? Thine eyes Thy Treasures wait thee in the far-off skies,  
Are blazed by their tears, or thou wouldst see And Death, thy Friend, will give them all to thee.

A. PROCTOR.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.

In old Greek legends every human being's life was represented as a slight, shadowy, invisible thread coming down from heaven and attached to each person. This thread the Fates—as the gods of death were called—at any moment would sever and the person cease to exist.

At the heart of these legends some truth is always hidden, but so overlaid with the cobwebs of superstition and deception that few could see it. We, looking at them with the light the Gospel gives, can, in most cases, recognise the germ of truth which was thus handed down from father to son, from the first revelation of truth made to the early fathers of mankind.

The truth in this case seems to be that the impulse and strength of the real, inner spiritual life of mankind comes from God. All that is good, noble, generous, truth-loving, God-yearning comes invisibly, but no less really, from above. These threads are in our case not those by which life is ended, but those by which life—the real life—is lived. Grace and power are thus given to enable men to live the pure, Christ-life amid the hurry and care and temptations of daily life.

Have not all felt a need, a real need, of inner power to enable them to resist doing what they know is wrong and contrary to both conscience and the revealed will of God? How a lie is hated and loathed, yet how often is one acted, if not told outright; how hasty, iritable or morose temper is looked upon with regret and sorrow, yet at the next slightest provocation indulged in; how we despise ourselves for giving way to immoderation in eating, drinking, sleeping or recreation to the neglect of higher and more elevating pursuits. Week after week passes and year follows year, but we are still sinning, falling, weakly giving way to temptation. The natural consequence must follow. Our higher nature is deadened from want of use, and we sink into the—morally—flabby, maudlin human beings whom we looked upon in our earlier years with contempt as unworthy of the name of man.

Each one of our community desires to be lifted up into the same better element into which we know, from reading and in some few cases from experience, those in much more adverse circumstances than we are, raised themselves. How is this to be done?

Read Luke v. 1-32 and see what Jesus Christ, when as man he lived on earth, did for those who appealed to him for health and grace.

1. Peter, astonished at the miracle of knowledge which Jesus had just exhibited and oppressed by the overpowering sense of his own sinfulness, cried out, "Depart from me for I am a sinful man, O Lord." Jesus answered, "Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men." Having learned his own need of spiritual help, having found that help in the incarnate (made man) God, he was able to go forward in the strength thus supplied to conquer himself and his own besetting sins—to become the "rock-man" who should first preach salvation through the risen and ascended Saviour to both Jew and Gentile (Acts 2 & 10); building up the converts as living stones in the Church of Christ. Every one should live as he who has been "called out of darkness into His marvellous light."

I P etc r. II. 5, 9.

2. One "full of leprosy" cried to the Master as He passed, "Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean." He was suffering from that awful disease, of which the Jews said, "As God sends the leprosy, so God alone can heal it." The leper was but only too sure of his hopeless state—a living death was his lot, not all the wealth of the world could cleanse him from the terrible disease which held him in its grasp. He had heard of the ever benevolent power of the Christ, he had met many, who had been in an equally sad state, now rejoicing in the possession of sound and healthy constitutions—hence the faith shown in his cry, "If Thou wilt." The answer came without a moment's hesitation, accompanied with the touch of power, "I will, be thou clean." Ever after that man was a living proof of the recreating power of Jesus Christ. That power still works invisibly, but none the less certainly, in the hearts of all who are living as God's children. What enables England to hold the position she now has among the nations of the world? It is the Spirit of Christ purifying, guiding, lifting up the hearts and lives of millions of her best and noblest, who live as citizens not only of this life, but of that which is to come, and who look upon this world as but the first stage of an endless being. The power thus to live a changed and renewed life comes from Christ now, just as the healthful flow of a new life coursed through the veins of the leper through the word and power of Christ.

3. Another, suffering from paralysis, who had lost all nerve power and was unable to move hand or foot on his own behalf, apparently suffering the natural consequence of his own sin was "borne of four" to Christ. As he lay helpless and repentant, he heard of the great Teacher. Partly on his own initiative and partly on that of his friends, he was carried to and laid at the feet of the great Life-giver, not a word being spoken. Reading the heart's earnest wish for pardon and peace, the first divine message was, "Son, be of good cheer, thy sins be forgiven thee." Then, as an earnest or pledge of the power to say and do this, followed the next message, "Arise, take up thy couch (mat on which he lay) and go unto thy house." The power—to mind and body—came from Christ. Henceforth changed as regards heart and life, this man lived a different being and a different course of life. The secret of the whole change—physical and spiritual—was the Spirit of Christ in the man's heart. That Spirit has worked ever since and still is working. All that is best and most elevating, all that makes for the greatest happiness of the greatest number comes from Christ. Hence the mighty power for good of the Christian Church, notwithstanding the many hindrances thrown in its way by the faults, frailties and mistakes of Christian men.

To us living in the Falkland Islands, the voice of Jesus speaks. What does He say?

1. Go work. Every Christian is to be a fisher of men. Every opportunity is to be seized of influencing others for good, for these opportunities may be few. There should be a quiet, real, daily effort to set before others—not in word only, but in actual practice and

est—the better way. To impress all with a keen sense of their own and others impiety and the fact that the memory of all—even though the sin may be forgiven for Christ's sake—must and will go with us into the future life. Reminding our high calling and glorious inheritance walk worthy of that calling.

2. That the inner springs of life having been purged and renovated, the outer life should show the corresponding change. Life is made up of little things, and as a whole it should be consecrated to God. Let it be our one desire then to do nothing carelessly, even our smallest actions, but to do everything for God and for His honour and glory—to walk circumspectly, for the road is full of dangers—passing the time of our sojourning here in fear, and as those who are hastening to a better country, where God has prepared for us an eternal home.

3. To live as those who have been forgiven, re-created and enlightened. The guilt of sin having been removed, the fear of hell and the judgment to come being a thing of the past. Death may and will come, but only to find us ready for the call. A life given up to good works for Christ's sake, a life spent in the daily, hourly performance of duty—the duty to which God has called us—a life of self-denial and work for others, can without a struggle be handed over to Him, to whom it has already been given, without a murmur or pang. Such a death is the happiest, the bravest and most fruitful for good in the case of those who view it. For is it not the weary soldier laying aside his weapons and passing into the city of God, again to take up work, but more congenial and free from trial and temptation in the habitations of the blessed?

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### STANLEY CEMETERY.

Your kind assistance towards the pay of a Custodian for the Cemetery and other necessary expenses is solicited to enable the Burial Board to keep the Cemetery in proper order and to protect the graves, &c., from desecrations.

The Board undertakes to print and publish a detailed list of all subscriptions received and payments made.

The Board consists of Mr. Lewis, Chairman, The Honorable A. H. Ballou and J. J. Felton, Deacons, P. O'Farrell, E. Murphy and Dean Brandon, and Mr. Hardy.

Copies of the By-Laws can be obtained gratis from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. E. C. Aspinwall and Dean Brandon.

The following Subscriptions have been received:

	£ s d		£ s d
Mrs. G. Dean	2 0 0	F. Durose	10 0
A. H. Ballou	1 0 0	Mrs. W. Turner	10 0
C. A. Fraser	1 0 0	R. Whittle	10 0
Wm. Price	1 0 0	J. Johnson	10 0
None	1 0 0	L. Parker	10 0
None	1 0 0	T. Weston	5 0
J. R. Brandon	1 0 0	E. J. King	5 0
C. W. Hill	10 0	L. Denton	5 0

#### List of Subscriptions—continued.

	£ s d		£ s d
W. McGill	5 0	Mrs. McLaren	2 6
C. Brown	5 0	Miss Hatcliffe	2 6
T. Sharp	5 0	D. Mitchell	2 6
H. Clifton	5 0	Mrs. Claxton	2 6
J. Ogilvie	5 0	Mrs. Cameron	2 6
C. Hansen	5 0	J. Campbell	2 6
R. Roer	5 0	Mrs. D. Carey	2 6
T. Hearickson	5 0	J. Bailey	2 6
F. J. Hardy	5 0	W. R. Hardy	2 6
W. H. Board	5 0	W. Etheridge	2 6
J. Lehman	5 0	Mrs. Goss, sr.	2 6
W. Binnie	5 0	C. Carey	2 6
G. Rowlands	5 0	R. Carey	2 6
H. Mannan	5 0	R. Alden	2 6
T. H. Rowell	5 0	J. Kelway	2 6
J. Botwood	5 0	J. Steel	2 6
Mrs. Luxton	5 0	Mrs. J. Ryan	2 6
Mrs. Dettleff	5 0	Mrs. McCarthy	2 6
J. Dettleff	5 0	G. Chaplin	2 6
G. Hurst	5 0	W. Yelton	2 6
R. H. Aldridge	5 0	Mrs. Brown	2 6
Mr. Fleuret	5 0	Mrs. Williams	2 6
J. McLaughlin	5 0	W. Martin	2 6
A. Friend	5 0	W. Biggs	2 6
G. Turner	5 0	J. Neumann	2 6
Capt. Jones	5 0	E. Hardy, sr.	2 6
H. Rutter	4 0	Mrs. Tracy	2 6
W. Dettleff	4 0	Mrs. A. Gilchrist	2 6
C. Lloyd	3 0	B. Downing	2 6
J. Lehen	3 0	(To be continued.)	

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

The following are the number of points given to each member of the above Club in competition for the best Ten Scores for the season 1883—94. They are handicapped from last year's aggregate shooting.

W. E. Turner	Scratch.
T. Rowell	"
G. Hardy	receives 40 points.
F. J. Hardy	" 60 "
V. A. Blagg	" 69 "
Alfred Blagg	" 70 "
Sgt. Quinlan	" 70 "
F. Hardy, sr.	" 80 "
R. H. Aldridge	" 80 "
F. Durose	" 80 "
J. Coleman	" 90 "
C. A. Fraser	" 90 "
W. Adams	" 160 "
L. Williams	" 210 "
G. Horrell	" 280 "
C. W. Hill	" 290 "
M. Johnson (Non-attendance last year)	Scratch.
C. Aldridge	"
W. R. Hardling	" (New member) "
D. C. Aspinwall	" "
P. Nodde	" "
It is intended to have four Aggregate Prizes this season, including three medals given by the Club members.	

W. E. TURNER, Secretary, S. R. C.

A LIST OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS of the  
STANLEY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB.

Formed, September 5th, 1893.

CHAIRMAN,  
Mr. F. J. Hardy.

VICE-CHAIRMAN,  
Mr. F. Lang.

SECRETARY,  
Sgt.-Instr. Quianian.

TREASURER,  
Mr. G. Hardy.

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. H. Solgewick, H. Clifton, J. Coleman, A. Biggs  
C. Rowland, G. Fleuret, C. Hansen, J. Williams.

MEMBERS

Messrs. W. Luxton, J. Robson, G. Fleuret, E. Bennett,  
S. Kirwan, J. Coleman, J. Williams, F. J. Hardy,  
C. Poole, J. Halkett, R. Williams, J. Walsh, R. H.  
Aldridge, A. Berntsen, H. Clifton, A. Biggs, H.  
Solgewick, C. Gossner, J. Smith, Jr., H. Newing, A. H.  
Dix, G. Rowland, J. Kelway, F. Hardy, G. Hardy,  
C. Aldridge, Sgt.-Instr. W. Quianian, C. Hansen,  
F. Lang, A. Robson.

• RULES.

I.—All members on joining the Club to pay an entrance fee of 2/- and a monthly subscription of 1/-. All subscriptions and entrance fees to be paid in to the Secretary of the Club—the former on the first day of every month and the latter on joining the Club. New members pay entrance fee only for the first month.

II.—Honorary members to pay an entrance fee of £1 and a yearly subscription of 10/-. All subscriptions will fall due on the first day of January in each year.

III.—Members on joining the Club to be proposed by two or more members. The Committee have power to object to any one whom they consider is not strong enough to become a member of the Club. Lads under the age of 15 years are not allowed to become members.

IV.—Members of the Club are permitted to bring a friend and they are held responsible for his behaviour during his stay in the Club-room. Members who cannot attend at the door to pass their friend in must give him a written permit signed by the member himself.

V.—Gentlemen who are not members of the Club and are not invited by one of the members, to pay an entrance fee of 6/-, and during the time they are present in the Club-room they must strictly adhere to the rules of the Club.

VI.—All members of the Club are earnestly requested to assist as much as possible the Officers, Committee and the Instructor in maintaining good order in the Club-room during the time of exercise.

This Club is formed to promote healthy and manly exercises—such as gymnastics, indoor and outdoor athletics, boxing, &c., in a friendly and social manner.

The doors will be open punctually, on Tuesdays, at 7 p.m. and close at 9.30 p.m.

APPENDIX.

1. Before entering the ring the contestants shall give notice to the Referee of the length of time each round is to continue, but in no case is a round to exceed three minutes.
2. On the first appearance of blood being drawn, while sparring, the contest shall be discontinued by both parties and the gloves taken off and handed to the Instructor.
3. No applause shall be allowed, during a contest, in favour of either of the competitors. Lookers on must not interfere in any way whatever—otherwise they will be expelled from the room.

Sgt.-Instr. W. Quianian,  
Secretary, S. A. A. C.

The barque "Bruneel," Captain Frampton, 85 days out from Barry Docks, cargo—smelting coals, bound to Valparaiso, put into Port William with coals on fire. The fire-engine and a number of men went out and pumped water into her; the coal is now being thrown over board in Port William as it is still smouldering.

The mail s.s. "Menes" arrived from Punta Arenas on September 11th. Passengers:—Messrs. A. Felton, E. J. Mathews, D. Patterson. Cargo from the West Coast: 559 bags of flour, 51 bales of alfalfa, and sundries.

The "Menes" sailed for Europe on September 13th. Passengers:—Gustav Marion, G. Rawlius, H. Sprout, T. Buchan, Capt. T. M. Gilchrist. Cargo: 780 bales of wool, 2 bales of sheepskins, and sundries.

The most destructive fire which has ever taken place in Stanley broke out in the Shamrock Public House at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Oct. 3rd. Miss Lehman observed as she passed a window in her home what seemed to be a huge lump burning in the bar, she immediately called her father's attention to it; he ran up to the Shamrock and roused the inmates—Mr and Mrs Pinazo. Casimiro Pinazo remained in the house, saying that he would come out in a minute, but overcome apparently with the smoke he never did so. A small portion of the head, the body and one hand were found—where the bar had been—after the fire had burned out. It is supposed that he had gone back for his money. The latter—gold and silver—were found more or less melted near to where it was known he stored the same. B. Wilmer on the first alarm ran down and rang the Dooryard bell—a gun was fired, and the Celibots turned out in large numbers, but the fire had by this time obtained complete mastery over the house, which was burned to the ground with the "Pensioner's Cottage" attached to its West end. The latter had only been occupied a week before by Mr and Mrs Dix. All the furniture in the Shamrock was burned. The fire engine was brought out and willing hands set to work to save the adjoining houses—Mrs. Ryan's and Mrs. Hockings's to the East and Mr. Clethero's to the West. These houses received no damage whatever. It was a great cause of thankfulness that what little wind there was came across the

S. W. and thus blew the heat and sparks across the road and gardens opposite. The burning house was a grand sight and lighted up the whole Settlement. The Shamrock and the furniture were insured. Such was the melancholy end of one who for many years has been resident in the Islands, 40 of them having been spent as a gaucho in the camps.

THE Senior Government School Examination was held on September 18th, 19th and 20th. The greater portion of the examination was on paper.

The 1st & 2nd classes were examined in the following subjects (the highest mark which could be obtained is attached to each subject) :—Mental Arithmetic, 5 ; Tables, 10 ; Arithmetic, 10 ; Geography, 20 ; Map, 5 ; Repetition, 10 ; Reading, 10 ; Spelling, 5 ; Dictation, 10 ; Meanings of words, 10 ; Music, 10 ; Writing, 10 ; Composition, 10 ; History, 10 ; Grammar, 10 ; Drawing, 10. Total, 155.

Of 40 children examined the following answered over 50 per cent :—Class I. Bella Ogilvie, 119 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; W. Goss, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; D. Watson, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; A. Lellman, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; A. Ogilvie, 109 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Mary Pitaluga, 99 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Ethel Crook, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; J. Grierson, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Frances Kirwan, 91 ; Fred Kiddie, 90 ; E. Cheek, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ella Carey, 85 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Percy Burnell, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Class II. Muriel Durose, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Mitchell Steel, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; William Mannan, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 3rd and 4th classes were examined in the above subjects—Music and Map excepted. The highest number of marks which could be obtained was 105. Of 22 children examined the following answered over 50 per cent. Class III. Elizabeth Brown, 79 ; Marian Aldridge, 75 ; Malvina Felton, 72 ; Sophia Davis, 71 ; May Allan, 70 ; Daisy Wilmer, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; V. Lellman, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Roy Felton, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; George Stewart, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Class IV. Emily Biggs, 67 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Edward Binnie, 60 ; J. Ryan, 57 $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Alice Aldridge, 54.

The next examination will take place during the week before Easter, 1894.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,  
Government School Inspector.

#### SYNOPSIS OF WORK FOR EASTER EXAMINATION, 1894. GOVERNMENT SENIOR SCHOOL.

##### Division A, Classes I. & II.

READING.—Book V. Chambers's English Readers and Books V. & VI. National Readers. The elder children to be able to read a paragraph from a newspaper.

WRITING.—Three lines of copy setting. Large hand. Small hand.

DICTION.—Six lines from either of the above readers.

COMPOSITION.—Battles of Otterburn, Cressy and Agincourt; Joan of Arc, A Brave Sailor, Sir Philip Sydney, The Great Plague (1665).

MEANINGS.—To be able to explain the meaning of the words in Chamber's English Reader.

TABLES.—All the ordinary commercial tables and the aliquot parts of £, s., ton and cwt.

NUMERATION.—Including millions.

ARITHMETIC.—Class II., Standard IV.—Compound Multiplication, Division, Reduction of Money, Weights and Measures; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication

and Division of Weights and Measures. Notation of Decimal Fractions.

Class I., Standard V.—Vulgar Fractions—to add and subtract; Practice, Bills of Parcels and Proportion; some knowledge of the Decimal system of coinage and the Metric system of measures.

Class I., Standard VI.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Simple Interest, A more extended knowledge of Decimal coinage and Metric system.

Standard VII.—Compound Proportion, Percentages, Insurances, Profit and Loss, Averages, Decimal System.

Ex Standard VII.—Discount and Present Worth, Stocks, Proportional Parts, Square and Cube Root.

MUSIC.—Old Staff Notation, Names and Shapes of Notes, the use of the bar, rest, sharp, flat, natural, repeat, Time signatures, Construction of the Major Diatonic Scale, and how modulation is effected.

SINGING.—From the Modulator Sol fa syllables and at least 3 new songs.

GEOGRAPHY.—Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. Circumstances which influence climate. English Imports and Exports and Countries traded with.

HISTORY.—The dates of Accession from William I. to Victoria. Period taken—Stuarts, 1603 to 1702.

GRAMMAR.—To parse and analyse a simple sentence. To know 50 Latin roots.

REPETITION.—Catherine and Griffith scene, from Shakespeare's Henry VIII.—80 lines.

DRAWING.—Simple outline objects from the flat. Ex Standard VII.—

ALGEBRA.—Book I., Elementary Algebra.

EUCLID.—Definitions, axioms, postulates and first 15 propositions, Book I.

MENSURATION.—Gunter's chain, Measurement of square Triangle, Rhombus and Trapezium.

Division B, Classes III. & IV.

READING.—From No. 3 and 4 Readers.

DICTION.—Six lines dictated from their Reader and to know the meaning of the principal words.

COMPOSITION.—On the Beaver, Elephant, Thomas a Becket, King Lear, and Historical Subjects as below.

TABLES.—Multiplication and Money Tables.

NUMERATION.—Including hundreds of thousands.

ARITHMETIC.—Class III.—Long Division, Addition and Subtraction of Money and easy Reduction.

Class IV.—Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division,

MUSIC.—Names and shapes of notes and position on staff with corresponding rests.

SINGING.—Same as Division A.

GEOGRAPHY.—Definitions, and outlines of the World.

HISTORY.—Stories of Thomas a Becket, Robin Hood, Richard Cœur de Lion, Conquest of Ireland, Magna Charta, Simon de Montfort, Roger Bacon, Edward Longshanks, 1st Prince of Wales, William Wallace, Robert Bruce, Battle of Bannockburn.

GRAMMAR.—To pick out Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Pronouns, and tell the number, gender and person of Nouns and Pronouns.

REPETITION.—The Sea Gull—50 lines.

F. DROSE.

# Natural History.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

What becomes of the Snipe in winter? It has been generally supposed that the Snipe leave the mainland and go either to the adjoining small islands or over to the Patagonian coast. From my own observations I do not think they leave us at all, at any season of the year, as I have found them all the year round on the mainland, only in the winter months they sit very close and are then most frequently found amongst the rank grass in the soft camps. Unless a person, or dog, go almost over them they do not fly away, and are therefore not seen at all.

Concerning the White Gull shot at San Carlos in July, supposed to be an "Albino." Gulls of the same colour have been seen during the past winter months between Speedwell and George Islands, also one of them was seen at Danson Harbour in the month of July and two were seen at the Creek at the Long Rincon, North Arm, this month (August). I therefore think they must be a distinct species of the gull and not "Albinos," as was at first supposed. I have never heard of them being seen in former years by any person, although it is quite possible they may have been here for some time. Have they been seen anywhere else this season? D. P. F.

Some months ago one of the Company's shepherds was shifting a cart from one house to another. He had three pups in the cart and the mother was following behind. When he got home to his house he found that one of the pups had fallen out. An hour after the mother arrived, carrying the pup in her mouth. J. B.

At Shallow Bay, about nine years ago, I took a young robin from its nest, just before it could fly, with the hope of rearing it. I put it in a cage and hung it up in the window. Next day the two old birds appeared at the window and tried to get to their young one. The following day being bright and sunny I hung the cage with the young bird in it outside the door. Very shortly the two old birds appeared again and tried their best to get to their young one. Presently they disappeared, but in a short time returned, bringing worms for the young robin, which they gave through the wires. Now boys, take a lesson from these poor birds. Never molest either their eggs or their young, for they have the same feelings as any of us.

J. F. S.

While visiting Bleaker Island lately and taking a ride round, in company with two other men, we came upon a strange-coloured snipe sitting on its nest, with two eggs under it. On examining it very particularly, we found it to be of a reddish-brown, the beak rather larger than the grey snipe, the tail a little shorter—in colour and body much resembling the partridge in Scotland. Can any one tell me if such a bird has been seen on the Falklands before? The male and female have both been seen.

A VISITOR.

September 3rd, 1894.

PORT EDGAR.

There are some wild flowers here, but they are not very plentiful. The maidenhair fern grows here and also another kind, called the "feather fern." The little flower called "Lady's Slippers" will be out in a month or two here. E. J. S.

A tame grey duck—one of three—at the Cantara is accustomed to walk into the house and going to the cupboard taps on the floor with its feet. If its wish for bread is not at once complied with it taps with great vehemence and rapidity. The children call it the "dancing duck."

JULY 17TH, 1838.

PUNTA ARENAS

Dear Sir,

Having read your anecdote, re the sagacity of animals, I thought the following remarkable and true anecdote might prove acceptable, being true in every particular:-

A shepherd at No Baptismo—G. Harr's by name—being at some little distance from his house, was considerably surprised to see a lioness (puma) walking carefully towards his door. Upon closer inspection he saw that she bore a small cub in her mouth, which she eventually placed before the door and then retired. The shepherd, upon examination, found that the cub was lamed by a sharp thorn from a caliphata bush. He extracted the foreign matter, bandaged up the foot and replaced the cub in front of the door. Presently, with extreme caution, the mother returned and bore the cub away. Could a better instance of motherly care be adduced! Surely sometimes we superior human beings can learn great lessons from the humble beasts God has made.

Yours sincerely, JAMES GLINNEX,

There is a story of a French dog whose breakfast was forgotten, whereupon he ran out into the garden and returning with a sprig in his mouth, deposited it at his master's feet. It was a sprig of forget-me-not.—Extract from the "Christian Age."

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CASIMIRO PINAZO, deceased.

All persons having claims against the deceased Casimiro Pinazo, Publican, Stanley, are requested to forward the same properly vouched, and any persons owing any sum of money to the deceased will please pay the same without delay, to the undersigned. J. J. PHILPON. Administrator for the estate of the late

7th October 1838.

Casimiro Pinazo.

Tailors are invited to erect a small fence in the Cemetery. Apply for particulars to Mr. E. G. Aspinall, Hon. Sec. Burial Board.

J. F. Summers—Custodian—is prepared to turf graves and to repair and paint grave fences at reasonable rates.

## W. E. TURNER, Photographer.

It is now two years ago since I started the above profession as a business by myself, and I sincerely thank those who have given me their patronage during that period. It is my aim to give satisfaction in all branches of my work. I am building a new Studio in Ross Road, close to the Jubilee Villas, where I hope to produce a better class of work than hitherto. My Studio will be fitted with all the Newest Appliances in Photography. I make a Speciality in Copying from Photos, Pictures, Books, &c. I guarantee each Copy equal to Original. Groups, Interiors, Buildings and all other kinds of outdoor work done at a few days notice. I also undertake to Develop, Print and Mount Amateurs' Negatives at a Moderate Charge.

## Alex. Robertson's Highland Sheep Dip.

Each 15 lbs. of HIGHLAND SHEEP DIP equals the combined strength of 10 Yellow Powder Dip and 2 gallons Soluble Fluid Dip, together with powerful Water-proofing efficacy, such as no other Dip possesses, the cost only slightly exceeding the price of a single gallon Fluid Dip.

The Highland Dip is made expressly for cold and wet climates.

Correspondence invited. Full particulars from the Manufacturer.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. P. S., MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, OBAN, SCOTLAND.

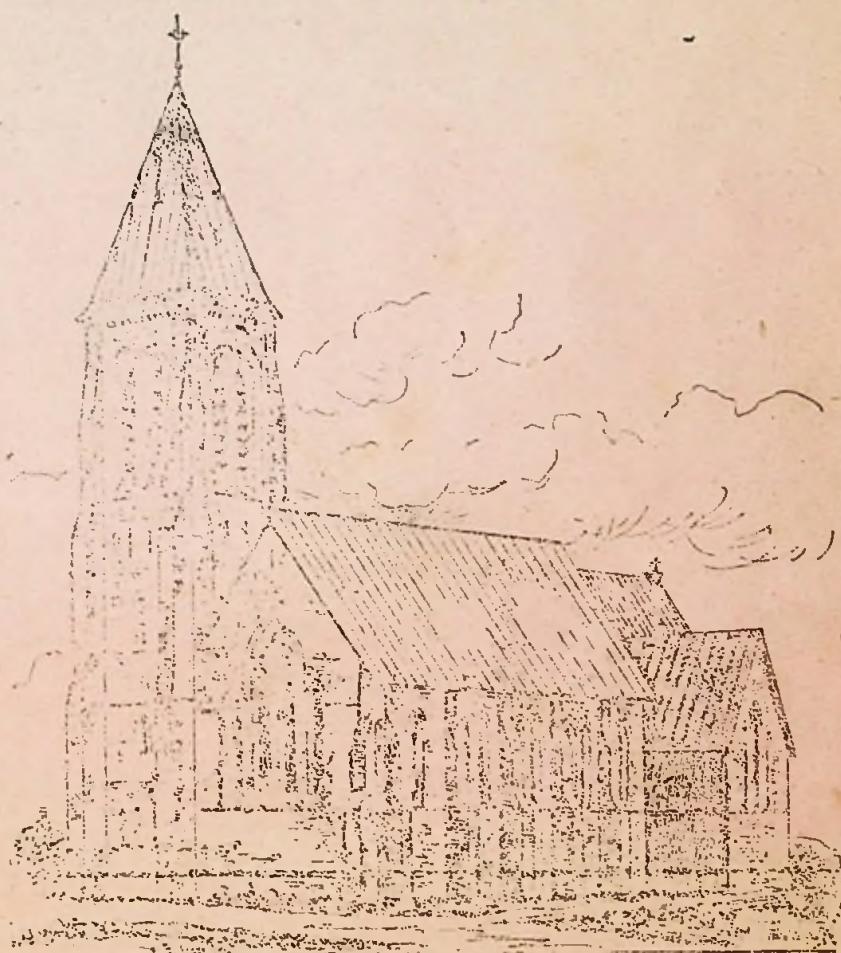
*Mr King Esq*

NO. 55. VOL. V.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN DECEMBER.

3. 1st S. in Advent.	Morning, Isaiah 1 : 1 Peter 5 : Psalms 15-17. Epistle, Romans 13. 8-14 : Gospel, Matthew 21, 1-13.
10. 2nd „ „	Evening, Isaiah 2, or 4. 2 : John 13. 1-21 : Psalm 18. Morning, Isaiah 5 : 1 John 3. 1-16 : Psalms 50-52.
17. 3rd „ „	Epistle, Romans 15. 4-13 : Gospel, Luke 21. 25-33. Evening, Isaiah 11. 1-11 or 24 : John 18. 1-28 : Ps. 53-55. Morning, Isaiah 25 : Revelations 1 : Psalms 86-88.
21. St. Thomas, Apostle & Martyr.	Epistle, 1 Corinthians 4. 1-5 : Gospel, Matthew 11. 2-10. Morning, Job 42. 1-7 : John 20. 19-24 : Psalm 105. Epistle, Ephesians 2. 19-22 : Gospel, John 20. 24-31.
24. 4th S. in Advent.	Evening, Isaiah 55 : John 14. 1-8 : Psalm 106. Morning, Isaiah 30. 1-27 : Revelations 14 : Psalms 116-118. Epistle, Phillipians 4. 4-7 : Gospel, John 1. 19-28.
25. Christmas Day.	Evening, Isaiah 32 or 33. 2-32 : Revel. 15 : Ps. 119. 1-32. Morning, Isaiah 9. 1-8 : Luke 2. 1-15 : Psalms 19. 45. 85. Epistle, Hebrews 1. 1-12 : Gospel, John 1. 1-14.
26. St. Stephens, the First Martyr.	Evening, Isaiah 7. 10-17 : Titus 3. 4-9 : Ps. 89. 110. 132. Morning, Genesis 4. 1-11 : Acts 6 : Psalms 119. 195-144. Epistle, Acts 7. 55-60 : Gospel, Matthew 23. 34-39.
27. St. John, Apostle & Evangelist.	Evening, 2 Chron. 24. 1-15 : Acts 8. 1-9 : Ps. 119. 145-176. Morning, Exodus 33. 1-9 : John 13. 23-26 : Psalms 120-125. Epistle, 1 John 1. 1-10 : Gospel, John 21. 19-25.
28. Innocent's Day.	Evening, Isaiah 6 : Revelation 1 : Psalms 126-131. Morning, Jeremiah 31. 1-18 : Revel. 16 : Psalms 132-135. Epistle, Revelations 14. 1-5 : Gospel, Matthew 2. 13-18.
31. 1st Sunday after Christmas. New Year's Eve.	Evening, Baruch 4. 1-21 : Revel. 19 : Psalms 136-138. Morning, Isaiah 35 : Revel. 21. 15-22. 1-6 ; Ps. 144-146. Epistle, Galatians 4. 1-7 : Gospel, Matthew 1. 18-25. Evening, Isaiah 38 or 40 : Revel. 22. 6 ; Psalms 147-150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR DECEMBER.

3 S	Mal. 3.	1-9.10 S	Ps. 139. 17-24	17 S	Esther 2.	1-11	24 S	Esther 8.	1-17
4 M	"	3. 10-18	11 M	"	140.	1-13	18 M	"	2. 17-28
5 T	"	4.	1-6	12 T	"	141.	1-10	19 T	"
6 W	Ps. 136.	1-12	13 W	"	142.	1-7	20 W	"	3. 1-15
7 T	"	136. 13-26	14 T	"	143.	1-12	21 T	"	26 T
1 F	Mal. 1.	1-14	8 F	"	138.	1-8	15 F	"	Ps. 145. 1-21
2 S	"	2. 1-12	9 S	"	139.	1-16	16 S	"	Matthew 1. 18-25
					Esther 1.	1-12	23 S	"	146. 1-10
						22 F	"	147.	1-29
						27 W	"	148.	1-14
						28 T	"	149.	1-9

BIRTHS.

RUSHAN.—On May 24, at Rio Gallegos, the wife of Edward Rushan, of a son.  
 MARKLAND.—On August 19, at Dunbar Harbour, the wife of J. Markland, of a son.  
 McCASKILL.—On Sept. 9, at Roy Cove, the wife of D. M. Askill, of twin daughters.  
 ARMSTRONG.—On September 24, at Darwin, the wife of W. Armstrong, of a son.  
 TAYLOR.—On October 11, at Stanley, the wife of C. H. Taylor, of a son.  
 HARDING.—On October 24, at Stanley, the wife of W. A. Harding, of a son.  
 ROBINS.—On October 24, at Stanley, the wife of J. C. Robins, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KYLE.—On August 22, at San Julian, William Kyle, aged 14 years.  
 ROWLAND.—On August 25, in London, the wife of Captain Rowland.  
 SHEAN.—On September 18, at Port Stephens, Mrs. Shean, aged 61.

Mr. David Thompson,

There has never been a address specially written to you in the Magazine, so I am going to write one all to yourselves this month, at The Devil's request. I want to take you, in imagination, far far away across the Ocean to Palestine and a long way back in time, many years ago, to a little town, of which you might perhaps have seen a photograph, but different, I believe, from any town in the world now. It is the village of Nazareth. It was a little place perched up on the side of a mountain not very far from two or three of the principal roads of Palestine and was so built on the ledges of the rock that means had to be taken to keep the water on them to make things grow. You know then after heavy rains you will see numberless little streams running down the hills to the sea, but you never see them in fine dry weather. Well, in Palestine, they always have months of dry weather at a time, so the people of Nazareth—in those days Jews—had built cisterns or big tanks into which the water ran and then with pipes carried it along the ledges, so that they could grow oranges and figs and very many beautiful trees and flowers. How pretty it must have looked! Well in this village dwelt a little boy named Jesus, his mother's name was Mary, the wife of a man named Joseph, a carpenter—not exactly the same as what we call a carpenter in the Falklands, but a blacksmith too, also not exactly like a Falkland Island blacksmith but like what is called such in England, for in England as in Palestine in going about on horseback you cannot ride across the soft, springy, grassy camp, but for miles and miles on hard stony roads like those in Stanley, so that the horses, and mules, feet have to be shod with iron and a blacksmith is one who makes the shoes and fastens them on to the animals' feet. Therefore many of the travellers on these great roads of Palestine when they had any trouble through a horse's shoe coming off or a cart breaking down would go and get Joseph to repair them, thus Jesus would see many strangers just as we do at Stanley through the steamers and ships calling here and just as we often get bad men here who tempt our boys and girls to copy their bad habits—swearing, drinking and other bad things, so the Lord Jesus, this little boy of whom I am speaking, was tempted in like manner as you are, yet without ever giving way to such temptation. He never said a bad word, he never got angry and angry, for he never sinned.

Though we have no certain knowledge of his childhood except a glimpse here and there, yet from these and from what we know of his life after thirty years of age we can feel sure that he was always kind and gentle and good to others, especially to these strangers who came to Nazareth and to their poor animals. He would talk to and help the poor men and women and little children and show them where they could get water or shade from the heat of the sun. He would slack the gear of the poor tired horses if the masters would let him, get water or grass or hay for them and be good to them. And now, though he no longer lives on earth, yet he can see it and is constantly here with us, for He is the Son of God and he is so glad when he sees you dear boys and girls trying to act as he did.

He remembers how at one time he was just your age and had just the same little troubles and difficulties and how he overcame them, and when he sees you trying to obey mother or father or your good friends who take care of you and giving up what you want yourself, he is so glad. For instance, when you are asked in to read or write or sum and you would rather be outside with the calves, or the dogs, or horses, or climbing among the rocks, or doing something or other for yourself and you give it up because you are trying to be obedient and sensible. You can do so much good even though you may be only a little child. I was reading about a little girl the other day whose father was very fond of her, but he was not able to govern himself whenever there was any chance of getting a drop of whisky, so that he used to come home and be so unkind to this poor little girl and her mother. Well, this little one loved her father and wanted to save him, so one day she got a pledge book—they is a book in which people sign a promise that they will never drink strong drink again—and when it was time for her father to come home she trotted out into the road to meet him until she saw him coming, on the other side, and then she tried to run across, but a horse and cart coming along quite fast, ran right up against her and knocked her down. Her poor father hurried up, seeing an accident, and found it was his own little girl. Oh, he was so sad! He carried her home and sent for the doctor. The poor little girl was dying, but she was able to tell her father what she had done for me made him promise that with God's help he would never be drunk any more. This he did, and thus, although the dear little girl was dead, yet her father kept his pledge or promise and was always good and kind to her mother. Now I do not want you to think for a moment that God would like you to do so good to some one, but I want you to understand how He longs that you should live to be good, loving, kind, gentle children, just as Jesus was, and to love Him and live for him. Why should you lose him? Well, because when he was 33 years old he died for you. I cannot tell you all the reasons why or even if I knew that I know in this short letter, but one was to show how much God hated all sin and wrong and how strong an influence bad habits get over us that it took even the death of God's dear son to break them off us and make us free.

Now, having written all this to you dear children, I just want to put in a few lines to those who are growing up or are older than you are. I was reading about a gentleman the other day who was very fond of climbing up mountains such as the Alps in Switzerland. He took his little son with him one time to teach him how to climb too, for this climbing is very dangerous. Whenever they came to any very difficult place the little fellow would call out, "Look out, father, I am just behind you." For he knew that if his father put his foot on a loose stone or slipped and fell he would be knocked down into the great gaping yawning valley below. Now what I want you older ones to realize is this—that in our daily life the little ones are just behind us. They are following in our footsteps, copying our habits and our ways, learning to think

we think and do, as we do, and my word to you is, "Friends are, they are just behind you." Yet cannot  
you go yourself alone—yet must stand on the influence  
and life that God has given you. Be careful then of a  
false step. One evil deed done by one man, as the  
stone set free by the climber's foot, gathers other stones  
and trees and rubbish as it goes until it becomes the  
mighty rushing avalanche of rocks that comes all before  
it, grows and grows throughout eternity and carry many  
a soul that is yet unborn into everlasting condemnation.  
I beg of you then to be careful and watchful, for as it  
says in Luke xxv. 1-2. "It is impossible but that  
snares will come, but woe unto him through whom  
they come. It were better for him that a millstone  
were hanged about his neck and he cast into the sea  
than that he should offend one of these little ones."

So that both from the love of others and from self-  
sacrifice we should avoid all evil; but from a greater  
motive still—that of unselfish love, we should strive to  
do well.

Dear children and dear friends, may God help and  
bless you is my earnest prayer.

Faithfully yours,  
**EDWIN C. ASPINALL.**

Thus Rev. E. C. Aspinall left Stanley for Darwin on  
August 29th. After visiting Lafonia, Walker Creek's,  
San Carlos, Douglas Station, Teal Inlet, Rincon Grande,  
San Salvador and Port Louis he returned to Stanley,  
October 3rd.

Dear Brandon left Stanley for the West Falklands  
in the Mail Schooner "Rosali" October 17th.

#### CHRIST CHURCH CHOIR: PICTURES.

On Friday, October 26th, the choir and a few other  
friends who had either been invited or who had asked  
to join us—numbering in all 63—assembled in Christ  
Church at 10 A.M. After prayers we marched on  
board the "Isore," which was alongside the West Jetty.  
She had been engaged for the day through the kindness  
of Mrs. Dean. At about twelve o'clock all were landed  
in Sparrow Cove where a very happy day was spent.  
A beautifully sheltered spot and soon and conveniently  
near the landing place was found for picnicing in.  
After dinner all dispersed in different directions. A  
large party, escorted by Mr. Durose, went to the  
Penguin Rookery where a great many eggs were found,  
others visited Mount Isore or variously amused themselves.  
At 5 o'clock, the wanderers having reassembled,  
coffee, bread and butter and cakes proved accept-  
able refreshment before the re-embarkation began.  
This was a very tedious process as there was only one  
boat, and though a lively boatman would be quickly back  
to Stanley it was not a wise risk to have more than  
one vessel landed on the rocky jetty. But bright enough  
light had succeeded daylight fortunately. The whole  
day continued bright and warm though windy, and  
only towards evening when on the water did any one  
complain of feeling cold.

A BAND OF HOME meeting was held in the Assembly  
Room on October 27th. The attendance was not as  
large as usual as the weather was bad, but the evening

passed very pleasantly. Papers were given out and  
songs, &c., and tragic scenes filled up the  
programme.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, STANLEY, PENNY FESTIVAL, 1882-3.

The Picturesque, July 5/6, Aug. 3/4, Sept. 2/3, Oct.  
3/10, Nov. 1/2, Dec. 1/2, Feb. 2/3, March 3/7.  
W. Luxton, July 4/7, Aug. 7/10, L. Kinney, 4/6/2,  
Aug. 3/1, Sept. 1/3, Oct. 2/3, Nov. 2/3, Dec. 3/8,  
Feb. 1/3, March 2/3. Mrs. Fleuret, July 9/12, Sept.  
1/3, Nov. 1/2. John Allen, Sept. 7/11, Oct. 2/3,  
Nov. 4/7, Dec. 2/3. Willie Biggs, Oct. 4/11, London up-  
W. Newing, Feb. 1/7, March 2/3. P. Barrell, 3/1-  
T. Binnie, Times etc.

#### SCROOPING FOR CATHEDRAL ROOF.

Hon. Secy., Misses A. Kirwan & F. Leithens

£10 0 0

#### PENNY COLLECTING CARDS.

Muriel Durose 7/6; Frances Keween 6/-; Nedbit  
Binnie, Edward Binnie, Ethel Crook, Mary Pinnington,  
Judge Pitdugay and Sophie Davis, each 5/-; Alice  
Aldridge, May Allen, Lily Biggs, Jessie Campbell, Edna  
Carey, Lily Carey, Maul Carey, Herbert Coulson,  
Charles Coulson, Jessie Clifton, Mervina Feiston, Roy  
Felton, Bertha Kiddle, Missy Leithens, Mabel Newlin,  
Ethel Robins, Walter Robins, Anna Ryan, John Ryan,  
A. Friend, Rosie Perry, Alice Davis, each 2/1; Fred  
Cheek, Fred Crook, each 1/- T. t, £1.

The following subscriptions have been received since  
the publication of the October Magazine towards the  
pay of a Cast-iron for the Cemetery:—

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Mr. James Lewis and Mr. J.  
Williams, each 10/-; Rev. P. O'Grady, Rev. E. C.  
Murphy and Mr. W. A. Hartung, each 1/-

His Excellency Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.,  
returned to the Colony by the mail steamer of October  
14th. The boat conveying His Excellency ashore was  
named by Volunteers and on landing at Government  
House Jetty the Volunteer Corps, drawn up there,  
recited arms and the band struck up "God Save the  
Queen." The Government officials and members of  
the Legislative Council also met the Governor on the  
jetty. In the evening a torchlight procession paraded  
the Settlement and a bonfire was lit on the flagstaff hill  
in honour of the occasion.

The Administrator, George Melville, Esq., C.M.G.,  
left the Colony by the mail steamer on October 17th,  
also H. H. De Gilder, Esq., late Judge and Colonial  
Secretary. The latter has been promoted to the  
Colony of Natal as one of the Colonial Justices.  
Salary, £750 per annum and travelling expenses.

THE MAIL S.S. "TERRA" arrived from Europe on  
October 14th. Her owners:—His Excellency Sir  
Roger T. Goldsworthy, Messrs. Benjamin Clark, M.  
McDonald, M. Pinnington, T. Chapman, A. Harvey, W.  
Babb, J. Allen, J. McKee, M. Morrison, P. Lester,  
J. Browne, W. Newing, A. Martin, A. Tuxford, A.

Leef, J. Mann, D. McKay, M. Stewart, A. Stewart, H. Grant, — Hope, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cull, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. E. McAtasney and son. Cargo from London:—1770 packages. Cargo from Monte Video—Fruit and Vegetables:—39 packages.

The "TOMES" sailed for Punta Arenas on October 17th. Passengers: — Administrator G. Melville, R. M. Routledge, W. Spearman, N. Wood, J. Williams, N. McDonald, J. Voss, Pietro Alife.

"ISLE OF ANGLESEA," Captain W. McMonnies, iron barque, 759 tons, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, to the Channel, put in for provisions, 61 days out. Arrived October 23rd, sailed October 28th.

Screw barque "HERTHA," whaler, Captain Evensen (same owners as whaler "Jason") 253 tons, from Sandefjord, Norway, to the Antarctic, put in for medical assistance—3 men sick—70 days out. Arrived October 26th, sailed October 27th.

Barquentine "Jonas Lie," 285 tons, Captain Olsen, arrived October 20th with cargo of house coal and salt. 102 days out from the Tyne.

Stanley, October 26th, 1893.  
To the Very Rev. Dean Brandon and to the Public  
of the Falkland Islands.

I, WILLIAM HOPE, having heard false reports about Mrs. Kyle's family during a time of trouble in San Julian—these false reports being circulated by some person or persons either residing in the Falkland Islands or in Patagonia—all such reports and false rumours I emphatically deny, with the exception of the deaths in the family. Any one who would kindly give information respecting the person or persons who may have circulated these would greatly oblige by communicating with William Hope who is now in Stanley.

#### Account of the deaths of Mrs. Kyle and Mrs. Hope.

Mrs. Kyle was prematurely confined of a son at San Julian on July 4th. All went well for some days when she complained of weakness. Puerperal fever set in and she died on August 6th. The child is still living. Her daughter, Mrs. Hope, who had not been feeling well for some days gave birth to a stillborn son on July 31st. She also died of fever on August 13th. The only woman within reach was attending her dying husband and could not leave him. Dr. Fenton, Jr., from Gallegos, was called in and though he remained several days he could do nothing for Mrs. Hope.

Three other mothers in Punta Arenas and Mrs. McLaren of Peckett Harbour have died of the same fever. The latter leaves three children; she had lately come out from Scotland.

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

Best three scores, 1st Weekly Competition.  
September 9th, 1893.

Officer F. Hardy, Wind S.W.

	200	500	600	Total.
W. E. Turner	26	27	27	80
F. Hardy, Secy.	24	25	27	76
Sergt. Quainlan	19	29	14	62

By handicapping, W. E. Turner, 1st prize; F. Hardy, Secy., 2nd prize.

#### 2nd Weekly Competition. September 16th, 1893.

Officer, J. Coleman.	Wind N.	200	500	600	Total.
W. E. Turner		26	30	29	85
Sergt. Quainlan		27	28	25	80
J. Coleman		23	25	26	74

By handicapping, Sergt. Quainlan, 1st prize; W. E. Turner, 2nd prize.

#### 3rd Weekly Competition. September 23rd, 1893.

Officer, Sergt. Quainlan.	Wind from S.W. to N.W.	200	500	600	Total.
J. Coleman		25	28	13	66
V. A. Biggs		15	25	21	61
F. J. Hardy		21	22	18	61

By Handicapping, J. Coleman, 1st prize; V. A. Biggs, 2nd prize.

#### 4th Weekly Competition. September 30th, 1893.

Officer, T. H. Rowell.	Wind N.W.	200	500	600	Total.
Alfred Biggs		25	17	25	67
W. E. Turner		24	19	24	67
V. A. Biggs		27	23	11	61
W. J. Taylor		21	18	21	60

By handicapping, Alfred Biggs, 1st prize; W. J. Taylor 2nd prize.

W. E. TURNER,  
Secretary, S. R. C.

R. M. Depot, Walmer. September 9th, 1893.

DEAR COL-SERGT. ALDRIDGE,

Your most interesting letters and Photos of physical team have reached here quite safely and were read with very great pleasure. You can well imagine that I am very pleased to hear, but not surprised, such a good account of your Instr., Sergt. Quainlan—he served a number of years under me. I always found him a good all-round man and had he remained here he would have been promoted to 1st Sergt.-Instr. of swimming, but, of course, he was not to know that. I hope he will continue to do you good service, thereby keeping up the credit of himself and the old "Globe and Laurel" Newspaper.

I regret I have not had the opportunity of bringing your letters and photos before our general meeting, I will do so at our next and I am sure they will be accepted with very great pleasure.

I will forward your letter to the editor "Globe and Laurel," also Liverpool Mercury, also to the Sporting and Dramatic News. I hope the same will meet with your approval.

Your copy of F. I. Magazine has been placed in our Mess reading-room and I think every member has read it with a great amount of interest. I think it does your far-distant Island Editor great credit.

I was not aware until I received your letters that there were any Volunteers at the Falklands, at the same time I am very pleased to hear there are a lot of good loyal lads who are pleased to wear Her Majesty's Uniform and subject themselves to discipline and drill and give up their spare hours to enable them "in case of need" to defend their Island home so far

from the old country, who will not be able to give you assistance for days or even weeks, therefore I beg to exhort thee on their determination to be worthy of their cloth.

My best wishes to Sergeant Quandala, tell him how very pleased I am to hear of his success.

I beg to thank you very much for your letters and photos.

Yours very faithfully,  
John White, R. M. L. I.  
Col.-Sergt. R. H. Aldridge.  
F. I. Volunteers,  
Port Stanley.

Barque "Bretagne,"  
Port Stanley.

October, 1833.

#### FACTA, NON VERBA.

All useful knowledge has its advantages; therefore the following facts, regarding an unfortunate passage in the Barque "Bretagne" may be of interest to the readers of this Magazine.

On Monday June 19th we left Barry docks, Cardiff bound for Valparaiso, our vessel being just newly converted into a barque owing to previous mishaps through being too heavily rigged as a ship. We sailed away with every bright prospect before us, every precaution being taken for the safety of our cargo, the carpenter superintending the ventilation of the hatches and the third officer taking the temperatures twice daily, through three tubes fitted throughout.

On Friday, September 8th, being then eighty-one days out and to the westward of Cape Horn, steam in dense volumes was seen coming up the fore hatch and the watch were then sent below to dig and investigate the cause of the occurrence. At 2 P.M.; we came across a body of live coals, showing us that the main part of the cargo was a mass of fire and at 6 P.M., the wind increasing, hatches and ventilators were battened down. At 8 P.M. it was deemed advisable, considering the very critical state of affairs, to discontinue the voyage, we having to contend against head winds at the time and run for Port Stanley, with the fair wind, which was then over 600 miles distant and was reached the Wednesday following.

It is almost impossible to describe the terrible anxiety and suspense which assailed us all in that run back of five days. The heat in the main testing-tube caused the thermometer to burst and an iron bolt which was substituted was brought up red-hot. It can easily be understood that this did not lessen the despondency which prevailed, nevertheless, our trust in Providence never faltered, as we knew how we had been preserved in previousasters and so we did our utmost to get the ship along as fast as we safely could.

The day that we sighted Port Williams Lighthouse we were contending against a head wind and it was with feelings of great despondency that during the night we had to tack off the land. Next day, however, about 7 P.M. we dropped our anchor off Rabbit Cove. The gale that escaped all this time was simply overpowering. Only the day before our arrival here the sailmaker was found nearly asphyxiated in his bunk and we were nearly two hours in restoring him to consciousness.

The pilot came on board the night we arrived and

remained with us as we were expecting a fair wind to take us to a safer place. Next day a steamer was held and the coals consigned. The fire engines from ashore then came off with men to work it, officers and crew working our own, prancing day and night till Saturday evening, 16th ult., the ship having then 6 feet of water in the hold.

Next day, Sunday, the ship being in danger, we started to discharge our cargo overboard, everything progressing as fairly as could be expected under the existing circumstances up to the 4th inst. when the crew refused to go below any longer, arguing that they could not stand the heat—a lame excuse, as the sequel shows. The chief officer had that day been sent ashore, his right lung being affected, and the crew thought that by refusing to work that they would reap some advantage. They were offered one shilling per day extra to what they had been receiving—which was two shillings per day and dividends twice—and got three times a day. Still none would volunteer to go below, and so the officers and petty officers volunteered to go. To the lasting disgrace of the crew, be it said, that they allowed their captain to go below and shamed with the rest, not a man volunteering to relieve him, another instance of base ingratitude to a man who throughout, had treated his crew with every kindness and consideration. Next day however one man offered to relieve the captain and so he went with the officers and petty officers to face the danger below, also another who had just returned from sick-leave ashore. The fire raged fiercely in the after hold on the bridge, we having to dig into a wall of solid gas, six feet high, over thirty wide and thirty long. The heat was nearly intolerable and the fumes of the gas and sulphur were suffocating to the last degree, but by dint of perseverance, grit and hard work, combined with sheer determination to save the ship if possible, we succeeded in removing the fire from aft and saved the tween decks from blazing any further. We must not forget to state that during this period of danger and trouble Mrs. Frampton and her young daughter were on board and would have gone ashore on arrival here only, had they done so, it was foreseen that the crew would have wanted to abandon the vessel, and so the idea was given up, Mrs. Frampton even going into the tween decks, which were thick with gas and smoke, to encourage us below.

Most of the crew belong to the Royal Naval Reserve—men who in time of danger are expected to face death and peril for their country. These men shrink like cowards from the fire and never dared to follow where their Captains and officers led.

Such men are useless to us and a disgrace to their flag.

Thanks to the exertions of those mentioned, and also the services of the pilot, a complete mastery of the fire has been gained up to date and we hope in the next number to renew the subject, when we are out of all danger and have more leisure before us.

(Signed) CLARENCE E. HILDYARD,  
2nd Officer,  
CHARLES J. LE BONC,  
3rd Officer.

# A PHASE OF THE DRINK QUESTION.

1.—For many years the Legislature of our Home Country has been continually occupied with the Drink Question. Parliament after Parliament has tinkered at the subject, but the curse still remains in the country and has yet to be cured, or, if it passes the wit of man to cure it, at least to mitigate its evil.

2.—The extent of this drink evil. No class is free from it, no position, no office, no occupation, no age, no sex, no country; neither religion, nor education, nor ignorance seems able to cope with it. Intellect, and dense stupidity are alike enslaved by it. It breaks up homes, wrecks families, destroys promising careers, saps health, wastes property, causes innumerable accidents—attended by much loss of life and wealth, and most seriously handicaps the rising generation, who are born with a drink demon slumbering in their constitutions, only waiting for the spark to break forth and blast the character, ability and usefulness of the unfortunate wretch possessed by it.

3.—You cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament. Acts or laws can only follow public opinion, they cannot force it or go before it. They are always supposed to be enacted because the voice of the people demands them, and the nation as a nation is willing to submit to them. Before Legislation can be of any real benefit

4.—Public opinion must be educated. The subject must be brought forward in public as well as in private, discussed, reviewed, examined, the pros and cons carefully gone into; this must be done in meetings, in the social circle, in workshops, in places where men most love to congregate.

We need to do this in the Falkland Islands. Drink, drunkenness are looked upon with too lenient an eye. Paraphrases are used instead of clear unmistakeable English. In place of saying straight out such an one is or was drunk, we say, he was "fresh," or "sprung," or "jolly," or "talkative," or "halftips over," or "three-shots in the wind," or three parts gone," or "tight," or "screwed," or anything or everything except, "he was drunk." This clearly shows that the general public of these Islands stands in need of education on the drink question: that when one shows signs of drink, he is drunk and no mistake. He has taken more than he ought to have done; more than a sober man would take; he has been intemperate, inimoderate, has gone to excess either through fondness for it, company, excitement—or what not. First then we must train all Falkland Islanders to either not drink intoxicants at all—this I believe to be the best plan, far and away—or else to drink with extreme caution and in great moderation; secondly, to surround places of concourse, places of refreshment and amusement, as well as company in private houses, with such safeguards as will enable men to control, restrain and respect themselves, the company present, their families and the place.. This needs to be done more particularly and above all places in Public houses.

5.—I believe our Publicans as a whole are as respectable a set of men as can be found in the trade all the world over, that their business is conducted as well as it can be under existing laws and customs, that they are most anxious to discourage drunkenness and that the drunkard is an eyesore and a nuisance to them. Yet we have drunkards in the place—drunken fathers, drunken mothers, drunken sons, drunken friends and drunken strangers. When men-of-war and gunboats come here there is much trouble ashore and afloat through the drink. What can be done to mitigate if not stop this? That the drunkard, without being disgraced and disgracing his family by being gazetted, should find it impossible to get drunk for love, money or fear.

Very much could be done through the help of an enlightened public opinion, the ready co-operation of publicans, police, friends of the drunkards and the leaders among the Colonists.

First let all those interested meet in quiet conclave for consultation, discussion and decision. I don't believe as a rule in public meetings, they are all froth and bubble, and some one artfully gets up and throws dust in the eyes of those present and thus draws a red herring across the scent. Most, if not all, of the good done in the world is worked out unobserved, silently, quietly, but none the less thoroughly. None of the learned, thoughtful, observant philosophers of the first three centuries of the Christian era realized what a power was working in their midst until, waking up about the year A.D. 300, they found their temples deserted, their gods despised and Christianity firmly established in the land. But to return to my subject. Let these men thus met together go carefully over the names of those who are known to be drunkards, whether men or women; then let each Public house be bound in honour not to serve either them or their families, or any one suspected or known to be carrying liquor for them.

If a man misconducts himself, using foul or bad language, quarrels or fights in the Public house or immediately after leaving it, let him be put on a three, six or twelve months probation and be refused admittance into the Public houses in the Settlement. Much could thus be done. It would not be published, yet the fact would be well-known.

But perhaps some politicians would not consent or not carry out the arrangement in the letter and spirit. Such a man could be a marked man to the other politicians, the police and the public opinion of the place, and would soon find that he had got himself into a nest of hornets.

Whether the proposed scheme would work or not I cannot say, but it would resemble the Gottenberg system, under which such characters would not be served.

You do not it might possibly be used to split folk who had made themselves disagreeable to a neighbour. E. for instance, when I sent at one o'clock for our dinner beer might find that I was debarred from getting any for the next three, six or twelve months. I would only have to grin and bear it, on the principle that the greatest happiness of the greatest number must be paramount, and of course, that this may be, the individual, of course, must suffer.

\* Paper read and discussed at the Social Club on Saturdays, Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th, 1858.

### WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight—Nov. 16 and 30, December 14 and 28; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight—November 22, December 6 and 20.

## W. E. TURNER, Photographer.

It is now two years ago since I started the above profession as a business for myself, and I sincerely thank those who have given me their patronage during that period. It is my aim to give satisfaction in all branches of my work. I am building a new Studio in Ross Road, close to the Jubilee Villas, where I hope to produce a better class of work than hitherto. My Studio will be fitted with all the Newest Appliances in Photography. I make a Speciality in Copying from Photos, Pictures, Books, &c. I guarantee each Copy equal to Original. Groups, Interiors, Buildings and all other kinds of Out-door work done at a few days notice. I also undertake to Develop, Print and Mount Amateurs' Negatives at a Moderate Charge.

## Frank Hardy,

Begs to announce that he is now carrying on the Photographic business lately conducted by Mr. Rowell and respectfully solicits a continuance of the favours accorded the previous proprietor.

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Enlargements on Paper or Opal with any description of Frame, Copying, &c  
Promptness and a Thorough Attention to all Details Guaranteed.

## John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, STANLEY

### NEW VARIETY

OF THE

## Highland Sheep Dip,

SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,

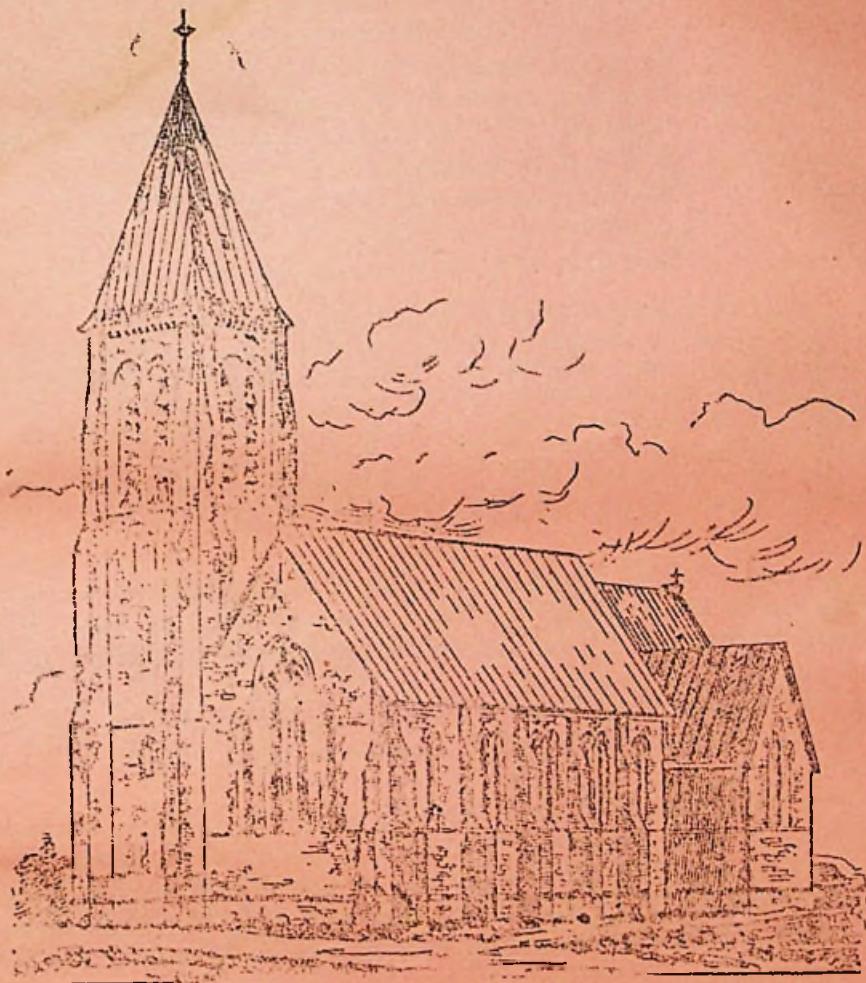
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

No. 56. VOL. V.

DECEMBER, 1893.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JANUARY.

6. Epiphany of Our Lord. Morning, Isaiah 60 : Luke 2. 15-23 : Psalms 30 and 31.  
 Epistle, Ephesians 3. 1-12 : Gospel, Matthew 2. 1-12.  
 Evening, Isaiah 49. 13-24 : John 2. 1-12 : Psalms 32-34.
7. 1st S. after Epiphany. Morning, Isaiah 51 : Matthew 5. 13-33 : Psalms 35 and 36.  
 Epistle, Romans 12. 1-5 : Gospel, Luke 2. 41-52.  
 Evening, Isaiah 52, 13 & 53 or 54 : Acts 4. 12-5. 17 : Ps. 37.
14. 2nd     ,     "  
 Morning, Isaiah 55 : Matthew 9. 1-18 : Psalm 71.  
 Epistle, Romans 12. 6-16 : Gospel, John 2. 1-11.
21. Septuagesima.     "  
 Evening, Isaiah 57 or 61 : Acts 9. 1-23 : Psalms 72 & 73.  
 Morning, Genesis 1 & 2. 1-4 : Revel. 21. 1-9 : Psalm 105.  
 Epistle, 1 Corinthians 9. 24-27 : Gospel, Matth. 20. 1-16.
25. Conversion of St. Paul. Morning, Isaiah 49. 1-13 : Galatians 1. 11 : Ps. 119. 33-72.  
 Epistle, Acts 9. 1-22 : Gospel, Matthew 19. 27-30.  
 Evening, Jeremiah 1. 1-11 : Acts 26. 1-21 : Ps. 119. 73-104.
28. Sexagesima.     "  
 Morning, Genesis 3 : Matthew 20. 17 : Psalms 132-135.  
 Epistle, 2 Corinthians 11. 19-31 : Gospel, Luke 8. 4-15.  
 Evening, Genesis 6 or 8 : Acts 21. 17-37 : Ps. 136-138.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JANUARY.

1 M Ps. 100.	7 S Dan.	2. 37-49	14 S Dan.	5. 10-16	21 S Dan.	10. 12-21	28 S Ps.	101. 10-38
2 T Dan.	8 M "	3. 1-15	15 M "	5. 17-31	22 M "	12. 1-13	29 M "	105. 1-15
3 W "	9 T "	3. 16-30	16 T "	6. 1-14	23 T Ps.	102. 1-12	30 T "	105. 15-27
4 T "	10 W "	4. 1-17	17 W "	6. 15-28	24 W "	102. 13-28	31 W "	105. 21-35
5 F "	11 T "	4. 18-27	18 T "	9. 1-15	25 T "	103. 1-12		
S S "	12 F "	4. 28-37	19 F "	9. 16-27	26 F "	103. 13-27		
	13 S "	5. 1-9	20 S "	10. 1-11	27 S "	104. 1-18		

BIRTHS.

SMITH.—On April 22, at Port Howard, the wife of J. C. Smith, of a son.

STICKNEY.—On September 7, at Spring Point, the wife of L. Stickney, of a daughter.

HOLMESTED.—On September 18, at Bedford, England, the wife of E. A. Holmested, of a daughter.

MACRAE.—On September 28, at Beaver Island, the wife of F. Macrae, of a daughter.

BIGGS.—On October 6, at Port Stephens, the wife of G. P. Biggs, of a son—he died next day.

CLIFTON.—On October 8, at Roy Cove, the wife of Henry Clifton, of a son.

MAY.—On October 9, at Dry Pond, Chartres, the wife of F. R. May, of a son.

GOODHART.—On November 13, at Fox Bay, East, the wife of J. Goodhart, of a son.

DEAN.—On November 29, at Pebble Island, the wife of J. H. Dean, of a son.

SMITH.—On November 29, at Port Edgar, the wife of E. J. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREENFIELDS : SHILLAN.—On October 5, at Glasgow, James Greenshields of the F. Is. to Bella Shillan of Wishaw.

DICKSON : REIVE.—On November 29, at Stanley, W. B. Dickson to Eleanor Reive.

SEDGWICK : REIVE.—On November 29, at Stanley, H. H. Sedgwick to Caroline Reive.

WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight—Dec. 28, January 11 and 25 ; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight—December 20, January 3, 17, 31.

DEAR FRIENDS,

By the time that this number of the Magazine is in your hands, the greatest festival of the Christian year will be very near, I wish then to commence my address by wishing you all a bright and glad Christmase-day. To some it is simply a time of careless pleasure, but I trust that to many in these islands it will be a time of deep thankfulness as well. It ought to be a season of gladness, because that which it commemorates to us, was ushered in with "Good tidings of great joy, which should be to all people," namely, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased," Luke iii. 10-14, as the revised version translates it. Why then should it be to us a matter of thankfulness, as well as gladness?—because it is the birthday of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Before his coming men had but very dim perceptions of the love and mercy of God. The whole world was given up to a religion of fear, save and except a few of the people of Israel, who perceived the spiritual significance of the daily sacrifice as foreshadowing a time of forgiveness and pardon; but "when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law; that ye might receive the adoption of sons, and because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father;" thus sounding forth to the world the first note of a religion of love and sympathy, and manifesting how love can overtop all obstacles and accomplish its purposes of mercy and forgiveness without abrogating law and justice, so that the Psalmist looking toward to this time could sing "Mercy and truth are meet together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Psalm lxxv. 10. It seems a strange thing that men cannot see this wonderful distinction between Christianity and all other religions and that no thought or discussion of such—i.e. a religion of the heart's affections—ever entered or could enter the world except by the direct revelation of God. Stamped deeply upon these historical events, the birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension of Christ is the message to each one of you "my son, my daughter give me thine heart" 1 Cor xxvii. 23.

In ancient times, there were four principal errors respecting the religious treatment of the body. (1) Gnosticism, which taught that all matter is evil, and the source of sin; (2) Stoicism that all external things are indifferent, and pain is not evil; (3) Epicureanism, that happiness has its foundations in pleasure; (4) Asceticism, the highest perfection is to be gained by mortifying the body. At different times and seasons each and all of these errors have been backed on, and taught as necessary accompaniments of Christianity and have no doubt largely ministered to the miseries we find many shew to the teaching of Christ; for the earnest aspirant for the possession of our hearts cannot reach us through any of these channels. God does not want to take from us any of the gifts that He has freely bestowed upon us, but simply to realize that "every good and perfect gift" comes from Him which we are to use, and not abuse. Our bodies are not the cause of sinfulness in us though we often make them the

instruments of sin. We are not therefore to punish, abuse and starve our bodies for St. Paul tells us our bodies ought to be the "temple of the Holy Ghost" and that we should glorify God in our bodies. 1 Cor vi. 19, 20. We are not to deny ourselves a reasonable indulgence in the pleasures of the body but to guard against the idea that pleasure is the be all and end all of existence. So that what I want to impress upon each, and all of you who read this address, is the determination, that during your Christmas jollifications or New Year's sprees that ye, r, you will think of and respect, the Author and Giver of all good, and not let your enjoyment degenerate into rioting and drunkenness, or any other excess, but be merry and happy with true abandon—not letting your body enslave your soul or your soul unduly depress your body; but with all your heart, mind, soul and strength be glad and thankful. Speaking of the New Year reminds me, that I must also say a few words about that season. I want to call your attention to four "lookings," viz, looking back, looking forward, looking within and looking above.

Looking back, what age are you? Remember the years that have past, let your mind range freely back; are there any sealed up pages of your history which you have not thought of for years? Are there not many sins of commission and omission, to regret and grieve over? And yet are there not many mercies and blessings. Weigh one against the other, and I will wager that if you act fairly, the latter will pull down the balance. For "God hath not dealt with us according to our sins nor rewarded us after our iniquities." How frequently you have had another chance!

Looking forward,—not many more years ahead for some of you, but still time and opportunity. What will you do with it.

Looking inward, what is your state? Rebellion, indifference towards what your soul and conscience tell you you ought to be—what is it? Disappointment, disgust with self, failure—is that it? Pride, self-satisfaction, "Oh, I'm as good as any one else!"—is that it? Looking upward, the pitying, loving, sympathising, Almighty Father, not willing that any should perish, waiting like the tender-hearted General, encamped with his army round about the city, that must ultimately fall before his assaults, pleading with them to capitulate before he opens fire and sends the deadly shot and shell into the midst of them, to work death and destruction, crying in the words of the prophet, "Why do ye die?"—I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked—watching like the patient, gentle mother over her first-born child till it realizes it cannot walk alone, and after many falls and failings turns to her for the help of her strong, steady hand to uphold and guide him. Waiting, grieved and distressed, like in that beautiful picture "Biggs of the world," knocking at the door, all rooted and overgrown with weeds and ivy twine.

What about the New Year? Will you capitulate—will you trust—will you honour Him? You, rebellious one, you, faithless one, you, proud one. If God be God serve Him throughout the future.

Faithfully yours,  
EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

The Sunday School Examinations were held in the early part of November. 83 children were examined and in most of the classes the answering was quite up to the average. The usual system was followed—viz., those answering two-thirds of the questions asked obtaining a 1st prize; those answering one-half a 2nd prize. By this plan all children who are in the Sunday School, attentive when in school and whose parents show their interest by encouraging them to learn the appointed lessons have it in their power to win a prize. The Examinations are held twice yearly—in July and before Advent. The marks thus obtained are added together and it is according to the result of the two examinations that the prizes are awarded. This Advent forty children have earned prizes.

The parents of children attending the Sunday School have been supplied with copies of the table of work for the next year with the names of their children written under their respective classes, so that they can readily see to what class each child belongs and consequently what each has to learn.

The following are the papers circulated in connection with the Band of Hope chiefly:—Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Little Folks, Band of Hope, British Workman, British Workwoman, Cottager and Artisan, Animal World, Our Own Gazette, Family Friend, Mother's Companion, Friendly Visitor, Band of Mercy, Sunshine, The Prize, Child's Companion, Children's Friend, Infant's Magazine, Dots. Would any subscribers in the Camp wishing to have their papers changed kindly notify the same to Dean Brandon as early in 1854 as possible?

A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT was given in the Assembly Room on Thursday and Friday evenings, 14th and 15th inst.

Part I. consisted of the well-known story of "Cinderella," acted by seven of the school children. Characters as follows:—Prince, Albert Lellman; Muley, a Herald, Fred Crook; Cinderella, Agnes Grierson; The Baroness, Bella Ogilvie; Charlotte and Ulrica, Sisters, Frances Kirwan and Ella Carey; Fairy Godmother, Muriel Darsee. They all took their parts with great spirit and spoke with good intonation and clearness. In Scene 1. Cinderella is made to feel she is a drudge by her mother and selfish sisters, who talk of the fun they are going to and laugh at the idea of poor Cinderella wishing even to enjoy herself also. The next scene sees Cinderella dressing her sisters in all their finery of pink and green and then, when left alone she weeps bitterly, till suddenly her fairy godmother, in witch-like red cloak and hat and wand, stands beside her and bids her fetch the pumpkin, the mice, rat and fowls and deposit them outside the door. This done, the magic wand transforms them into coach, horses, &c.; then Cinderella is bidden to cast off her old dress and behold, a beautiful maiden all in white appears and Fairy Godmother presents her with the wonderful glass slippers. The next scene represents the ballroom, where we recognise the envious sisters. There too is the prince, in black velvet, lace, crimson sash and sword. Cinderella appears and, of

course, exercises a great fascination, as much by the mystery of her personality as by her beauty. The Prince is fascinated and devotes himself to her and together they thread the mazes of the dance to the strains of sweet music. In another scene poor Cinderella is alone and sick again in her kitchen-maid's garb, having exceeded the allotted time. At the coming of the midnight hour the spell is broken, but in her flight from the palace, she drops one of her slippers. This the Prince finds in the next scene and in his despair, directs his herald, Muley, to search the land till he finds the owner of the small shoe. A scene represents the sisters telling Cinderella of the royal proclamation and their scornful laughter when she suggests the possibility of its fitting her. A good scene follows, when Charlotte makes vain efforts to get the fatal slipper on. At length, Cinderella humbly begs permission to try her luck. The Prince appears and is overjoyed—the Fairy Godmother enters and confers fresh benefits on her favorite and all ends happily. The youthful actors were greeted with just and deserved applause.

Part II. consisted of a farce, "Done on Both Sides." Characters:—Mr. Whiffles, Mr. F. E. Hardy; Mr. Brownjohn, Mr. C. E. Abberline; Mr. Pygmalion Tibbs, Mr. F. Dussey; Miss Whiffles, Miss King; Miss Whiffles, Miss Carey.

Mr. and Mrs. Whiffles are people living in a sumptuous way, doing their own work, but anxious of making a grand appearance before the world at large. Mrs. Whiffles is particularly anxious to find a wealthy match for her pretty daughter. She is a fine, shrewd managing woman with plenty of go, though in a wrong direction. She is constantly exercising the peculiar faculty of management over her rather witless husband, who is constantly "putting his foot in it," a not difficult matter considering how both scatter falsehoods, according to circumstances, freely around. Mr. Brownjohn realises Mrs. Whiffles' wish for her daughter. He poses as a wealthy and elegant young man, though in reality he is an impudent youth with designs on the Whiffles supposed wealth to liquidate his debts. The country cousin, Mr. Pygmalion Tibbs, appears on the scene with a convenient haunch of venison under his arm, which is abstracted from him with great tact and cheerfulness by Mr. and Mrs. Whiffles to supply the deficiencies of an empty basket and to welcome the expected guest—Mr. Brownjohn. The height of absurdity is reached when poor Pygmalion is made to believe that the guest is the very man whose favour and interest he has come to town to seek. This leads him to submit to any amount of indignity and ordering about at Mr. Brownjohn's hands, under the supposition that he is an old though eccentric servant of the family. The struggle between his desire to please the all-powerful great man and his indignation at the insults heaped upon him is very ludicrous. The spell is finally broken when he hears the man's name, he is the outraged country cousin's debtor for a large amount and is a long way off from being the great man who is to push him on in the world of Veter-iner-inary Surgeons. However, all seem to have been equally taken in; but

Dynamiten comes to the rescue with great magnanimity and good nature, considering all things, and settles £5000 on the young couple, who have, in spite of such a series of deceptions, become devotedly attached to one another.

The fun and humour of the various situations so well brought out by the actors was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

On the evening of October 13th the young men of Hill Cove Station gave their Annual Ball. About sixty persons were present. The Ballroom was beautifully decorated with evergreens and pictures by P. Hansen and A. Kidde. Songs and recitations were given by the following:—Mssrs. Goodwin and Mrs. Dakins; Messrs. Ratley, Rice, Keldie, Long, McAllister, Halliday, Claser, Dickie, Somers, Dakins, Frost, Short, Clifton. John Hallishay danced the Highland Fling in regular Scotch style. The "Cutter-Cut" dance was introduced by Mr. W. Dickie and proved a great favourite with all present. Embellished with flowers the supper table was a treat to see and great credit is due to Mrs. Short and Mr. Myers for their excellent catering—they certainly showed that cooking is not a lost art in this part of the world. H. Olson discharged the duties of M. C. in a thoroughly efficient manner. Dancing was kept up till an early hour the following morning.

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

1. At Dunnow's Head the nest of an Oyster-eatcher—wreathingly called "Curlew"—was robbed of two eggs. While looking for other nests the eggs were laid on the ground. The parent birds carried them back to the nest again.

2. At Fox Bay, W., a goose was shot this spring. A week later the gander w. g. found mounting guard over the body nigh, though a ring of rooks was stirring around, the body had never been touched. 2 Samuel xxi. 10.

3. White gulls have been observed occasionally on the West for the last eighteen years.

Punta Arenas.

November 9th, 1893.

Dear Sir,

Having read the anecdote about the Rio Baptismo Shepherd and the Puma I beg to subscribe another, regarding a fox.

Once, when lamb marking at Pickett Harbour, out in the camp, the cook one evening, before going home, left a large bottle full of sugar beside a caliphit bush, omitting to put it in the bullock cart with the other provisions. The following day, on resuming work at the same place, when the meal was prepared, there was no sugar—search high or low it could not be found.

When finished in the afternoon and getting up the horses preparing to shift to another part of the camp, the man who brought the horses said there was a fox's hole with cubs, pointing to a small island on a dry beach. Mr. Cameron, the manager, said, "Let us dig them out." A spade was got and we commenced digging. When a little earth was dug out we observed something white strewed about in the hole and, on

reaching where the cubs—six in number—were, there to be sure was our sugar in the nest. We calculated that the distance the fox had to carry or roll the bottle was between six and seven hundred yards. The above I have been an eye-witness to.

Your's faithfully,

D. McPHERSON.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

The Maize s.s. "HERODOT" arrived from Punta Arenas on November 15th. Passengers for Stanley:—Messrs. George Cobb, R. G. McCrea, C. Williams, J. Williams, P. Gelofo; Mr. and Mrs. Chamoisa and two children. Cargo from the West Coast, 1051 packages.

The "HERODOT" left for England November 16th. Passengers from Stanley:—Mrs. Hugo Schlottfeldt, Mrs. Patterson and daughter, Mrs. Pinasco, Peter and William Soale, Mr. Hope, John Blakley, J. Halkett. Cargo for England, 638 cases of wool and sealskins.

The "Jonas Lie" left on Tuesday December 5th for Monte Video carrying mails for Europe.

The Norwegian barque "Ornen" arrived from Sandefjord to meet the Norwegian whalers "Jason," "Hertha" and "Castor," which are at present fishing near Cape Horn. The "Ornen" had a quick passage of 77 days from Sandefjord and will probably stay in Stanley Harbour until the beginning of March, 1894.

Barque "Mod Ulrik" 1084 tons, Captain J. Jones, from Sanjoa to Callao, 9½ days out, put in for provisions and water.

Barque "Beech Holm," 763 tons, Captain Kendell, from Iquique to Falmouth, put in for water—35 days out.

Barque "Ruth Wedderburn," 304 tons, Capt. Symmonds, and barquentine "Thetis," 305 tons, Captain Patmore, arrived on December 15th and 18th respectively with general cargo from London.

Both vessels started from England together and were off the Volunteer Rocks within half an hour of one another.

The "Hadassah" left Stanley for West Falklands and Santa Cruz, Nov. 18th. Passenger, Mr. Johnson. She returned to Stanley direct from Santa Cruz, Dec. 11th. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Poppy and child.

The "Allen Gardiner" having been completed in the week ending November 25th, a service of re-dedication was held on board on that day by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, assisted by the Baptist minister, Rev. E. C. Murphy. A few friends then enjoyed a sail up and down the harbour. She left for Keppel Island and Sandy Point on December 5th.

A ship's life-buoy with "Bombay Fleetwood" painted on it was picked up in the north-east arm of Fox Bay. In East Bay, outside the narrows, the half of the top-gallant spar of an English ship was also picked up and wreckage came ashore—portions of spars, &c.—about Port Stephens. Entangled round one spar was some canvas and a macintosh. All had been but a very short time in the water—not more than two or three weeks.

A small piece of teak was picked up on Beaver Island with "Loch Urr" painted on it—supposed to have belonged to some ship's boat.

Barque "MINTON."

December, 1893.

Port William.

WITH sincere feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction we are able to state that we have reaped the reward of our labours and finally extinguished the fire which, at one time, threatened to overpower our every effort.

After weeks of doubt and anxiety it has been quite a boon to be able to lie down at night with a sense of security to which we had long been strangers. Those only who have had similar experiences can fully understand our feelings of relief, when we knew that the danger was over. Though the romance of the sea is a thing of the past, still peril of every description has to be encountered at every turn and we find courage displayed now as well as in the exciting times of Raleigh. Many changes have taken place in our profession since then; the romance and gild has left us the vicissitudes remain and we have always to be on the alert to deal with any emergency, always trusting in a Higher Power.

Since we gained the mastery over the fire we have had more leisure to visit the shore and we are wanting to express our appreciation of the sincere tokens of friendship with which we have been greeted at every turn. Time will come and go and few of us may have occasion to visit this colony again and see those who have proved so friendly to us; but when we leave here we shall bear away with us kindly remembrances of our friends in Port Stanley. May we also hope that we shall not be entirely forgotten? and should any of us have to come to these shores again we shall be assured of a hearty welcome.

Our thoughts will often wander back here as time rolls on; thoughts which will keep our memories green by their moisture and revive in us that growth which keeps friendship alive and saves love and respect from withering away.

Before closing we offer you all our best wishes for a happy Christmas, which is close at hand and which will be a red-letter day to us in the future.

Soon again we shall be ploughing that ocean which Byron loved so well, and with him we truly say—

"Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow—  
Such as Creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now."

"Farewell."

CHARLES J. LE SUEUR,  
Officer.

#### AUDI ALTERUM PARTUM.

BEING a subscriber and constant reader of the Falkland Islands Magazine, I noticed in last month's issue an article headed "Facta non Verba" upon which I would wish to offer a few comments in your popular paper.

In the first place I consider it very bad form on the part of Officers of British ships to cast aspersions reflecting as they do a class of men traditional for pluck and energy, as the British seaman notoriously is. I myself having followed the seafaring profession both as foremast hand and Officer on board British ships for a period of nearly thirty years and although not having followed the calling for some few years past am still religiously jealous of the reputation of the profession and do not consider it at all to the credit of Officers to decry their shipmates, through the medium of a public

paper, of cowardice and lack of energy.

I notice that it states in the article referred to that the parties working below had a wall of fire to contend with, six feet high, thirty feet broad and thirty feet long. Now sir I fail to understand how any person—unless a perfect salamander—could possibly approach, much less work at such a mass of fire to any advantage.

Is then no member of the crew, forward, capable of giving us their version of the affair or probably Latin was not included in their education and they may be under the impression that a quotation from that ancient language is necessary to insure its insertion.

Hoping you will grant this little space in your widely circulated paper and begging to state in conclusion that during my whole seagoing experience I have never found my own countrymen on board ship lacking in pluck and coolness, in the hour of danger.

A BRITISH SEAMAN.

To THE EDITOR, F. I. Magazine.

The schooner "Isle" left Stanley for the West Falkland and Patagonia on December 7th. Crew:—Louis Desire, captain; William H. Kelly, mate and navigator; James Dentleff, Daniel MacDermott, John Vieira and Peter Pedersen. Passengers: Donald Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor and son. Off Cape Dolphin the gibbons of the rubber gave way and, the wind blowing hard from the northward with a nasty sea on, all control over the vessel was lost. She drifted ashore on the north-east side of Tintau Pass. The crew and passengers took to the boat before the vessel struck and landed in a small boat to the north of the Pass. Nothing was saved, not even clothing, except what each happened to have on. All walked to Pebble Beach and Mr. J. H. Dean sent the "Richard Williams" down to the Pass, but the wind failed and she was unable to get there.

The "Isle" broke up at once and the sea was covered with wreckage floating to the eastward. The wreck took place about 11 A.M. on the 8th and by the 10th every vestige of the vessel had disappeared excepting one spar washed ashore, also two trunks—everything else had been carried out to sea by the furious tide that runs through the Pass.

NOTICE.—Any one finding on the beaches a leather valise with the letters B. A. on it will please break the lock, take out and carefully dry the papers, &c. in it for Mr. Donald Paterson, Patagonia.

DEAN BRANDON left Stanley October 18th in the "Result" for the West Falklands. He returned to Stanley in the same vessel, December 10th. The following stations and islands were visited:—Fox Bay East and West, Port Edgar, Port Stephens, Beaver Island, Spring Point, Charters, Roy Cove, West Point Island, Hill Cove, Shallow Bay, Saunders Island, Kepnel Island, Port Howard and Pebble Island. The Magic Lantern was exhibited nineteen times, eight infants were baptized, sixty-three children were catechized; services or Bible readings were held in almost every house visited. The Dean most gratefully thanks both masters and men for the invariable kindness and assistance shown to him in his work.

## ARE THE SHEEP ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DETERIORATING?

IF I was asked the above question I should answer most decidedly so, and the reason of it--the injudicious crossing that is going on. The Falkland Island farmers, in their race after wealth, don't stop to consider the effects of all this crossing of the different breeds of sheep. He has no time to wait to see if the nondescript mongrel ewes that he has got and the imported rams will assimilate or whether the habitat will suit the imported rams or their offspring. No, his one aim in life is to get that class of wool which is fetching the biggest price in the wool market and by the time he gets his sheep with that class of wool on them up goes some other breed to the top of the price list and he must have that breed. The consequence is that his sheep are crossed and recrossed till it baffles the power of man to say what breed they are. About eight years ago the ewes were about twice as big as they are now; but nowadays they are small, their systems are impaired by all this injudicious crossing, they get weak, get running at the eyes, go blind, and get sulky and wont walk. Why, even lambs a day old will squat, and consequently, when the dipping season commences, they have to be killed by hundreds for fear of seah, as it the custom on some farms to kill all that wont walk. Why, I have seen scores never move t'll a knife was sent into them, and consider the enormous loss that it entails if you have to kill all the squatters at clipping and dipping. It was only the other day a farmer told me he killed aver 1000 annually. The farmers should take a lesson from nature that works on the good old plan of the survival of the fittest. There is no crossing amongst wild animals and they are strong and healthy, which shows in itself that too much crossing is injurious. Take, for instance, the wild cattle of Chillingham—left in a state of nature for centuries they are as strong and healthy as they were 100 years ago. I know one farmer that works on the plan of the survival of the fittest. He buys no rams nor imports any. He keeps the biggest ram-lambs at lamb marking and then selects them at dipping time and he has big strong healthy sheep, his wool commands a good price and is oftener than not at the top of quotations for the F. I.'s wool. The other farmers started originally with Cheviots, they have crossed them with imported Merinos, Kents, Leicesters, half-bred Leicesters, Downs, Cheviots again, Kents again and now Lineolns, and the Lincoln is a coarse-wooled sheep and by the time all the sheep here have a cross of Lincoln in them, with the help of the climate, the wool will be rougher than the wool of the Blackfaced breed, and speaking of Blackfaced, the farmers might do worse than try a cross of Lanarkshire Blackfaced rams; they would at any rate give the sheep here stamina and improve the breed every way bar wool, and I think if they put Blackfaced rams to half-bred merino ewes their cross would show a finer wool and as long in the staple as the offspring of half-bred Kent ewes and Lincoln rams. There is another thing that the farmers should take into consideration when importing rams, and that is to get them from some farm where they pick up their own living and are of a hardy strain and not from the midland counties of England where they have been hand-fed for years. And in conclusion, if the celebrated Mr. Bakewell, the breeder of the new Leicester, were alive I would like to hear his opinion on the crossing of sheep going on here, for he was a gentleman that spent a long life improving the different breeds of sheep and his aim was to get a sheep to carry a lot of mutton with a fine fleece and small stomach and what different sorts would assimilate and suit the different habitats, but with the Falkland Island farmers it is the other way about—with them it is "Wool, wool" and "Money, money."

Dr. FRITHARD.

## CHRIST CHURCH.

There will be a Special Children's Service in the afternoon on Christmas Eve  
(Sunday 24th) with Christmas Carols.

A Sale of Work, &c., in aid of Christ Church Cathedral will be held about the end of February or beginning of March. Contributions of any sort—flowers, fruits, vegetables, cakes or refreshments of any kind will be thankfully received. The proceeds this time will go towards putting the dado round the Church. Two Concerts will also be given during the course of the summer with the same object in view.

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## —Notice—

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

THOMAS WATSON is now showing a large quantity of Drapery and Fancy Goods suitable for the Season—also a choice lot of Confectionery, Frais, in boxes from Sixpence up—Huntley and Palmer's Cakes from 1 lb. to 3 lbs.—Biscuits of all Kinds and in Fancy Tins suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

T. WATSON'S GENERAL STORE, STANLEY.

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## John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,  
Primrose Villa, Stanley.

JOHN KIRWAN begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a store at the above address and solicits the favour of their patronage. He will endeavour to sell at the Lowest possible margin of profit and in consequence all transactions will be considered as Cash. Orders from Customers in the Camp will have his Prompt Attention and Despatch.

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### NEW VARIETY

OF THE

## Highland Sheep Dip,

SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

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## STANLEY TERPSICHOREAN SOCIETY.

THE next Dance Meeting of the above-named Society will be held on Thursday, 29th inst., in the Assembly room. This being the last Social Gathering in this year the Committee confidently expect a full attendance. A Quarterly Meeting will be held on January 3rd, 1893, in the Social Club Room.

FOR SALE, the Schooner "Pandora." Apply, Hon. A. E. Baillon, F. I. Company.

No. 57. VOL V.

JANUARY, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. L. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN FEBRUARY.

2. Presentation of Christ } Morning, Exodus 13. 1-16 : Matt. 18. 21-19. 2. Ps. 9-11.  
in the Temple. } For the Epistle, Malachi 3. 1-5 : Gospel, Luke, 2. 22-49.  
Evening: Haggai 2. 1-9 ; Acts 20. 1-16 : Psalms 12-14.
4. Quinquagesima (50). Morning, Genesis 9. 1-19 : Matth. 19. 27-20. 16 : Ps. 19-21.  
Epistle, 1 Corin. 13. 1-13 : Gospel, Luke 18. 31-43.
7. Ash Wednesday. Evening, Genesis 12 or 13 : Acts 21. 1-16 : Psalms 22 & 23.
11. 1st Sunday in Lent. Morning, Isaiah 58. 1-12 : Mark 2. 13-22 : Ps. 6. 32 & 38.  
For the Epistle, Joel 2. 12-17 : Gospel, Matth. 6. 16-21.  
Evening, Jonah 3 : Hebrews 12. 3-17 : Ps. 102, 13 & 143.
18. 2nd , , , Morning, Genesis 19. 12-29 : Matthew 23. 13 : Ps. 56-58.  
Epistle, 2 Corinthians 6. 1-10 : Gospel, Matthew 4. 1-11.
- Evening, Genesis 22. 1-19 : Acts 26 : Psalms 59-61.
- Morning, Genesis 27. 1-40 : Matthew 26. 57 : Psalms 90-92.  
Epistle, 1 Thessalonians 4. 1-8 : Gospel, Matth. 15. 21-28.
- Evening, Genesis 28 or 32 : Romans 2. 17 : Ps. 93 & 94.
- Morning, 1 Sam. 2. 27-35 : Mark 1. 21 : Psalms 116-118.  
For the Epistle, Acts 1. 15-26 : Gospel, Matt. 11. 25-30.
- Evening, Isaiah 22. 15 : Romans 8. 1-17 : Psalm 119. 1-32.
25. 5th Sunday in Lent. Morning, Genesis 37 : Mark 2. 1-22 : Psalm 119. 33-72.  
Epistle, Ephesians 5. 1-14 : Gospel, Luke 11. 14-28.  
Evening, Genesis 39 or 40 : Romans 8. 18 : Ps. 119. 73-104.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

4 S	John 1. 40-51	11 S	John 4. 15-30	18 S	John 6. 1-14	25 S	John 7. 28-31
5 M	" 2. 1-12	12 M	" 4. 31-42	19 M	" 6. 15-27	26 M	" 7. 40-53
6 T	" 2. 13-25	13 T	" 4. 43-54	20 T	" 6. 28-40	27 T	" 8. 12-31
7 W	" 3. 1-13	14 W	" 5. 1-13	21 W	" 6. 41-58	28 W	" 8. 31-47
1 T	John 1. 1-14	8 T	" 3. 14-24	15 T	" 5. 14-24	22 T	" 6. 59-71
2 F	" 1. 15-21	9 F	" 3. 25-36	16 F	" 5. 25-35	23 F	" 7. 1-13
3 S	" 1. 29-39	10 S	" 4. 1-14	17 S	" 5. 36-47	24 S	" 7. 14-27

WORKING PARTY.

At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock once a fortnight—January 25, February 8 and 22 ; at Mrs. Felton's on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock once a fortnight—January 31, February 14 and 28.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS.—On Oct. 14, at Camden, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Harris, of a daughter.

WATSON.—On Nov. 15, at Moffat Harbour, the wife of W. Watson, of a daughter.

BETHUNE.—On Dec. 18, at Danson Harbour, the wife of J. Bethune, of a daughter.

HUMBLE.—On January 2, at North Ann, the wife of James Humble, of a son.

HARDY.—On January 2, at Stanley, the wife of F. J. Hardy, of a son.

BUCKLEY.—On January 7, at Stanley, the wife of J. Buckley, of a son.

MARRIAGE

JAMESON : FELTON.—On November 13, at Brighton, H. Jameson to A. Felton.

DEATHS.

PACKE.—On Nov. 5, at Upper Norwood, R. C. Packe, late Captain 34th Regiment, Aged 69 years.

BURLEIGH.—In December, at Teckecuica Bay, Tierra del Fuego, Leonard Burleigh.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

God has spared us to enter upon another year. During 1893 several who had to all appearance the prospect of, either a long life, or at least of some years longer to live, have been called away. Some in their youth, others later on in life. But so far as they are concerned this chapter in their history has been closed and they have entered upon another, aided or hindered in it by the outcome of their life and habits while here. For the whole teaching of Scripture and the deeper and more chastened thinking of earnest men is, that the life of man is one of continual progress, either for better or worse, either upward or downward. Therein lies the great prerogative of man, which differs him from God and brutes. God is, God is "the same yesterday, to-day and for ever," Hebrews 13. 8. The brute creation never advance, they may appear to do so under the training of man, but it is only in appearance for as soon as they are left to themselves they fall back to their natural state, they remain as they have always been since their first creation. Man is not so; with the exception of the very lowest races of mankind—at seven in their case the exception is more apparent than real—man is either going forward or backward; as a race he is never at a stand still.

To the thoughtful this is a serious subject for reflection. During 1893, I am growing purer, gentler, more conscientious, or I am becoming grosser, more crabbish and less trustworthy. Which shall it be? If the chapter of this life closes for me this year, shall it find me better or less prepared for the great change than the year 1893? Reading with attention the lives of Scripture characters, we can see evidences of the above. David while attentive to his religious duties, his meditation on God's revealed will—in the five books of Moses, God's nature, the tabernacle services in Jerusalem and private prayer was growing and leaving on record, in the Psalms—he then wrote, some of the most sublime and most spiritual utterances which exist in the language of man. When he allowed business, pleasure or sloth to interfere with his devotions, his growth became a downward course, until the natural fruit of inrude and the lusts of the flesh were produced. 2 Sam. 11 and 12. Psalm 51 shows how deeply his fall and sin were felt, when by the faithful admonitions of the prophet Nathan, he was brought to a sense of his terrible spiritual decisions.

Religion is of very little real use unless it is practical. The outcome of religion in the life of Jesus was eminently practical, this pathway through life was strewn with looks, words and deeds of pity, sympathy, help and renovation. "He went about doing good." Acts 10 and 38.

What rules, principles and regulations are laid down for our guidance? Few rules or regulations, but many principles. Of the latter most of the histories of men's lives given in the Bible are intended as examples—warnings and encouragements; we have over and beyond all, the life and habits of Jesus during His imperfect human life on earth. The Elder Brother has gone before, we—the younger brothers and sisters—have but to follow. He—Jesus Christ—has broken the bands of sin and the bands of death; the strong-

man—Satan—has been overcome by the Stronger, and can no longer hold his captives. Luke xi. 21, 22. If the captives open their hearts for the reception of the Holy Spirit, new life, new power, new principles enter in and drive away death, the power of evil and the false dictates of the depraved human heart.

The sermon on the mount—Matthew 5, 6, and 7—gives us the inner spiritual meaning of God's ten commandments. No one aided by God's Spirit can really live up to the teachings of these chapters without knowing within himself that he is a "changed creature, old things are passed away, all things are become new." Corin. 5. 17.

Take for example the eight beatitudes (blessings) with which the sermon opens and observe how very practical and wide they are in their application. First dealing with one's own inner growth in Christ-like habits and tempers of mind and then with the relationship which the inner growth has on our dealings with our neighbours.

1. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." The humble and those who fear God. Many a one who fills a lonely and obscure position has far more weight and influence than those who occupy more prominent positions. Having a true opinion of their own weakness and proneness to sin they are charitable and forbearing in regard to the foibles of others. Hence their counsel and advice is sought by many.

2. "Blessed are they that mourn." Not only on account of sin, but of all which happens to man in his spiritual warfare. Mourning over his own sins he has little time and less inclination to try and exalt himself in his own eyes or in that of others by dwelling on the real or supposed faults of his fellow pilgrims.

3. "Blessed are the meek." The gentle and loving. The active side of their meekness shows itself in love and unselfishness—the passive side in bearing patiently and submissively the trials which God sends for their good or which the malice and hate of sinful men inflict on them.

4. "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst after righteousness." What an eager longing to be more perfectly conformed to the will of God possesses these christians! What evidence of the reality of the new birth!

5. "Blessed are the merciful." The pitiful, the compassionate. Those who are ever ready to sympathise—to afford to others mutual love and help. How do such neighbours oil the machinery of life!

6. "Blessed are the pure in heart." Not merely pure in outward life, but in the heart—the spring of all our words and actions. The prayer of these is ever "O God, make clean our hearts within us; And take not Thy holy Spirit from us."

7. "Blessed are the peace-makers." Not only the peaceful, but those who strive—wisely and successfully—to set neighbours who are at variance at peace with one another. Such are neither tale-bearers nor listeners to tittle-tattle.

8. "Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness sake." St. Paul tells us that "All who wish to live godly—piously—in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." 2 Timothy 3. 12. The Master—Jesus

Christ—suffered thus. We should not complain if we are called upon, as every christian is sooner or later, to bear unpleasantness and even loss because we are christians. Let every christian take it patiently and humbly as coming from God, or as working out God's purposes. Let no christian add to the sorrow or grief of a fellow-christian—even if they do not worship Christ in the same church—for then they are unwittingly doing the Devil's work. Philippians 1. 15-18.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWRHER E. BRANDON.

THE SELECT VESTRY of Christ Church beg to inform donors desirous of making presentations to the Church that the following are much needed:—Two Choir seats, price about £5 each; Vestry press, £7 10s. and freight; fender and fire irons for the vestry; twenty-five hat pegs for chair boys, &c.; pocket surplus for camp use, 21s.; Communion Service for Camp use, 30s.; Baptismal cup for Camp use, 15s.

DURING the year 1893 the Sacrament of Baptism was administered 72 times, 10 marriages were celebrated and 10 Funeral Services read.

BOOKS, &c., circulated during 1893:—Adult Lending Library, 586; Children's Lending Library, 697; Monthly Periodicals issued weekly from the Adult Lending Library, 1780; bundles lent in the Camp, on board ship, to strangers, sick, &c., 48 (containing in general 12 periodicals each). Band of Hope, Merey, &c., papers issued every month to the children throughout the islands, 4248; Home Words and Church Monthly, 3300; Falkland Islands Magazine, over 3400; over 130 weekly and monthly newspapers and periodicals ordered for 99 subscribers—chiefly in the Camps; 420 sheet, &c., almanacks circulated.

THE following subscriptions &c. to the Christ Church Funds are thankfully acknowledged:—F. Simpson 10/-; — Neilson 31/-; — McLaren 1/-; Sundries, 2/-, 4/-; Mary E. Scott 2/6; Walter R. Scott 2/6; Kathleen L. Butler 2/6; Ann Eliza Butler 2/6; Mrs Anderson 10/6; Alfred Anderson 5/-; Elizabeth Cheek 1/-; Agnes Smith 2/6; Esther Smith 2/-; Nellie Smith 5/-; H. Waldron 30/-; John Jansen 10/-; Davidina Dickson 10/-; John Dickson 10/-; William Dickson 10/-; Gustav Jansen 20/-; Alexander Newby 10/-; James Stewart 10/-; Thomas Hennah 20/-; Thomas Henry Hennah 5/-; Mrs. Hennah 20/-; F. G. Langdon 20/-; Frederick Berling 10/-; George Lloyd 10/-; William Archer 10/-; Mrs W. S. Williams 20/-; Mrs. C. S. Williams 20/-; Percy Enestron 5/-; Mrs. Enestron 5/-; A. Bishop 10s; Mrs. H. H. Hennah £2 2s; Mrs. Jacob Lee £1; Mr. and Mrs. J. Peck jun. 10s; Edward Johnson 10s; Otto Bonzal 4s; Mrs. Clasan 10s; D. McAskill £1. PENNY CARDS, Port Howard. Mrs. Hutchings, J. W. Matthews, E. G. Matthews, Miss E. Paice, John Smith, Mrs. Skilling, 2s 6d each. Mrs. Geo. Turner, carpet and brass rods for the pulpit; Geo. Turner, kneeling hassock for prayer-desk; Mrs. Harrison Smith, pulpit antependium; W. R. Hardy, ink-stand for the Vestry.

#### "R U T H."

This Cantata will be given in Christ Church Cathedral by the Choir some Sunday afternoon shortly. The music, which is descriptive of the story, is very pretty. It is divided into two parts—Sorrow and Joy. The first chorus describes the famine in the land of Judah and praises God for removing it and restoring plenty. Then follows a pathetic song in which Naomi dismisses her daughters-in-law, Ruth and Orpah, to their own country, Moab. A beautiful trio sung by the three comes in here and then Ruth, in a solo, entreats to stay with Naomi. A chorus then demands to know if the widowed mother, Naomi, returning to Bethlehem can indeed be the Naomi who left them not long before in the rich possession of husband and sons. Naomi replies that God has indeed afflicted her and then the chorus takes up a song of comfort, "Weep no more."

The second part, Joy, opens with a chorus representing reapers happily busied with grateful hearts amongst the golden corn in the early morning. Boaz is with them. In a solo that follows here Ruth expresses in a very bright melody her gladness at joining the reapers. Naomi then blesses her ere she departs. The next song describes Ruth's kindly reception by Boaz, who tells her to remain in his fields and glean all she needs. In the song that follows Ruth, addressing Boaz, asks why she has been singled out for favours; he replies, also in song, "I know the goodly deeds that thou hast done." The chorus then sings of how she gleaned daily in the field, and then comes a bright and sweet duet between Naomi and Ruth. "Look down, O Lord, from realms above" is really a solemn evening prayer followed by soft music descriptive of the dawn of day and gradually swelling until it bursts with full chorus into a wedding song. Boaz then alone sings praise to God, after which the Cantata is brought to a conclusion by the chorus, "Rejoice, rejoice, for blessings round us fall."

LETTER of Head Master, a Mohomedan, to Lady Superintendent, Miss Brandon, Zenana Mission, Masulipatam, India:—

MOST HONOURED MADAM.

I humbly beg to inform your honour that headache and the pain of legs somewhat better and the bile is very much when I walk head makes round and the taste of the tongue is very bad. Therefore I beg to give medicine and my wife and sister also in same condition but have not bile.

I beg to remain madam  
Your most obedient Mohamed Ibrahim,  
Head master of Ingurdur girls school.

THE MAIL s. s. "Ostris" arrived from Monte Video on December 23rd: behind her time delayed, by a terrific gale in the Channel, four hundred vessels are reported to have been lost round the coast of England during the gale. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, Misses (4) Bertrand, W. Bertrand and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Rev. R. H. Brandon M. A., John Cameron (North Arin), Mr. and Mrs. Little (Douglas Station), J. Hill (San Carlos N.). The Steamer sailed for Sandy Point on December 28th. Passengers:—H. Schlotfeldt and W. E. Henald (San Carlos S.).

The "ZELIA," Captain Campbell, put into West Point Island, December 21st, en route from Buenos Ayres to Beagle Channel; water had become bad; nineteen passengers on board connected with saw mills, being erected in Beagle Channel; those well acquainted with the channel, do not think much of the success of the enterprise, the suitable wood being scarce and hard to get at.

The "Allen Gardiner" spent Christmas at Beaver Island. After trimming her ballast at Keppel Island, her sailing qualities were much improved. Mr. and Miss Neilson of New Island, and Miss Edith Biggs, spent Christmas at Beaver Island, where they were regaled on native grown cucumbers, new potatoes &c. The day was a beautiful, hot, sunny one.

The "Pandora" in charge of Captain Kelly—crew, L. Desire, D. McDermott, J. Greig and a stranger, sailed for Chartres January 9th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Anson and Miss Grierson.

Two whalers, "Jason" and "Castor," came into Stanley Harbour on January 12th to meet their store-ship, "Ornen," which had been awaiting them some time.

January, 1894,

Barque "BRUNEL."  
Port William.

Sir,

Having noticed the remarks in your last number of one who anonymously signs himself a "British Seaman," we feel it our duty to remove the stigma which his comments imply. As a rule, nothing is more contemptible than an anonymous cut and deserves no notice, but self-justification in this case demands it. Also it will be some satisfaction to bring "Alterum Partum"—which, by the way must be a printer's error—out of his glorious obscurity, for he seems to be anxious for a little public notoriety.

In the first place, do not let our friend run away with the idea that he is the only one who is jealous of the reputation of our profession—we are equally as jealous and would like to see more zeal displayed than we occasionally come across. In his needless haste he seems to be under the impression that we accuse the whole body of British sailors of lack of energy: if he reads the article again he will see that merely our own crew were referred to. Also, if "British Seaman," will take the trouble to get a copy of the "Daily Chronicle" of November 23rd, 1893, he will see there a sad and painful story of cowardice, showing us what it is heartrending to have to admit, that there are exceptions to the standard of men with whom he seems to have come into contact. In this instance a life was sacrificed which might easily have been saved. The case refers to the "Excel," of Poole.

There was nothing at all to hinder any foremast hand from sending in his version of the affair and British Seaman himself shows us that the ancient language is better known than he would have us believe.

As for the salamander part of the business he would have done a very wise thing had he tried to find out what he was talking about. There are those in Stanley, who saw the state of affairs, and can prove that no

exaggeration was given. Had there been, we would have expected them to contradict the statement, and not one who was perfectly ignorant of the whole matter. And so we fail to see why British Seaman should indirectly and anonymously challenge the statement; the imputation is plain enough. Doubtless our friend is apt to judge others by his own standard; but if he is very anxious to know how we managed to work during that trying period, he can easily find out by a little judicious enquiry.

In conclusion, in the future when "British Seaman" feels inclined to challenge statements of which he is totally ignorant, it would show great discretion on his part, if he first became acquainted with existing facts.

Although we shall be away at the time of next month's issue still that need not deter B. S. from a reply. This magazine has a wide circulation, and will be sure to reach us.

(Signed) CLARANCE E. HILDYARD,  
2nd Officer.

CHARLES J. LE SUEUR,  
3rd Officer

#### A NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY.

We sailed from Stanley in the schooner "Fair Rosamond" on Sunday morning, December 31st, 1893, at 10.30 A.M. for Darwin to see the races. Just as we had our anchor up and sails all set the wind headed us and of course, took charge. We drifted into the "Hornet," carrying away her topmast and doing other damages; but we soon got clear of her with a little activity and sailed for Darwin. We rounded the barque "Brunel" in Port William, bidding them farewell for a short time. We had a nice breeze until we were round the Lighthouse, then it failed. A little breeze would spring up now and then, but not for long. We expected to get to Darwin that night, but unfortunately we did not. The Captain, thinking it was going to be a dirty night, put in to Mare Harbour and lay there snug for the night. On Monday morning, at 5 A.M. we were once more sailing for Darwin—all were eagerly watching and asking when we would be in Darwin. About twelve o'clock we dropped anchor in the Settlement and went ashore, but, alas, too late for the races. I went into the Cook House that afternoon, having nothing to do, and spoke to a few friends I knew. There was a grey horse raffled by one of the men of the Cook House and the fortunate winner got a horse for two shillings.

I did not go to the ball that evening, being tired walking about, so I went on board. On Tuesday, a beautiful day, I walked leisurely down to Goose Green and Mr. Noble showed me the Tryworks.

On Wednesday at 8 A.M. we sailed for Walker Creek and got there about 12 noon. We went ashore to Mr. Finlayson's house and were treated with much hospitality while we remained for two days and enjoyed ourselves very much.

On Friday about 11 A.M. we were homeward bound and but for head winds and calms we would have been in that night, but unfortunately did not reach Stanley till four o'clock next morning.

STANLEYITE.

A bridge for the passage of flocks has been constructed over the Arroyo Malo, Fox Bay W., 36 yards long and 12 feet wide.

The steam shearing machine erected at North Arm this season, is doing its work well. Visitors to the number of thirty stayed at North Arm within thirteen days actuated by a desire to see it at work.

**WARRAN RIVER.** A bridge has been completed over this river, thus allowing of the passage of travellers and flocks in all weathers. It has been constructed near "Green Hill," Port Howard station, a little to the west of the quicksands in the river. It is 168 feet from bank to bank, 12 feet above the bed of the river, rests on 6 piers and is 5 feet wide. On Good Friday 1893, the flood rose 3 feet above it, but no damage accrued.

The first "Long Dip" in the Islands is being erected at Port Howard. Dimensions: 80 feet long at the top and 63 feet at the bottom, 21 inches wide at the top and 14 inches at the bottom, 5 feet high, the slope out is 18 feet long.

Mr. John Crooke Smith is the constructor of both the bridge and the dip.

On December 26th the sands to the west of Cape Pembroke Lighthouse were crowded by the youth and beauty of Stanley. Very many went on horseback, others in boats and cutters. The "Result" took a large party out to Port William and landed them near the course. The day was fine and dry, though the wind became rather cold towards evening. All seemed to have enjoyed the day's outing. The following were the chief events:—

F. J. Hardy's Star of the East (Frank Hardy) and R. Goss's Picasso (H. Helway)—£10 aside. Won by Star of the East.

F. J. Hardy's Young Star (Frank Hardy) and W. Bond's Colorado—£5 aside. Won by Young Star.

F. J. Hardy's Young Star (Frank Hardy) and Joseph Williams' Black—£10. Won by Young Star.

Two races between Alfred King's Beauty Boy (Owner) and J. Von Harten's Black (W. Rieve). The former won the first race, the Black winning the second.

**MATCH FOR £10 ASIDE—RUN ON HILL COVE BEACH.**

Horse.	Jockey.	Owner.
Mr. H. Clifton's STAGLASSA,	...	1
Mr. H. Surney's TRY AGAIN,	...	2

#### PORt HOWARD.

A most enjoyable day was spent in the Christmas holidays on the sand beach, when horse-racing and other sports afforded great amusement and amusement to about ninety spectators. Much thanks to Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hutchings and Mrs. Paice, who provided tea and other refreshments and thanks are also due to Mr. F. Simpson, and Mr. C. Jarvis who acted as starters at the horse-racing and Mr. Dixon and Mr. McLeod as referees. Very close running was seen in every race. A dance was held at Mr. Smith's house in the evening, and another on the following evening at Mr. Paice's.

#### Results of horse-racing:—

1. (500 yards). A match between H. Surney's Tiney and G. Paice's Sunshine, Tiney winning by half a neck. Stakes £1 aside.

2. (500 yards). J. Bishop's Twilight and J. Skilling's Immortality, Twilight winning by two lengths. Stakes 5s. aside.

3. (300 yards). Colt's Race. T. Braxton's Southern Beauty, R. Fernie's Maggie and J. Russell's Little Jasper, Southern Beauty winning by half a neck, Maggie second. Entry 3s.

4. (300 yards). J. Russell's Little Jasper and T. Braxton's Southern Beauty—Southern Beauty winning by half a length. Stakes 5s. aside.

5. (500 yards). H. Hughes' Old Warrior and H. Surney's Postow, the Postow winning by a length. Stakes 5s. 6d. aside.

6. (500 yards). T. Paice's Prince and F. May's Champion. Champion won by half a neck. Stakes 10s. aside.

7. (500 yards). T. Simpson's Dina, H. Gilbert's Rosey, C. Lee's Princess, H. Surney's Tiney, J. Russell's Big Jasper, C. Paice's Sino, J. Skilling's Immortality. Tiney 1st, Immortality 2nd, Rosey 3rd. Entry 5s. each, winner having £1, 2nd 10s., 3rd 5s.

8. Race between moh and horse—horse running 200 yards and man 80. R. Fernie beat H. Hughes' Old Warrior by 20 yards.

9. 500 Yards Race, open to the West Falklands. Entry 1s.; winner to have 6s., second 4s., third 2s. H. Surney's Tiney, 1st; J. Hall's Ovaro, 2nd; C. Paice's Sino, 3rd; also ran F. Lee's Nettle, J. Bishop's Twilight, J. Russell's, Big Jasper, T. Paice's Prince, J. Skilling, Immortality, H. Surney's Postow, H. Gilbert's Lex, T. Simpson's Dina, T. Lee's Boer.

10. D. McAskill's Frolic, 1st; H. Gilbert's Rosey, 2nd; H. Surney's Tiney, 3rd. Entry £1 each.

**WANTED**, tenders for the erection of the iron railings (arrived per "Thetis") between Christ Church and Ross Road. Also tenders for applying petrifying liquid to the outside brickwork. For particulars apply to Mr. George Turner, Hon. Secretary, Christ Church Select Vestry, Stanley.

**WANTED**, Board, Lodging, &c., for two boys from the Camp—not brothers. Clothes, &c., supplied by patients. Address, EDITOR, F. I. Magazine.

**THE Subscriptions List** of the amount raised for the Crew and Passengers of the "Ione" will appear in our next.

The "Herring" arrived at Port Howard, on January 6th.

The "Heath" (whaler) came into Stanley Harbour on January 12th.

## Natural History Notes.

WE have a thrush here that builds its nest in the shed. Last year she made her nest in the skin wires of the roof and laid three eggs. This nest having been destroyed, she built again on the wall, this time bringing out her young which, however, were short-lived, as they fell victims to a hungry cat. The thrush built again on another part of the wall and brought forth another lot of young ones, which met with a like fate; but, nothing daunted, she built again, this time choosing a plank which was resting across the joists, where she succeeded in rearing a brood of three and kept them there safely until they were able to fly. This year she started her nest in the same place, but as there had been a boat sail placed across the plank it had to be removed; this was carefully done and the nest replaced, the bird looking on the while. She, however, went on with her work and brought out three young ones and reared them. She is now engaged in rearing a second brood, having brought out the second lot in twenty-four days from the time of the first lot leaving the nest.

### NEW ISLAND.

SOME few years ago I found a motherless lamb in the camp and took it home with the intention of rearing it by hand. I, however, fostered it on to a young cow with her first calf. She proved to be a good foster-mother and it was curious to see the lamb and the calf together following the cow, who seemed to show the lamb more attention than she did her calf. It remained with the cattle until it was two years old.

There is at present on Beaver Island a bitch who, being of rather an aristocratic breed, refuses to nurse her pups. Being anxious to rear a pup from her one has been placed with a cat, who proves herself every way worthy of her charge, giving it quite as much attention as she would her kitten and keeping all intruders away.

The Calceolaria grows profusely in almost every part of the West Falklands. It was taken to England in 1777 and is known there as "C. Fothergilli."

I should like to call attention to the ravages committed during the lambing season by the bird known as the "Carranch," which, although not numerous, are steadily on the increase on the West Falkland and adjacent islands. I would therefore advise all those who are interested in the matter to shoot them whenever a chance occurs, for, if allowed to increase, in a few years they will prove to be as bad, if not worse than the "Jack Rook," whose weakness for lamb is well known.

J. H. B.

PUNTA ARENAS,

To the EDITOR, Falkland Islands Magazine.

December 1st, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

I have read with very mixed feelings your article concerning the doings of a certain lioness whose maternal instincts led her to deposit her injured offspring at the door of a Mr. G. Harris, who, as your correspondent states, resides at the Rio Banptismo.

I am rather doubtful whether your correspondent was correctly informed.

Having discussed the matter with the young shepherd at present employed at Rio Banptismo—who's name, by the bye, is not G. Harris, but Mr. Duncan Finger—he assured me that it was not a lioness, but a poor old tame cow which was the heroine of the alleged remarkable incident.

The said cow merely achieved a somewhat unenviable notoriety by tossing a small colley pup out of the way of a passing mob of horses and breaking its leg. The shepherd, moved to compassion, took the poor little dog home and bandaged the injured limb. It has now, I believe, fully recovered and the cow also is doing well.

Would you do me the favour to publish this letter in order to correct any erroneous impressions which may have arisen amongst your readers as to the habits or instincts of the Puma.

I remain, dear Sir,  
yours very truly,  
JOHN CAMERON.

FOR SALE, two horses, have won races, and three saddles—one an English saddle, almost new—and horse gear. Apply to DICKIE, Maine Point, Shallow Bay.

JOSEPH KLEIN begs to inform the public of the Falkland Islands that he has rented the Boarding House lately occupied by Mr. David Mitchell in Stanley, and that he trusts by close attention to business to deserve the patronage of the Public. Beds,

Meals and Refreshments always ready.

MRS. PAICE, Port Howard, West Falkland, is prepared to take Photos, Views, &c., at Reasonable Charges.

TENDERS are required for the supply of the skins, &c. of the following birds—one skin of each spec men, well preserved and fit to be set up in a University Museum, England. Apply to W. BENNEY, Esq., Saunders Island:—Jackass Penguin, Gentoo Penguin, Rockhopper Penguin, Buzzard, Common Thrush, Wren, Wheatear, Kelp Pigeon, Cinclodes Antarcticus (like a Wheatear), Dotterel, Black and White Oyster-Catcher, Snipe, White Swan, Tufted Penguin, Petrel (two kinds), Harrier, Scytopus Magellanicus.

Can any one kindly give information about a Saddle (camp) and Bridle (English) which were sent in last autumn to Stanley from Fox Bay, East. Please address "SADDLE," Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

NEW VARIETY  
OF THE  
**Highland Sheep Dip,**  
SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

No. 58. VOL V.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.  
Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.  
Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN MARCH.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 4. 4th Sun. in Lent.    | Morning, Genesis 42 : Mark 6, 14-29 : Psalms 19-21.<br>Epistle, Galatians 4, 21-31 : Gospel, John 6, 1-14.                  |
| 11. 5th                 | Evening, Genesis 43 or 45 : Romans 13 : Psalms 22 & 23.   |
| 18. 6th                 | Morning, Exodus 3 : Mark 10, 1-31 : Psalms 56-58.<br>Epistle, Hebrews 9, 11-15 : Gospel, John 8, 46-59.                     |
| 19. Mon. before Easter. | Evening, Exodus 5 or 6, 1-13 : 1 Cor. 4, 1-17 : Ps. 50-61.  |
| 20. Tues.               | Morning, Exodus 9 : Matthew 26 : Psalms 90-92.<br>Epistle, Philemon 2, 5-11 : Gospel, Matt. 27, 1-54.                       |
| 21. Wed.                | Evening, Exodus 10 or 11 : Luke 19, 28 or 20, 9-20 : Ps. 93 & 94.   |
| 22. Thur.               | Morning, Lamentations 1, 1-14 : John 14, 1-14 : Ps. 95 & 96.<br>For the Epistle, Isaiah 63, 1-19 : Gospel, Mark 14, 1-72.   |
| 23. Good Friday.        | Evening, Lamentations 2, 13 : John 14, 15 : Psalms 98-101.  |
| 24. Easter Eve.         | Morning, Lamentations 3, 1-33 : John 15, 1-13 : Ps. 102 & 103.<br>For the Epistle, Isaiah 50, 5-11 : Gospel, Mark 15, 1-39. |
| 25. Easter Day.         | Evening, Lamentations 3, 34 : John 15, 14 : Psalm 104.  |
| 26. M. in Easter week.  | Morning, Lamentations 4, 1-20 : John 16, 1-15 : Psalm 105.<br>Epistle, Hebrews 9, 16-28 : Gospel, Luke 22, 1-71.            |
| 27. T.                  | Evening, Daniel 9, 20 : John 16, 16 : Psalm 106.  |
|                         | Morning, Hosea 13, 1-14 : John 17 : Psalm 107.<br>Epistle, 1 Corinthians 11, 17-34 : Gospel, Luke 23, 1-49.                 |
|                         | Evening, Hosea 14 : John 13, 1-35 : Psalms 108 & 109.   |
|                         | Morning, Genesis 22, 1-19 : John 18 : Psalms 22, 40 & 54.   |
|                         | Epistle, Hebrews 10, 1-25 : Gospel, John 19, 1-37.  |
|                         | Evening, Isaiah 52, 13, & 53 : 1 Peter 2 : Psalms 69 & 88.  |
|                         | Morning, Zechariah 9 : Luke 23, 50 : Psalm 116-118.   |
|                         | Epistle, 1 Peter 3, 17-22 : Gospel, Matthew 27, 57-66.  |
|                         | Evening, Hosea 5, 8-6, 3 : Romans 6, 1-13 : Ps. 119, 1-32.  |
|                         | Morning, Exodus 12, 1-28 : Revel. 1, 10-18 : Ps. 2, 57 & 111.   |
|                         | Epistle, Colossians 3, 1-7 : Gospel, John 20, 1-10.   |
|                         | Evening, Exodus 12, 29 or 14 : John 20, 11-18 or Rev. 5 : Psalms 113, 114 & 118.  |
|                         | Morning, Exodus 15, 1-21 : Luke 24, 1-12 : Ps. 119, 105-144.  |
|                         | For the Epistle, Acts 10, 34-43 : Gospel, Luke 24, 13-35.   |
|                         | Evening, Song of Solomon 2, 10 : Matt. 28, 1-9 : Ps. 119, 145-176.  |
|                         | Morning, 2 Kings 13, 14-21 : John 21, 1-14 : Ps. 120-125.   |
|                         | For the Epistle, Acts 13, 26-41 : Gospel, Luke 24, 36-48.   |
|                         | Evening, Ezekiel 37, 1-14 : John 21, 15 : Psalms 126-131.   |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MARCH.

SECOND MORNING LESSONS FOR MARCH.

4 S	Mark 6, 14-29	11 S	Mark 10, 1-31	18 S	Matthew 26	25 S	Rev. 1, 10-18
5 M	" 6, 30	12 M	" 10, 32	19 M	John 14, 1-15	26 M	Luke 24, 1-13
6 T	" 7, 1-23	13 T	" 11, 1-26	20 T	" 15, 1-14	27 T	John 21, 1-14
7 W	" 7, 24-8, 9	14 W	" 11, 27-12, 13	21 W	" 16, 1-16	28 W	Luke 3, 1-22
1 T	Mark 4, 35-5, 20	8 T	" 12, 13-34	22 T	" 17,	29 T	" 4, 1-15
2 F	" 5, 21	9 F	" 12, 35-13, 13	23 F	" 18,	30 F	" 4, 16
3 S	" 6, 1-13	10 S	" 9, 30	17 S	" 13, 14	24 S	Luke 23, 50
						31 S	" 5, 1-16

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE.—On January 22, at Stanley, the wife of Charles Aldridge, of a daughter.  
ALDRIDGE.—On February 2, at Stanley, the wife of Joseph Aldridge of a daughter.

## MY DEAR FRIENDS.

The joyous seasons of Christmas and Epiphany have again been left behind us. In the former, we dwelt with joy and hope on the great fact in our Christian faith, that God became Man, that men might become the sons of God. In the latter—Epiphany—we had brought before us the various manifestations of Jesus as the Christ. As perfect Man and yet perfect God. As Man obedient to the law for man. As God commanding the winds and sea, sickness and disease, infirmity and deformity, the spirit of the power of the air and his legions of evil working spirits. Thus christians can say, "We are more than conquerors, through Him that loved us." *Romans viii. 37.*

2. We have now entered upon the season of Lent. During this season the christian church charges her members to be sober, self-restrained and self-denying. In many cases balls, parties, dances and marriages are in abeyance. As the thoughtful child of God dwells at this season on the cross, the teachings of the cross—that sin, his sin nailed the Saviour to the cross, as surely as the hand of the Roman soldier who wielded the hammer and held the nails. As he looks abroad over the christian world and sees how much is still tolerated in the world, which is contrary to the Spirit of Christ; as he returns again to reflect on his life and conduct, how often it is inconsistent, how very far off he is from the high standard at which the christian should aim: like the prophet, he will be ready to cry out, "Woe is me, I am a man of uncleanness—sinful—life." *Isaiah vi. 5.* Hence it is well and helpful at this special season to dwell on sin in ourselves—not in our next door neighbour—and the sad recklessness with which we may fall into and become hardened in sin.

3. Why does the love of so many become cold? Why does the religion of many have but little outward effect on the daily practice of their lives? It seems to become a mere matter of form. Why does it assume in others the pharisaical form of "I thank God I am not even as this sinner"? Why do many, who were at one time living as the heirs of God's Kingdom, sink down into a spiritually dead state of being satisfied with the pleasures of the table, the bar, the cares of business, all the little spites, hates, back-bitings and malicious deeds of the mere human being uninfluenced by the Spirit of Christ? They show the sad spiritual decay in their debased features; in their disagreeable and ill-natured remarks; in their selfish and self-indulgent lives; in the petty and cowardly tyranny of family life, encouraged in it by the fact that those thus tyrannized over are too weak, or feeble, or cowed to resist, or too honourable and high-spirited to call in the strong hand of the law.

Do not think the picture overdrawn. Many set out on their pilgrimage with high hopes, grand resolves, great fervour, every expectation of living and dying as good spiritual soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Not one can look back—not even the most saintly and earnest—on the portion of life which has been lived, without repentance, great sorrow of heart and a keen sense of the truth of our Litany, when it teaches all who use it to feel and call themselves "miserable sinners." "Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

4. (a) Keep the goal ever in view. The runner in

a race keeps the eye fixed on the winning post and stretches out towards it in his eager desire to be the first to reach it. The goal we christians are to aim at is the Christ of the Gospel. Moses longed to see God's glory; surely that—as did really happen—it might be reflected in him. David longed after God, as one longs for water in a dry and thirsty land; was it not that he might be like God in His holiness and pureness? Paul earnestly desired to be absent from the body and present with Christ, was it not that he might then become wholly like him, free from sin and the temptation to sin. Let each christian act as Christ did, "He turned water into wine," *John ii. 1-11*, that we might turn the common water of life into the wine of heaven. That all duties might be done as under the very eye of God. That the daily round of every day life might be lifted up into the spirit and atmosphere of heaven.

(b) Remember death. All our plans, works, hates, loves, spites, good and evil deeds die with us. They are buried with us. None will concern themselves about them. The few who will call them to mind, will wonder how we look at them from the other world. A devoted christian minister was once consulted by a brother immersed in business about some property, he advised him to apply to another brother who had been dead for some years. "But he is dead," said the other in surprise. "So am I," replied the man of God. The reasons he wished to convey were. (1) That a man's real life does not consist in the amount of his property or in the power which he possesses, but in the inner growth of a God-like spirit and character. (2) That all matters in this life should be looked at as much as possible in the same light as they will be viewed from our death-bed. A most pathetic address appeared last week in a Church paper. The farewell address of a minister seized by a mortal malady and looking forward to death in a few weeks. If all christians could only remember the shortness of life and act accordingly, how much sin and sorrow would be hindered.

(c) The ill effect of sin, of angry and spiteful passions, of self-indulgence in the lusts of the flesh, lives years after we are gone. Children of generations to come have frequently to suffer in both spiritual and physical health through the evil habits of their forefathers. None can live for a time in these Islands without leaving the effect of that life for good or ill on the character and memories of others. Man may never notice it but God does. Let each professing christian be a lamp holder; the light he holds is that which shines from Christ. As the light of the paraffin lamp is really the light of the sun stored up ages ago in the mineral; so all that is good, pure, lovable and beneficial in the life of the christian is really the goodness which dwells in Christ reflected in a very dim manner, no doubt, but still reflected in the life of His servant.

May He, by His Spirit, enable us to chasten, sober and guard our spirits during this Lenten season by these serious thoughts. That we may be enabled spiritually to gaze on him hanging on the cross for our sins and rising again from the dead for our justification. And thus be strengthened bravely and perseveringly to pursue the path of righteousness and holiness, living in love and charity with our neighbours. L. E. BRANDON.

The Cantata—"Ruth"—was given in Christ Church on Sunday afternoon, January 28th. The service commenced with prayer and the singing of the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell," to the well-known tune, the old Hundreth. The following is an extract from a letter written by a sympathetic listener:—

"If you remember so far back as last May, when the 'Ruth' was started, it was thought too difficult and those top notes very high for the voices to give out round and full and clear. My delight can be imagined at finding all these fears swept away this afternoon while sitting in the nave, literally entranced what with the voices and the excellent sounding properties of our Church. However, we were soon carried out of ourselves to the land that our childhood pictured as flowing with milk and honey, but to a much sterner scene as depicted in the opening chorus. Though the land had rest yet it had not plenty, not even in Bethlehem, the 'house of bread.' A fruitful land is turned into barrenness, probably to correct and restrain luxury; but, even in adversity we know His people do 'Praise the Lord.'

"A family of four—a mother, father and two sons—leave Bethlehem for the country of Moab, where there was abundance of food; whether Elimelech and Naomi were justified in taking their sons out of the way of public ordinances and religious instruction, their sorrows seem to deny. Naomi's husband and two sons die, the latter after having married daughters of Moab, who were heathen. He that will save his life by indirect courses often loses it. Naomi now very naturally wishes to get back to her own and her husband's kindred and so persuades Ruth and Orphah, her widowed daughters-in-law, to go back to their own mother's homes, for she, Naomi, had no home. She dismisses them therefore with prayers after letting them go a piece of the way with her; but they not only wept as loath to part but determined to accompany her. Orphah's resolution, however, gave way, but Ruth clave to Naomi, ending the debate with 'Entreat me not to leave thee.' So Naomi and Ruth come to Bethlehem. The composed way in which she takes her griefs wins others' help—'Weep no more for we will cheer thee.' Then comes the joyous chorus of reapers, with our choir boys' and girls' sweet voices ringing out so pure and fresh and round and full. 'Rejoice, rejoice, your voices raise, in songs of praise, unto the Lord of all,' finished a splendid afternoon's work, with much pleasure and profit to the listeners and coming to an end all too soon."

At the conclusion of the service an offertory of £5 10s. was taken up.

We hope to give the Cantata again, on a week-day evening, when the Bishop is here. He is expected shortly from Beagle Channel.

THE Government Day School Prizes were distributed in the Senior Schoolroom on Wednesday, January 17th, by the Hon. C. A. Fraser.

THE Christ Church Sunday School Prizes were distributed in Christ Church on Sunday afternoon, January 21st, by Dean Brandon.

THE Baptist Sunday School Prizes were distributed in the Tabernacle on Sunday evening, January 21st, by His Excellency the Governor.

A BAND OF HOPE meeting was held in the Assembly Room on Thursday evening, February 1st. Notwithstanding the showery evening there was a good attendance. Papers were distributed, subscriptions taken up and one new member taken in. A Magic Lantern exhibition followed and songs from some of the boys.

#### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

THE patent lead iron roofing leaked so badly that the Select Vestry had no option but to put over it galvanized iron. Mr. Robins, assisted by Mr. W. Felton, undertook the work. Favoured by the exceptionally fine weather of November they were able to cover the whole roof with iron, with the exception of the organ chamber and the South side of the chancel, which had been re-roofed when the organ was erected, in January, 1893, in a very short time, at a cost for labour of £32 1s. 4d.

The work having been done so expeditiously and at such a small cost the Select Vestry determined to have the roof painted. This was done at a cost for labour of £13 7s. 4d. The paint is of a slate colour and makes the roof look very well indeed. For the first time since its erection our Church roof is water-tight.

There is due for the iron £136 6s. 6d., towards this we have in hand about £36.

The interest, £21, on the debt of £129 still owing by the Church for labour during the erection was due last November.

Iron railing and stone to repair the railing have come from home. These, with other items—�ctifying paint, &c., cost £35 7s. 11d. A cheque for the amount was sent home by the January mail.

The railings are being erected. Towards the expense one generous donor, H., gives £5. The offering after the Cantata on January 28th, amounting to £5 10s., is also being used for the same purpose.

The following gifts and subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—Two offertory bags from M. A., Set of service books, also large Bible and Prayer-book, from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Entertainment in the Assembly Room, per Mr. Durose, £6 14s. Towards the Dado, B. £14, F. £7, Mrs. Allen Gardiner £2, Dentistry £1, Baptismal Fee 10/- Towards Building Fund, J. 5/-, M. J. 2/-.

#### "CHILDREN'S SUNDAY" FUND.

1893. Offertories.			December 31st.
	£	s.	d.
May 21st ...	1	17	4
October 15th	2	13	10
December 24th	1	10	6
			Printing Exam. } 6 0
			Papers, &c. }
			Paid for Prizes 5 14 8

NOTE.—"Children's Sunday" is one Sunday a quarter whereon a Children's Service is held in the afternoon and, by permission of the Select Vestry, all the collections of the day are given to the expenses of the Sunday School Prize Fund, &c.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "IONE" FUND.  
PEBBLE ISLAND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
J. H. Dean ...	5	0	0	J. Wilson ...	1	0	0
Capt. Bragg ...	2	0	0	J. C. Betts ...	10	0	0
J. Lives ...	2	0	0	C. J. McLachlin	10	0	0
Dr. J. A. Going	1	0	0	D. Kiddie ...	10	0	0
Dean Brandon	1	0	0	G. Betts ...	10	0	0
J. Persich ...	1	0	0	Mrs. Betts, Sr.	7	6	0
C. Sundvall ...	3	0	0	J. Perry ...	5	0	0
K. McPhee ...	1	0	0	Martha Bishop	5	0	0

PORT STANLEY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. Bound ...	1	10	0	T. Watson ...	5	0	0
R. Roer ...	1	5	0	J. Aldridge ...	5	0	0
J. Lambstead ...	1	0	0	W. J. Coulson	5	0	0
- Petersen ...	1	0	0	W. Coulson ...	5	0	0
- Matsen ...	1	0	0	J. C. Robins ...	5	0	0
C. A. Fraser ...	1	0	0	F. L. King ...	5	0	0
A. E. Brillouin	1	0	0	N. Kuhle ...	5	0	0
H. J. Pitsdaga	1	0	0	H. Sedgwick ...	5	0	0
P. Goss ...	1	0	0	J. Osborne ...	5	0	0
C. Williams ...	1	0	0	J. Halsh ...	5	0	0
E. C. Aspinwall	1	0	0	Mrs. Brown ...	5	0	0
T. H. Rowell	10	6	0	M. Goussier ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Rowell ...	10	6	0	A. Dyer ...	5	0	0
F. Barnacle ...	10	0	0	Friend ...	5	0	0
E. Rutter ...	10	0	0	J. Smith ...	5	0	0
J. Lellman ...	10	0	0	W. B. Dixon	5	0	0
W. A. Harling	10	0	0	H. Mannan ...	2	6	0
J. von Harten	10	0	0	R. Yates ...	2	6	0
J. Botwood ...	7	6	0	Mrs. Dixon ...	2	6	0
F. Wilkins ...	5	0	0	Mrs. Sedgewick	2	0	0

Mrs. Dean, £1; Anonymous, 12/-.  
Total, £30 18s. 9d.

PAID AWAY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
L. de Desire ...	4	8	9	Peter Hansen	4	8	9
Willm Kelly	4	8	9	D. MacDermott	4	8	9
J.ha Viera ...	4	8	9	Jumea Detlef	4	8	9

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and son, £13 6s. 3d.

Pocket Harbour Station. January 12th, 1894.  
Magellan.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to call your attention to an inaccuracy in your issue of October, 1893, wherein a statement made by Mr. Hope of San Julian refers to the death of Mrs. McLaren of Pocket Harbour.

In the first place the cause of death was premature confinement and not, as stated, puerperal fever. Then again, instead of her leaving three she left two children.

Hoping you will give this publicity, if only on account of her loving friends and parents at home,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your's truly,

JOHN CAMERON.

The "Hadassah" sailed from Stanley, January 26th, for Pebble, Keppel, Saunders, Hill Cove, Carcass and West Point. Passengers:—

Misses Hansen and Sharp; Messrs. J. Lellman, J. Luxton, F. Ashley, J. Aitken; Mr. and Mrs. Chumosa and two children.

The "Ruth Waldron" sailed for San Carlos and the West on January 19th. Customs officer on board, H. Stoetzel.

The Norwegian whalers, after spending three or four days in Stanley Harbour, went South—sealing.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN ON BOARD THE "SIRIUS," AT RIO DE JANEIRO, UNDER DATE NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893:—

"Owing to a revolution at this place, we are detained here and goodness only knows, for how long, as there seem no signs of an end to it. We all wish we were out of it, for sad to relate we have lost two men through fever and worst of all, on the 3rd a powder magazine exploded, on an island, where some officers and men from 'Racer,' 'Beagle' and this ship, had gone to get sand. One poor scutcher was brought on board, with a hole in the side of his head large enough to put an egg in."

"The explosion occurred at 3.45 p.m. and he lingered in an unconscious state till 9 p.m. when his life ebbed away. This is quite sad enough in itself, but our senior lieutenant and Mr. Harris our boatswain could not be found, together with a lieutenant belonging to the 'Racer.'

Although there were constant explosions of shell and powder, search parties were organised, but returned to the ship without success. Early on the following morning other parties landed to search and were horrified in finding a part of the remains of Mr. Harris. His head, one arm and both legs had been blown away from his body. It was an awful sight to see the mutilated remains of so many poor fellows legs, arms, bodies, &c., lying in all directions, but search as much as we did not one vestige of the lieutenants could be found. Parties have been searching every day since, but to no good, except finding the arm of Mr. Harris quite three-hundred yards distant from where his other part was found.

"We had a splendid funeral for them. Coffins were obtained from the shore and at four o'clock the procession started from the ship. All the men-of-war sent one or more boats to join it, so that Germans, Italians, French, Portuguese and Americans honoured their remains. The Italians sent a band, which made the procession, at once, both solemn and grand. Well might we all say, 'In the midst of life, we are in death.'

"Such an accident as this makes us all think not so much of ourselves, but on account of the bereaved ones at home.

"I intended going with the party that afternoon, but was prevented by a very small matter and so thank goodness I was spared from being in such a scene.

"I have described the accident as delicately as I possibly could, it is not a nice subject to talk about and if I should have put the matter in a rather gruesome form, you must excuse me for doing so.

"I am afraid our trip to the Falklands will be put aside this year, for which we are all rather down-hearted.

Having been building up our minds for a jolly home-like Christmas.

"The Judge and Mr. Spearman came on board this week, homeward bound."

Baque "BRUNEL,"  
Port Stanley.

January, 1894.

We now feel at liberty to give you a brief statement with regard to the subject. It may be of as much interest to the readers, as the one stated by our "fire-proof heroes" as I may call them. When off Cape Horn on our voyage from Barry to Valparaiso, we were trimming part of the cargo, as the ship had a slight list. We felt great heat from the coal and noticed some smoke escaping from it. On the following day digging deep into it, as it was undoubtedly on fire, but none to be seen; but nearly suffocated with heat and gas were forced to come up and batten the hatches, having then run back for Port Stanley and on arriving there, all well, started with assistance from shore and pumped six feet of water into the ship. Starting on Sunday, September 17th, to discharge the cargo overboard, which was condemned. This continued for about two weeks, until exhausted from gas and smoke — even in the forecastle we could scarcely see the men on the opposite side, several mornings when called by the watchman, such is the place we get to live in. Still continuing the work until some bled from the ears and nostrils and others fell senseless after a few minutes below. During this time the pump was pouring down water and we were getting wet and working the fire at the same time, but had to give up at last. The Captain then going below without consulting his crew to see what further steps could be taken to continue the work and extinguish the fire. We were receiving two shillings per day extra pay which was immediately stopped because we could no longer stand. The stimulants which we received must be the five minutes which were allowed for smoking twice daily—they were also stopped. Such was the kindness we received. One man who at several times tempted the rest to refuse work, as being too much to stand, but all saying "No" as long as we could stand. This man afterwards going below, not for the sake of doing the Captain any kindness, but to receive a benefit by it. During this time the cargo was still being discharged—not the enormous wall of fire which our "heroes" had to contend with, which none but " " could possibly approach. Some persons leaving Stanley in the steamer "Tomes" came on board to see this enormous fire which was so carefully measured, but on looking into the hold could see a little fire which, if collected together would scarcely weigh one ton and also some ashes which were collected and spread so as to be seen.

"Most of us are P. N. R. and are not ashamed of it and we are not afraid to face death for our country if required, without drinking rum, as they had to do before facing some fire."

"They did not even want us to see the Magazine

which contained their statement, as may be plainly seen, by half a dozen persons from Stanley refusing to let any foremast hand have one. For instance the landlord of the " " refusing the extraordinary price of three shillings offered by one of our men. Thanks to our unknown friend in Stanley who spoke on our behalf in one of your Magazines, we have seen one just in time to give you a little information on the subject. As we will shortly be under way, I got no time to refer to school books to complete my statement. Proud to say we got at least one friend in Stanley whom we are likely never to forget in the future.

(Signed) J. Sullivan,  
W. Mathison, Searson, R. N. R.  
S. Sullivan,) on behalf of the Crew.

Stanley.  
DEAR SIR.

February 1st, 1894.

Having received an anonymous letter signed "Darwin Heights" I thought it might prove a warning to your numerous readers to see the depths of woe to which they were reduced by my mistake in putting the words "The Settlement" for "Darwin," when copying my former letter, I therefore forward part of their letter with the spelling corrected.

"Having read in the Magazine your graphic account of your New Year's holocaust, perhaps you are not aware of the damage done by the anchor dropping into the settlement, which was rather an unusual proceeding on the part of Captain Jones, who as a rule drops the anchor in the harbour. By the time this letter reaches you, you may have heard of the terrible slaughter of fowls, caused by the anchor dropping into their house, not to speak of the terrible shock Mrs. J. received and the children, who were almost frightened out of their wits. Happily the greater portion of the inhabitants of Darwin being on the rare course, the slaughter was less great than it probably would have been, had they been in the settlement.

"I am sure the men in the Cookhouse and the few friends you met, felt highly honoured by your condescending to come among them. However you were well rewarded for your trouble, by being the fortunate winner of a horse for two shillings."

I am sorry the anchor fouled the fowls, but even more so at having shocked poor Mrs. J. and the children. I trust that the writer or writers of the above letter will feel rewarded for their kind sympathy and attention, by seeing their "wit" is of sufficient weight—although made up I fancy after the anchor was weighed—to be put in print.

Yours &c., STANLEYITE.

A COMFORTABLE HOME in Stanley is offered for two boys or two girls from nine to twelve years of age, while attending School. Terms, which include board, lodging, washing, mending and help in "Home Lessons," 30/- per month for each child. Address—

"Lodging,"  
c/o The EDITOR,  
F. I. MAGAZINE.

## Natural History Notes.

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A SUDDEN case of illness having occurred in his house, A. V. Lee, Port Purvis, West Falkland, being unable to go for assistance himself, wrote a note and having placed it in a match-box rolled it up in a white pocket-handkerchief and tied round the neck of an old dog. He then led the dog up the side of the hill on which his house is built, and having given the dog two cracks of the whip let it go with the order, "Be off to Many Branch." In two hours time the dog was observed with the other dogs at Many branch, distant about an hour and a half's ride from Port Purvis. The white handkerchief having been noticed the message was found and the necessary assistance was at once sent.

A mare which from her birth was a great favourite with the children at Shag Cove was broken in recently. The moment the horse-breaker let her go, she would trot up to the house and there, by whinnying and by her whole bearing, would complain to the children about the rough treatment to which she had been subjected — at least, the children so interpreted her unusually sad appearance and actions.

F. S.

Some years ago, when the distemper was very prevalent among the dogs, one which was very sick at Shag Cove was shut up in the henhouse lest he should bite the children. The cock was observed on several occasions standing on the dog—which lay more dead than alive—crowing vigorously. When the dog recovered it killed the cock, though it never touched a fowl either before or after.

F. S.

Two horses which had never met for over six years knew one another the moment they happened to be let go at Shag Cove and "parted off" together from the other horses.

F. S.

A hen was observed, at Hill Gap, pecking and spurring a dog which had lain down on a piece of bread she had been picking. As soon as the dog rose and moved away the hen left him alone and went on feeding.

J. H.

At Green Hill, Chartres, a new horse was coupled to a station horse. A few days afterwards the whole troop, with the exception of the coupled pair, galloped up to and round the house in a great state of excitement. E. G. came out and, missing the coupled pair, at once caught a horse. As soon as the other horses saw that one of their number had been caught they set off again at full speed in the direction from which they had come. On being followed they were found standing round the coupled horses, one of whom was so badly bogged that he was unable to extricate himself.

J. S.

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ANDREW HALLIDAY, PATAGONIA, is requested to communicate with his parents in the Falkland Islands.

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted on the cover at the rate of 6*l.* per line of twelve words each. Price of the Magazine:—Subscription, 2*s. 6d.* per annum; when posted 3*s.* per annum; Single Copy, 3*d.* All communications to be addressed to

THE EDITOR, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

# T. H. Rowell

informs Falkland Island Residents that he is leaving for England by the March or April mails. Home address—

8, POOL VALLEY, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

Undelivered Repairs may be obtained from and Debts paid to MR. J. Botwood,  
**Dove Hotel**. In the meantime it would be much esteemed if all Outstanding  
Accounts were paid in at once.

## John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,  
Primrose Villa, Stanley,

is now offering for Sale at the Lowest possible margin of Profit the following Articles—  
Haberdashery, Jackets, Ladies' and Men's Boots and Shoes, Boys' Suits, Men's and  
Boys' Cloth Caps of Various Descriptions, Cardigans, Shirts, Pants, Millinery, Lace,  
Flowers, &c. A large stock of Groceries, Toys & Fancy Articles, Patent Door-Rods

A consignment of Fruit, Potatoes, Onions, &c. is expected by the next Steamer.

JOHN KIRWAN has a fresh supply of Glacier Window Decorations and will be pleased  
to submit samples and affix the same at a Moderate Charge. For some of his work  
see Baptist School Room, &c.

### NEW VARIETY

OF THE

## Highland Sheep Dip, SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of  
the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on  
application to the Sole Maker,

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

HIGHEST AWARDS.

TRADE MARK.

USE **MILKMAID**  
**CONDENSED MILK**

HIGHEST AWARDS.

TRADE MARK.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—  
In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

Samples free to the Profession.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

NO. 59. VOL. V.

MARCH, 1834.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Chief Constable Hurst, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, People's Church-warden and Hon. Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas. Messrs. F. Durose and J. C. Robins, Sidesmen.

Mr. F. I. King.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN APRIL.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. 1st S. after Easter.            | Morning, Numbers 16. 1-36 : 1 Cor. 15. 1-29 . Ps. 1-5.<br>Epistle, 1 John 5. 4-13 : Gospel, John 20. 19-24.      |
|                                    | Evening, Num. 16. 36 or 17. 1-12 : John 20. 24-30. Ps. 6-8.  |
| 8. 2nd „ „ „                       | Morning, Numbers 20. 1-14 : Luke 9. 1-28 : Psalms 38-40.<br>Epistle, 1 Peter 2. 19-26 : Gospel, John 10. 11-17.  |
|                                    | Evening, Num. 20. 14-21. 10 or 21. 10 : 2 Cor. 11. 30-12-14 : Psalms 41-43.                                      |
| 15. 3rd „ „ „                      | Morning, Numbers 22 : Luke 12. 35 : Psalms 75-77.<br>Epistle, 1 Peter 2. 11-18 : Gospel, John 16. 16-23.         |
|                                    | Evening, Numbers 23 or 24 : Galatians 5. 13 : Psalm 78.  |
| 22. 4th „ „ „                      | Morning, Deuteronomy 4. 1-23 : Luke 17. 1-20 : Psalm 107.<br>Epistle, James 1. 17-22 : Gospel, John 16. 5-16.    |
|                                    | Evening, Deut. 4. 23-41 or 5 : Ephe. 5. 22-6. 10 : Psalms 108 and 109.   |
| 25. St. Mark, Evangelist & Martyr. | Morning, Is. 62. 6 : Luke 18. 31-19. 11 : Ps. 119. 33-72.<br>Epistle, Ephesians 4. 7-17 : Gospel, John 15. 1-12. |
|                                    | Evening, Ezekiel 1. 1-15 : Philip. 1 : Psalm 119. 73-104.  |
| 29. 5th „ „ „                      | Morning, Deuteronomy 6 : Luke 20. 27-21. 5 : Ps. 139-141.<br>Epistle, James 1. 22-28 : Gospel, John 16. 23-34.   |
|                                    | Evening, Deut. 9 or 10 : Coloss. 1. 21-2. 8 : Ps. 142 & 143.   |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR APRIL

1 S	1 Cor. 15. 1-29	8 S	Luke 9. 1-28	15 S	Luke 12. 35-	22 S	Luke 17. 1-20	29 S	Lu. 20. 27-21. 5
2 M	Luke 6. 1-20	9 M	9. 28-51	16 M	" 13. 1-18	23 M	" 17. 20-	30 M	" 21. 5-
3 T	" 6. 20-	10 T	9. 51-10. 17	17 T	" 13. 18-	24 T	" 18. 1-31		
4 W	" 7. 1-24	11 W	" 10. 17-	18 W	" 14. 1-25	25 W	" 18. 31-19. 11		
5 T	" 7. 24-	12 T	" 11. 1-29	19 T	" 14. 25-15. 11	26 T	" 19. 11-28		
6 F	" 8. 1-26	13 F	" 11. 29-	20 F	" 15. 11-	27 F	" 19. 28-		
7 S	" 8. 26-	14 S	" 12. 1-35	21 S	" 16.	28 S	" 20. 2-27		

BIRTHS.

McPHEE.—On February 11, at Pebble Island, the wife of K. McPhee, of a daughter.  
LANNING.—On March 3, at Stanley, the wife of Thomas Lanning, of a daughter.  
FUGELLIE.—On March 10, at Stanley, the wife of O. K. Fugellie, of a son.  
Berntsen.—On March 13, at Stanley, the wife of B. Berntsen of a son—still-born.

DEATHS.

BIRCH.—On December , near Bahia Blanca, the infant son of T. S. W. Birch.  
HARRISON.—On November 7, at Bath, England, William Harrison, aged 7 years.

DIVINE SERVICE.

On Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. On Wednesday at 7 P.M.  
The Lord's Supper on April 1 at 12.15 P.M. and on April 15 at 8 A.M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Mondays at 8 P.M. All are invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Sunday in Christ Church at 10.30 P.M. and 2.30 P.M.

PRACTICES.

In Christ Church on Sunday and Wednesday at 8 P.M. ; on Saturday at 2.30 P.M.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

The week which begins on March 18th, is one of special and peculiar interest to all Christians; because during it we dwell much in thought on the dying of the Lord Jesus, as revealed to us in the portions of Scripture appointed to be read on each day in that week.

On the 18th, the sixth Sunday in Lent, or as it is often called, "Palm Sunday," the Saviour went up to Jerusalem surrounded by multitudes spreading palm branches under his feet and crying, "Hosanna (Save, we pray Thee,—a cry of devout joy) to the Son of David. Matthew xxi. 1-12.

During the next three days, Jesus was teaching in the temple of the Jews in Jerusalem; on the fourth day—Thursday—a quiet time of retirement seems to have been spent in the company of His disciples. That night the Master was betrayed; the next day many who had cried on Palm Sunday, "Hosanna," now joined the crowd in the awful sentence, "Crucify Him, crucify Him." Mark 15. 13, 14. So fickle, thoughtless and easily deceived are the minds of the multitude. Fickle—deserters of all moral force—weakly gave way to the cry of the people and condemned one, whom he—Pilate—had just declared to be innocent, to the awful death of the cross.

Though Judas—the traitor, Pilate—the unjust governor and judge and the unthinking people knew not of it, from that cross there was to flow a spiritual power which nothing could withstand and before which, even after nigh upon two thousand years, the mightiest intellects, the noblest hearts, the most civilized nations, the parent and best of mankind should bow in humblest submission and draw from that cross the highest and best inspiration to willing and cheerful self-sacrifice, to loveable and patient lives, to all that brings out what is most Christ-like in life and character.

Look at the power still exerted throughout the Christian world by the seven last recorded words, or sayings of Jesus, as he hung dying on that cross. Three of them have reference to others, four to Himself.

1. Luke xxiii. 34. As the hands of the rude soldiery were driving the cruel nails into the quivering nerves of hands and feet, words issued from the lips of the Crucified. How they must have fallen upon the astonished ears of the soldiers and by-standers? Instead of the customary curses and imprecations, or the groans and cries of direst agony, they heard a prayer—not for Himself, but for them, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." How in very deed the Saviour carried out His own teaching, "Forgive us, as we forgive." Luke xi. 4. Oh for more of such spirit! That under all circumstances of provocation and injury, we shall ever be ready to forgive and forget, as we hope that our offences against God's law will be forgiven and forgotten.

2. Luke xxiii. 43. Some hearts are so hard, some eyes so dull, some minds so stolid, that a sense of beauty of noble resolve, of divine life never reveals itself to them. Those who stood around the cross and one of the criminals who hung beside the dying Lord, were such. They had no eye to see, no heart to feel, that the Being on the central cross in the midst of extremest anguish,

were acting as another creature. Surely they might have known that He was sustained by the Spirit of God or was God. The only one who appears to have recognized the difference was the second criminal, who not only reviled his companion in crime for reviling the Saviour, but also prayed, "Lord, remember me in Thy kingdom." He now knew that Jesus was the Christ, no doubt not as clearly as we do, but sufficiently to draw forth the answer, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." What comfort these words have been to many a penitent, dying sinner! What a source of hope to bereaved friends!

3. John xix. 26, 27. How a sword pierced the mother's heart (Luke ii. 35.) as she stood beside that cross and gazed upon the features—languid from pain, weakness and approaching death—of a Son, who nevertheless gave her pain. Whose birth, presentation and public life were marked by the finger prints of God.

Who in the midst of suffering of mind and body, beyond what any other living creature ever endured, was able to think of his widowed mother and provide a home for her with the apostle of love. Can we have a stronger example of, or motive given for the real and deep respect and obedience which should ever be shown to parents—their wishes and commands. The fifth commandment is thus set in the fore front of the sacred table, as the first commandment with promise, as one most markedly fulfilled by Jesus as Man.

4. Mar xv. 34. The dying Lord now turns his thoughts to Himself and His Father. The whole weight of the sin of the world resting upon Him, the burden seemed almost more than His human nature could endure. For a time He was under a cloud, His Father's face was hidden from Him and the cry of Psalm xxii. 1, was wrung from Him, "Why hast thou forsaken me?" None escape the loving eyes of God. Though the cloud may be very dark, yet it will in God's own good time have its bright side also. Exodus xiv. 20. "Be patient therefore". James v. 7.

5. John xix. 28. "I thirst." The words of the prophecy were fulfilled in this appeal for human sympathy and help. Psalm lxix. 21. The truth of the fact of the Lord's perfect human nature was also shown. Well may St. Paul speak of Him as "Made like unto us in all things," and therefore a loving and sympathising High Priest. Hebrews ii. 17, 18 and iv. 15, 16. We are not to turn a deaf ear to the cry of want. "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matthew xxv. 40.

6. John xix. 30. "It is finished." (1) Such a lamp had been lighted which no power on earth could extinguish. All down through the ages the teaching and practice of God's only begotten Son—the God-Man—enlightens, instructs, lifts up and reforms mankind. (2) The sin laden soul comes with its weight of sin and lays it at the foot of the cross. (3) The penitent and forgiven sinner goes from that cross to lead a new life following the commandments of God and walking in His holy ways.

7. Luke xxiii. 46. A fitting close to the life on earth—as Man—of God's Son. Having loved and

trusts in his Father in life, in health and in strength; having obeyed and submitted to that Father's will. He fears not to pass the dark gates of death. The Father is with Him, the Father shields Him, the Father's hand is over Him, hence His perfect confidence as he descends into the valley of death. To Him it is but a shadow, He—the Elder Brother—has gone before, we—His brothers and sisters—have but to follow in His footsteps under the teaching and influence of the Holy Spirit. A life of humble and ready obedience to the great Father will be followed by a peaceful tranquil death and a bright, happy awakening in the Father's presence.

May this latter season of mourning on account of sin, follow us by a joyful celebration of the Lord's rising again from the dead, be a real help and stimulus to each and all to live more earnestly the life of the Christian, that our death may be that of the Christian also.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWMEIR E. BRANDON.

January 2th, 1804. Pecket Harbour Estancia,  
Punta Arenas.

To the EDITOR of the F. L. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

On behalf of the committee appointed to arrange the Christmas festivities I beg to forward you the enclosed contribution in the hope that you will be able to use the same, which I have reason to believe will prove interesting to many Falkland Islanders.

With apologies and wishing your paper every success,  
I remain dear, sir.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES J. F. FINGER.

#### CHRISTMAS IN PATAGONIA

This season of "peace and good will" was well observed at Pecket Harbour Estancia, by the giving of a two days' entertainment to which all and sundry were invited. The morning opened with horse races, following which was dinner, wherein "vin de goûts" was supplied to some two hundred guests. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports and the evening to a ball which was grace'd by the presence of many of the gentry etc. Bagpipe music was supplied by Mr. J. Cameron, the Pecket Harbour manager and C. J. F. Finger.

#### PROGRAMME—HORSE RACES

##### Grand Military Race, 600 Yards.

A. Sutherland (Gormolu clock) 1st; J. Earsman (Pecket book) 2nd; H. Clarke, of Stanley, F. L. (silver chain) 3rd; J. Taff (pair of riding pants) 4th.

##### Marshall Race (Otway Station and Pecket Harbour). 600 Yards.

J. Bennett (cigarette) 1st; J. Gonzales (silver mounted pipe) 2nd; Harry Blake of Stanley, F. L. (gold watch chain) 3rd.

##### Hopkirk's Race (Private horses only). 500 Yards.

A. Earsman (case of tobacco) 1st; A. Sutherland (pair of silver stirrups) 2nd; W. Dugdale (horse-bit) 3rd; A. H. Keenan, O. S. (gold watch-pin) 4th.

##### Colts' Race, 300 Yards.

J. Wallace (silver horse-bit) 1st; R. Pitalaga, of San Salvador, F. L. (gold compass) 2nd.

##### Open Race, to all hands, Private Horses Only.

400 Yards.

J. Cameron's horse, ridden by J. Wallace (gold watch) 1st; J. Stewart's horse, ridden by J. Earsman (field-glasses) 2nd; James Bennett on private horse (set of toilet utensils) 3rd.

L. Dobree's Race for 50 dollars. Pecket Harbour and Private Horses only.

John Wallace, with J. Cameron's horse, won by half a length. 3 ran.

##### Grand Consolation Race.

W. Douglas, of Mr. Young's Estancia, (silver tie-pin) 1st; J. Wallace (duran clock) 2nd; J. Bennett, of Pecket Harbour, (silver-mounted ink-stand) 3rd.

In the afternoon's Athletic Sports, three prizes were given for each event, the honours being pretty equally divided between the men of Otway Station and those of Pecket Harbour. Winners of firsts were as follows:—

High Jump, A. Sutherland, P. H.; Long Jump, M. Keenan, O. S.; 3 Legged Race, Sutherland and Earsman, P. H.; Vaulting, A. Sutherland, P. H.; Putting the Stone, F. Alans, O. S.; 100 Yards Flat Race, R. McDonald, O. S.; Grand Tag of War, Pecket Harbour men.

Our best thanks are due to the gentlemen who filled the committee by their generous gifts of prizes and we hope that the spirit of friendliness and goodwill which has hitherto prevailed, may continue to the end.

C. J. F. FINGER,  
HONORARY SECRETARY.

On Saturday, March 3rd, the School Children's Sports were held in the Government Hall under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The weather was everything which could be wished; fine and bright with almost no wind.

The children with their friends turned out in large numbers. The races and other sports were entered into with all the zest inherent to childhood. Over £10 was distributed among the successful competitors in the money prizes.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent. The unsuccessful candidates consoling themselves with the hope of having better luck next time.

The Postage on Parcels to the United Kingdom is 9d. per lb. or any fraction of a lb.; to the Colonies and Foreign Countries, where Parcel Post has been established with the United Kingdom, 9d. per lb. and a half rate (see P. O. guide).

The Postage on photos, newspapers and patterns to the United Kingdom and Colonies is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces; to Foreign Countries: 1d. per 2 ounces.

The Insurance on parcels is at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to £50. Universal Registration is 2d. per article.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS CHILDREN'S PENNY SAVINGS  
BANK.

Balance Sheet for the Year Ending December 31st, 1893.

	£ s. d.
Balances due depositors, Dec. 31st, 1893	525 4 3
Deposited during the year 1893 ... ...	228 13 5
Interest paid on Deposits and placed to Cr. of Depositors, 1893 ... ...	12 12 8
	<hr/>
	£766 10 4

Withdrawn by Depositors from Jan. 21st to Dec. 31st, 1893 ... ... ...	172 14 1
Balance due Depositors ... ... ...	593 16 3
	<hr/>
	£766 10 4

PROFIT and LOSS for the YEAR 1893.

By Interest received from Gov- ernment Saving Bank to Sept. 30th, 1893 ... ... ...	12 19 1
Interest paid Depositors ... ...	12 12 8
Cash paid for making up Bank books for year 1892 ... ...	1 1 0
	<hr/>
	£13 13 8
Loss on the years' transaction ...	14 7
	<hr/>
	£13 13 8 13 13 8

Number of depositors on the books January 31st, 1893, 74; December 31st, 1893, 89; number of accounts closed during 1893, 14; number of new depositors, 29; 806 deposits were received, in sums ranging from 3d. to £8 13s. 6d. 30 withdrawals were paid, in sums varying from 4s. to £63 1s. 5d.

CHILDREN'S ANNUAL PICNIC HELD IN GOVERNMENT  
PADDOCK ON FEBRUARY 8TH, 1894.

TEA IN ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Committee of Management:—Mr. F. Durose, Chairman and Treasurer; Mr. J. Ogilvie, Secretary. Committee:—The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, Messrs. Grierson, Burnell, McAtasney, Sharp and Aitken.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
J. J. Fenton	1 1 0	N. Kiddie	2 0
A. L. Ballion	1 1 0	G. Alazia	5 0
Mrs. Dean	1 1 0	B. Berntsen	2 0
C. A. Fraser	1 0 0	Mrs. Buckley	1 0
S. Hamilton	1 0 0	E. Wilkins	5 0
Dean Brandon	1 0 0	J. Botwood	5 0
Mrs. Bertrand	1 0 0	C. Martin	1 0
Mrs. C. Hansen	2 6	Miss J. Miller	2 0
Mrs. W. Hardy	2 6	D. Carey	5 0
E. Rutter	5 0	C. Burnell	5 0
G. Duckier	2 6	J. Williams	5 0
T. Watson	5 0	G. Turner	2 6
Mrs. Biggs	2 0	C. Aldridge	5 0
Mrs. Nilsson	2 0	F. I. King	5 0

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
W. A. Harding	5 0	Mrs. Hurst	2 6
E. C. Aspinall	10 0	T. Jones	2 9
C. W. Hill	7 6	G. Rowlands	5 0
Mrs. Steele	5 0	E. Bennett	2 6
W. Coulson	3 0	J. R. Kelway	2 6
F. E. Adams	2 6	T. Smith	5 0
C. Carey	2 6	A. W. Biggs	3 0
Mrs. Poppy	2 0	Mrs. Rutter	2 6
W. H. Bound	5 0	Mrs. Newing	2 6
J. McLaughlin	5 0	Mrs. Dettleff	2 6
J. Kelway	2 6	Mrs. Betts	2 0
G. F.	2 6	Miss Heron	1 6
J. C. Robins	2 6	A. E. Biggs	2 0
F. Brown	2 0	J. Kirwan	5 0
Mrs. Kelway	2 6	J. Lehman	3 0
Mrs. Wilmer	2 6	Mrs. Claxton	2 6
F. Durose	10 0	Mrs. Campbell	2 6
J. Von Harten	2 6	Mrs. Coleman	2 6
J. Dettleff	2 9	B. Browning	2 0
C. Brown	2 6	Mrs. Etheridge	2 6
O. Fugellie	3 0	J. Bailey	3 0
Mrs. Ryan	2 6	Mrs. Yates	1 0
Mrs. Fleuret	2 6	J. Aldridge	2 6
A. Fleuret	2 0	H. Roberts	2 6
Miss M. Pitaluga	2 0	W. Clifton	2 6
—Fleuret	2 0	John Aldridge	5 0
A. Berntsen	2 6	Mrs. Pauline	2 0
Mrs. Berntsen	1 0	Mrs. Perry	1 0
Rev. P. O'Grady	5 0	J. Davis	2 0
T. C. Taylor	2 6	J. J. Stoetzel	3 0
T. Sharp	7 6	A. Gilchrist	2 6
W. Grierson	5 0	J. Smith	5 0
J. McAtasney	2 6	R. Allan	2 6
Mrs. McCarthy	2 6	H. Mannan	5 0
S. Kirwan	2 0	Mrs. Millett	2 0
C. Bender	5 0	J. Hocking	2 0
— Broome	4 0	R. Goss	5 0
F. J. Hardy	5 0	Mrs. Turner	10 0
Rev. E. Murphy	5 0		
J. Turner	3 0		£25 2 0
J. Lellman	7 6	Mr. Summers	2 6
W. Binnie	5 0	Mrs. Cameron	2 0
F. Hardy	5 0		
Mrs. F. King	2 0		£25 6 6
Mrs. Lanning	2 0	Collected in As- sembly room	1 8 0
Mrs. Robson	5 0		

Total, £26 14s. 6d.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rent of Social Room for four meetings ... ... ...	12 0		12 0
Toys ... ... ...	15 0		
Hire of Terpsi. Club Piano ...	7 6		
50 lbs of Cake ... ...	3 15 0		
200 Buns ... ...	16 8		
75 Rolls ... ...	6 3		
6 Loaves ... ...	4 6		
			5 2 5
Carried Forward			6 16 11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought Forward				6	16	11	Brought forward	5	10	0	R. Bailey	1	0
Ham, 36 lbs, ...	2	8	0	A. Biggs	2	6	E. Cheek	1	6				
Tea, 3 lbs, ...	7	6		E. Prior	2	0	P. D. Watson	9	6				
Butter, 7 lbs, at 2/1 per lb. ...	14	7		M. Betts	2	6	Dean Branion	5	0				
... 5 lbs, at 2/3 " "	11	3		A. Aldridge	1	0	Winnie Felton	2	6				
1 doz. Milk ...	7	0		R. Perry	2	0	Jack Felton	2	6				
1 cwt. Coal ...	3	0		E. Brown	2	0	W. Coulson	2	6				
Sugar, 12 lbs, ...	4	0		S. Davis	1	0							
	4	15	4	B. Davis	1	0	Total ...	£8	8	6			
Less Discount	4	6											
6 Loaves ...	4	0											
50 lbs of Cake ...	3	15	0										
200 Buns ...	16	8											
75 Rolls ...	6	3											
	5	1	11										
Contract for Labour ...	2	10	0										
Loan of fountain (W. Hardy) ...	2	6											
Carting... ...	4	6											
	2	17	0										
Ropes ...	10	0											
Hire of Assembly Room ...	4	0	0										
Account book (Williams) ...	6	0											
Hire of Crockery (Botwood) ...	3	0											
Commission to W. Biggs for collecting Subscriptions ...	18	6											
Washing tablecloths (Mrs. Ryan) ...	5	0											
13 Balls Twine (Lellman) ...	2	0											
	6	4	6										
Total ...	£25	11	2										

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS connected with Government Schools wishing to present to Miss King a small testimonial to mark their appreciation of her public service during the ten years ending January 21st, 1891, as Assistant Instructress in the Government Senior School and at the same time to express their hearty good wishes for her future happiness in the married life she is about to enter upon.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bishop Stirling	1	0	0	Sissy Davis	2	0	
F. Durose	10	0		Alice Davis	1	6	
H. Mannan	5	0		Percy Burnell	2	6	
W. Binnie	5	0		D. Watson	2	0	
E. Carey	2	6		W. Goss	1	0	
J. Campbell	2	6		L. Fleuret	1	0	
Mrs. Lchen	5	0		Emily Biggs	1	0	
Jessie Cameren	2	6		Lily Biggs	1	0	
Annie Ryan	1	0		May Allan	2	6	
John Ryan	1	0		A. McCarthy	2	6	
Mitchel Steel	5	0		Mrs. Newing	2	6	
Daisy Wilmer	2	6		W. Bound	5	0	
Alice Wilmer	2	6		W. Luxton	1	0	
A. Grierson	2	6		Margaret Betts	2	6	
John Grierson	2	6		Bella Ogilvie	2	6	
S. Wilkins	2	6		Arthur Ogilvie	2	6	
A. Berntsen	2	6		Sarah McGill	2	6	
H. Robins	2	0		Mrs. F. Brown	1	0	
G. Rowland	5	0		A Friend	2	6	

THE MAIL S. S. "SETOS" arrived from Punta Arenas on January 18th. Passengers:—Messrs T. Ingwersen, — Williamson and H. Schlotfeldt. Cargo from West coast, 560 bags of flour, 73 bales of alfalfa, 30 bags of potatoes, 3 bags of nuts and sundries.

The "SETOS" sailed for Europe on January 23rd. Passengers:—Messrs J. Kaufmann, E. Glancy, G. Cobb, A. G. McCrea, Vere Packe, E. Williamson, B. Hind; Mrs. W. Felton, Mrs. W. Biggs, Mr. V. A. Biggs. Cargo from Stanley, 1113 bales of wool.

THE MAIL S. S. "PENTAG" arrived from the West Coast on February 22nd. Cargo, 30 bales of hay.

The "PENTAG" sailed for Europe on Feb. 24th. Passengers:—Mrs. Burleigh and two children, J. von Harten, D. Patterson and P. Andrews. Cargo from Stanley, 1062 bales of wool.

It is with sorrow and deep sympathy with Mrs. Burleigh that we note the death of Mr. Burleigh, late of Teckeenica, Tierra del Fuego and of Keppel Island, Falkland Islands. Indians arrived in Oshoowia while the whalers were there, and reported that on "the second day before Christmas" Mr. Burleigh was out sailing by himself, the boom knocked him overboard. The accident was noticed from the shore, and a boat put off at once, but no trace of him could be found, his cap was floating in the water. Mr. Lawrence went at once to Teckeenica and found that the news was only too true. Some seem to think that a sudden squall having struck the boat Mr. Burleigh lost his balance and went overboard head first. Thus closes a work of over sixteen years among the Fuegians. The first few years were spent in Keppel and the rest of the time at Wollaston Island and Teckeenica Bay, where—almost single handed—Mr. Burleigh worked, taught, fed and ruled Fuegians, who had never before been brought under the influence of civilized men. The almost unexampled patience, wisdom and discretion, which enabled him to control them by moral reason alone was a subject of wonder and astonishment to all who witnessed it. Ably seconded by Mrs. Burleigh in his efforts to civilize and christianize the Fuegians, we trust that she will be able to look back upon the chapter in her life which has now closed, with the feeling that both she and her husband had done all that was possible for human effort to do in the discharge of the duties of their position, and that she may be able to realize that he now reaps from his labours in Christ.

EXTRACT FROM THE GAZETTE OF MARCH 1, 1834.

"His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Draft Ordinance, which it is proposed to introduce into the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

By His Excellency's command,

CHARLES A. FRASER,  
Colonial Secretary.

DRAFT. Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Land Ordinance, 1832.  
Be it enacted, &c.

1.—The following provisions shall have effect with respect to any land comprised in a lease of Crown lands which upon the expiration or determination of such lease or at any time after such expiration or determination and the grant of a new lease to the former lessee under the provisions of the Land Ordinance 1832, the Governor in Council shall deem it expedient to sell and with respect to any land comprised in a lease of Crown lands which shall be or shall have been surrendered by the lessee to the Crown for the purpose of being offered for sale;

(1) The land shall be put up for sale by public auction in such lots or the Governor in Council shall determine at the upset price for the time being for country lands..

(2) Every lot of land so put up for sale shall before the sale be surveyed by a Surveyor employed by the Government and a plan showing the situation and boundaries of the lot, the number of acres which it contains as ascertained by the survey, the names of the owners or lessees of the adjoining lands, and the length of the boundary line between the lot and the land of each adjoining owner or lessee shall be made by such Surveyor and exhibited at the sale by the Auctioneer and a copy or plan of the tracing shall be given to the purchaser. The matters hereby required to be shown on the map shall also be stated in printed particulars of Sale.

(3) The purchase money shall be payable by such number (not exceeding 15) of equal yearly instalments as the Governor in Council shall determine and as shall be notified in the Government Gazette before the sale. The first instalment shall be paid at the conclusion of the sale and each subsequent instalment together with interest at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on the unpaid balance of the purchase money for the time being from the date of the payment of the last previous instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the day on which the last previous instalment was payable. But the purchaser may at any time pay the whole of the purchase money remaining unpaid with the interest thereon which has accrued since the date of the last previous payment of an instalment.

(4) The highest or only bidder for every lot put up for sale at or above the upset price shall be the purchaser.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the sale the purchaser shall pay the first instalment of the purchase money and sign an agreement to complete the purchase and to fulfil the conditions of sale. If any purchaser, whether the original purchaser or a purchaser substitute under this sub-section, shall fail to pay the first instalment or to sign the said agreement, the sale to him shall be void and the next highest bidder(if any) at or above the upset price shall be the purchaser.

(5) If any purchaser shall fail to pay the second or any subsequent instalment of purchase money or any interest for the time being payable by him on the day on which such instalment or interest becomes payable or within 21 days thereafter, the Governor may, and if such default shall continue for 3 months from the day on which such instalment or interest becomes payable, the Governor shall cause the land purchased by such purchaser to be again put up for sale by public auction at the same upset price and on the same conditions as at the previous sale.

(6) If any land shall be again put up for sale as aforesaid the previous sale thereof shall thenceforth become void and the purchaser at the previous sale shall give up possession thereof and shall have no further right or interest in or lien upon such land.

(7) If after payment in full of the purchase money and interest payable by the purchaser at the second sale the Government shall have received in respect of such purchase money and interest an amount exceeding the purchase money and interest which the Governor would have received from the purchaser at the previous sale if he had complied with the conditions of sale then out of such excess, after deducting therefrom the expenses of the second sale the Government shall repay to the purchaser at the previous sale the amount of the instalments of purchase money and interest which he shall have actually paid or so much thereof as such excess shall suffice to repay but in no other event shall a purchaser have any claim for repayment of instalments of purchase money or interest paid by him

8.—Every purchaser whether at a first or second sale shall be let into possession of the land purchased by him upon payment of the first instalment of purchase money and upon his signing the abovementioned agreement, but no grant of the land shall be issued to him until he shall have paid the whole of the purchase money and all interest payable under the conditions of sale.

9.—The sum of a week(if any) payable by the purchaser of each lot put up for sale to the former lessee of such lot as the value of improvements thereon under Section 3 of the Land Ordinance 1882, shall be determined in the manner provided by that section before the lot is put up for sale and shall be stated in the Particulars of Sale, and shall be paid by the purchaser to the former lessee, or his legal personal representatives, within 7 days from the date of the sale or at such later date as may be agreed upon by the parties. If the purchaser at a first sale shall not pay the said sum of money within the said 7 days, or on the day agreed upon, as the case may be, the lot shall be again put up for sale by auction in the same manner, and with the same consequences as if such purchaser had made default for three months in payment of an instalment of purchase money.

10.—No stock shall be placed on any lot so sold as aforesaid until proper arrangements for the dipping of sheep to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council have been provided thereon, or on some adjoining land occupied by the same person, or any third or other person if such lot and such adjoining land are farmed together, or until such by his/her completely fenced in by proper sheep-proof fence to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, provided that with the consent of the owner or lessee of any land adjoining such lot the erection of a fence between such and such adjoining land may be dispensed with.

11.—The purchaser of every lot, his heirs or assigns shall, before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, erect on such lot a suitable and substantial dwelling house to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council. Default in compliance with this sub-section shall entail the same consequences as default in payment of a second or subsequent instalment of purchase money for three months.

12.—In either of the following cases—viz.: (i) If at any sale, whether an original sale or a resale under sub-section (5) there shall be no bidding for a lot put up for sale equal to or above the upset price; (ii) If at any sale whether an original sale or a resale under sub-section (5) the purchaser and every purchaser(if any) substituted under sub-section (4) of any lot shall fail to pay the first instalment of purchase money on the day of sale; (iii) If the purchaser at a second sale of any lot shall fail to pay to the former lessee the money payable under sub-section (9) within 7 days from the date of the sale or on the day agreed upon (as the case may be); then the former lessee (if any) of such lot shall be entitled to have a new lease thereof on the same terms as if the Governor in Council had not deemed it expedient to sell such lot, or if such lot had been surrendered for the purpose of being put up for sale, then it shall revert to the lessee for the residue of the term of the lease as if it had not been surrendered.

13.—Land comprised in an expired lease which the Governor in Council shall deem it expedient to put up for sale shall, if the former lessee(s) desires, remain in his possession until it has been actually sold, subject to the payment of the same rent therefor as if it had been comprised in a new lease to him under the provisions of Section 2 of the Land Ordinance 1882, but the Surveyor employed by the Government shall be entitled to enter on and survey such land for the purpose of the sale thereof and for the purpose of determining the value of the lessee's improvements thereon.

14.—The cost of the fences to be erected between any lot which shall be sold as aforesaid and the adjoining lands shall be borne by the purchaser of the lot and the owner or lessee of the adjoining land in equal shares. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary the fence shall be erected by the purchaser, and he shall have the right to recover from each adjoining owner or lessee a proportion of the half of the entire cost thereof according to the length of the fence between the lot and the land of such adjoining owner or lessee.

**THE PROMOTERS OF THE SWIMMING BATH,** at a Meeting held on March 10th, decided to abandon the project and to return the deposits. The coal supply for six months costing £150, it would be impossible to make the Bath pay its way.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Social Club Room on Saturday, March 17th, to discuss the possibility of establishing a PUBLIC READING ROOM in Stanley. Short papers on the subject will be read. JOHN OGILVIE, Hon. Secretary.

**THE ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPANY LTD.** Tenders are invited to (1) Remove soil and clay from the back of the Assembly Room and (2) Erect a building 25 feet by 12 feet by 7 feet high on the site when prepared as above.

Separate tenders may be sent in for either of the above or one tender for both. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For plans &c apply to G. Turner, Secretary.

# Christ Church Bazaar.

ON Thursday, March 8th, taking advantage of the Bishop's presence with us, our annual Church Sale was held in the Assembly Room. The weather was exceptionally propitious, being fine, dry and still. An unusually varied display of work made in Stanley, the Camps and England was on sale, in addition to a large selection of articles ordered from home, including artistic flower pots, in some of which English ferns had been planted. The tables, laden with their rich supplies exhibited to the best advantage, were arranged round the room. The Bishop, in a few felicitous sentences, opened the sale at 7.30 P.M., having expressed an earnest hope that Christ Church might ever remain in the Settlement as a centre of good will and a spiritual blessing to the whole community.

The request for Flowers, Cakes, &c., which Mrs. Brandon issued on the 5th inst. was most kindly and largely responded to and she desires very gratefully to thank the donors.—Mrs. T. Watson, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Lellman, Mrs. Mannan, Mrs. Burnell, Mrs. Builey, Mrs. Newing, Mrs. Baillon, Mrs. Fleuret, Mrs. F. I. King, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Bertrand, Mrs. J. Summers, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. E. Biggs, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Botwood, Mrs. L. Bernstein, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Hocking, Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. McCarthy, May Allen, Mrs. Binnie, Ada Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Durose, Misses Carey, Mrs. J. Turner and Ida Mannan.

## BALANCE SHEET.

Cr. by		Dr. by	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mrs. Mannan & Miss Binne	13 12 4	Goods from England, with	
Mrs. Brandon	13 2 10	Freight, Cartage, &c.	48 8 6
Misses Felton & Bertrand	12 7 11	Hire of Assembly Room	5 0 0
Misses Aldridge & Hocking	12 6 9	Cartage, Labour, &c.	1 1 0
Misses Carey	12 7 1½		
Misses King & Elmer	11 4 3		£54 9 6
Mrs. & Miss F. Lellman	9 3 9	Balance.	67 5 3½
Fishpond	8 16 2		
Refreshment Stall	6 7 11		
Door	5 4 0		
Show and Music	13 4		
Extras	16 9 5		
	£121 14 9½		£121 14 9½

(Signed)  
EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

MRS. BRANDON acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of £2 13s. 6d. from Mrs. Anson for articles sold by Mrs. Lynch (Chartres) and Mrs. Paice (Port Howard) for the benefit of Christ Church.

# Joseph Lellman

has on sale a splendid selection of Accordions, varying from 10/- to 60/-; also Symphonions, Blow Accordians, Musical Jugs and Albums, &c.

A good stock of Haberdashery, Drapery and Millinery Goods. Potatoes, Onions and other Montevidean Produce always on hand.

## NEW VARIETY

OF THE

# Highland Sheep Dip, SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,

**ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.**

## Wanted,

A Large Second-Hand Stove, suitable for wood fuel, for the "Home" at Tekenika Bay. Address, "STOVE," c/o The EDITOR, Stanley.

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



# USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

HIGHEST AWARDS.



The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—

MARTIN.—  
MUNIE.—On  
VER.—On  
TGA.—

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

TRADE MARK.

Samples free to the Profession.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

TRADE MARK

Foundry of  
the Library.

No. 60. VOL V.

APRIL, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN MAY.

- |  |
|--|
| 1. Sts. Philip & James } Morning, Isaiah 61 : John 1. 43 : Psalms 1-5.<br>Apostles & Martyrs. } Epistle, James 1. 1-13 : Gospel, John 14, 1-15.<br>Evening, Zechariah 4 : Colossians 3. 1-18 : Psalms 6-8.   |
| 3. Ascension Day.      Morning, Daniel 7. 9-15 : Luke 24. 44 . Psalms 8, 15 & 21.<br>For the Epistle, Acts 1, 1-12 : Gospel, Mark 16. 14-21.<br>Evening, 2 Kings 2. 1-10 : Hebrews 4 : Ps. 24, 47 & 108.   |
| 6. Sunday after As- } Morning, Deuteronomy 30 : Luke 23. 26-50 : Ps. 30 & 31.<br>cension.                Epistle, 1 Peter 4. 7-12 : Gospel, John 14. 15-32.<br>Evening, Deuteronomy 34 or Joshua 1 : 1 Thessalonians 3 :<br>Psalms 32-34.                |
| 13. Whitsun-Day.      Morning, Deut. 16. 1-18 : Romans 8. 1-18 : Ps. 48 and 68.<br>For the Epistle, Acts 2. 1-12 : Gospel, John 14. 26-15. 3.<br>Evening, Isaiah 11 or Ezekiel 36. 25 : Galatians 5. 16 or<br>Acts 18. 24-19. 21 ; Psalms 104 & 145.     |
| 14. Monday in Whitsun } Morning, Genesis 11. 1-10 : 1 Cor. 12, 1-14 : Ps. 71 & 72.<br>Week.                    For the Epistle, Acts 10. 34-49 : Gospel, John 3. 16-22.<br>Evening, Numbers 11. 16-31 : 1 Corinthians 12. 27 & 13 :<br>Psalms 73 and 74. |
| 15. Tuesday in Whitsun } Morning, Joel 2. 21 : 1 Thess. 5. 12-24 : Psalms 75-77.<br>Week.                    For the Epistle, Acts 8. 14-18 : Gospel, John 10. 1-11.<br>Evening, Micah 4. 1-8 : 1 John 4. 1-14 : Psalm 78.                               |
| 20. Trinity Sunday.    Morning, Isaiah 6. 1-11 : Revelation 1. 1-9 ; Ps. 102 & 103.<br>For the Epistle, Revelation 4. 1-12 : Gospel, John 3. 1-16.<br>Evening, Genesis 18 or 1 & 2. 14 : Ephesians 4. 1-17 or<br>Matthew 3 : Psalm 104.                  |
| 27. 1st S. after Trinity.    Joshua 3. 7-4. 15 : John 10. 22 : Psalms 120-125.<br>Epistle, 1 John 4. 7-22 : Gospel, Luke 16. 19-31.<br>Evening, Joshua 5. 13-6. 21 or 24 : Hebrews 2 & 3. 1-7 :<br>Psalms 126-131.                                       |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MAY.

1 T John 1. 43-	6 S Luke 23. 26-50	13 S Rom. 8. 1-18	20 S Rev. 1. 1-9	27 S John 10. 22-
	7 M Lu. 23. 50-24. 13	14 M 1 Cor. 12. 1-14	21 M John 7. 1-25	28 M " 11. 1-17
2 W Luke 22. 1-31	8 T Luke 24. 13-	15 T 1 Thess. 5. 12-24	22 T " 7. 25-	29 T " 11. 17-47
3 T " 24. 44-	9 W John 1. 1-29	16 W John 5. 1-24	23 W " 8. 1-31	30 W " 11. 17-12. 20
4 F " 22. 54-	10 T " 1. 29-	17 T " 5. 24-	24 T " 8. 31-	31 T " 12. 20-
5 S " 23. 1-26	11 F " 2.	18 F " 6. 1-22	25 F " 9. 1-39	26 S " 6. 22-41
	12 S " 3. 1-22	19 S " 6. 22-41	26 S " 9. 39-10. 22	

BIRTHS.

MARTIN.—On Febeuary 24, at Spring Point, the wife of T. Martin, of a daughter.

BINNIE.—On March 4, at Chartres, the wife of James Binnie, of a son.

ELMER.—On March 23, at Rincon Grande, the wife of W. Elmer, of a daughter—still-born.

PITALUGA.—On March 29, at Salvador, the wife of A. Pitaluga, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLT : HERON.—On April 2, at Stanley, Edward Holt to Mary Heron.

RUTTER : KING.—On April 5, at Stanley, Edwin J. Rutter to Lily G. King.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.  
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capt. Evans	3	0	0	D. Fell	7	6		James Welsh	1	0	0
Geo. Natt	10	0	0	Thomas Myles	10	0		Peter McPherson		10	0
Gov. Kerr	50	0	0	Mrs. J. Watson	1	0	0	Harrisons Jun.	2	6	
Capt. Winther	15	0	0	" Jennings	1	12	0	E. & W. Lee		10	0
" Davies	10	0	0	" Grierson	2	0	0	Sir R. T. {		12	0
" Heggum	10	0	0	John H. Dean	50	0	0	Goldsworthy }		1	0
James Lewis	5	0	0	J. Lehen	1	0	0	Claro Suriez		5	0
Dean Brandon	34	10	0	Thank Offering	3	0	0	Frederic Durose		1	10
Alan Kerr	5	0	0	R. C. Packe	20	0	0	E. J. Smith		1	0
Capt. Jones	5	0	0	Edward Packe	5	0	0	Henry Betts		1	3
" Farrell	5	0	0	- Hutchinson	1	0	0	John Kirwan		3	0
M. D. Grant	1	0	0	Mrs. "	2	10	0	Mrs. Lee		3	12
H. Jameson	16	10	0	John Cheek	1	0	0	" Millett		1	0
James Waldron	250	0	0	Capt. Jennings	1	0	0	Box		5	0
Holmested } & Blake }	100	0	0	J. J. Halliday	2	0	0	John Dixon		2	0
W. Bertrand	230	13	4	Frank Lewis	2	0	0	Mrs. Anderson		1	5
Falk. Is. Co.				II.		3	6	Children		2	2
- McGregor	1000	0	0	John Allan	1	0	0	Mr. Hooper		1	0
F. E. Cobb	3	0	0	May "		10	0	Mrs. E. J. Smith		13	6
Subscription	100	0	0	Bertie "		10	0	Children		1	2
Capt. Edwards	5	0	0	A Friend		5	0	Miss Hennah		1	0
Subscription	1	0	0			2	0	William Lynch		5	0
Rev. E. Aspinall	1	0	0	Mrs. Clethero		1	0	Mrs. Lynch		5	0
H. H. Cobb	10	0	0	Thomas Goodwin		10	0	John Skilling		2	6
Geo. Hurst	3	0	0	William Smith		5	0	Hugh Grant		5	10
X. Y. Z.	3	0	0	George Bowles		10	0	D. MacAskill		1	5
J. M. Dean	375	0	0	John Lees		10	0	G. & J. Stewart		10	0
Mrs. G. Dean	375	0	0	S. II.		10	0	A.		4	0
C. M. Dean	250	0	0	L.		1	0	J. Steel, Jun.		10	11
W. Bonner	1	0	0	Jesse Phillips		1	1	Peter Ward		2	0
Thos. Sharp	2	0	0	Mrs. "		1	1	James Fell		2	0
Mrs. "	2	0	0	Capt. Rowland		1	0	W. Harrison		5	0
Miss "	2	0	0	Mrs. "		1	0	W. Dickie		10	0
Thos. " Jun.	2	0	0	J.		5	0	A.		7	6
James "	2	0	0	William Claxton		10	0	C. & W. Earle		10	0
W. D. Benney	30	0	0	Mrs. Waits		10	0	A Friend		5	5
W. Fell	1	0	0	Thos. Rowell		4	0	"		2	6
Gerald Bayles	5	0	0	John Bonner		1	0	B. Berntsen		10	0
F. I. King	5	0	0	The " Basilisk "		20	0	Robert Skilling		1	10
Capt. Willis	5	0	0	Miss Binnie		5	5	Extra Fee		1	0
Offertory	26	0	0	Capt. Hansen		1	0	Peter Noble		2	0
H. Mannan	2	10	0	Mrs. Minna		10	0	W. Binnie		1	0
Mrs. "	2	10	0	A Friend		5	0	W. E. Turner		5	0
D. McLennan	2	0	0	In Memoriam		10	10	Camp Services		27	6
W. Ross	1	0	0	William Watson		5	0	Beatrice Steel		2	2
Capt. Bennett	2	0	0	J. W. Taylor		1	0	Townsend, Brot.		20	0
Thos. Butler	10	0	0	Kosmos Co.		1	0	Gustav Jansen		1	17
Mrs. "	10	0	0	Don Fulano		10	0	J. Tanner		1	0
A. Mercer	1	5	0	In Mem. A. C. I. S.		2	2	Mrs. Murphy		1	0
R. Hunter	1	0	0	Thank Offering		1	0	Mrs. Hansen		1	0
Christian Smith	2	0	0	N.		1	10	Joseph Harries		2	6
Mrs. Fell	1	0	0	Nemo		3	0	J. Anderson		1	0
L. "	5	0	0	J. Greenshields		25	0	M. Valley		3	0
W. "	10	0	0	Anonymous		40	0	Funeral Fee		3	0
						20	0	Goose		8	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Dickson	10	0	0	Fred. Curran	10	0	0	John Skilling, Jun	10	0	0
Mrs. " "	1	0	0	- Lendgust	10	0	0	E.	4	0	0
B. C. Colclough	1	0	0	James Duncan	2	5	0	- Grubb	1	0	0
- Scottiswoode	2	2	0	- Petersen	1	0	0	J. B. Frazer	5	0	0
Mrs. H. Rummell	1	0	0	Charles Walters	5	0	0	W. Wilkinson	1	0	0
Mrs. McKinnon	3	0	0	S. Miller	1	1	0	Michael Murphy	1	0	0
M. & J. Aitken	3	0	0	G. Perring	7	0	0	John Eyes	2	0	0
James Wright	1	0	0	W. Lock	10	0	0	W. Moore	2	0	0
Charles Betts	12	0	0	W. Betts	2	0	0	Captia Bragg	3	0	0
Anonymous	3	4	6	J. Blakley	2	10	0	C. Forsight	2	0	0
C. Dickson	1	0	0	G. Lloyd	1	10	0	K. McPhee	2	0	0
Capt. Davis	5	0	0	H. S. Holmestd	1	0	0	A. Fellmann	2	0	0
Sloper	5	0	0	Mary M. "	10	0	0	Miss Clifton	1	0	0
Utrie Clasan	10	0	0	W. Dickson	2	0	0	- Anders	2	0	0
Mrs. D. Smith	2	0	0	C. Shomberger	2	0	0	F. W. G.	2	0	0
" J. "	2	0	0	K. McLeod	1	0	0	Fuegiaus	1	0	0
Penny Cards	2	17	0	L. Oisen	1	0	0	E. Sunners	1	0	0
- Neilson	2	14	0	W. Anderson	2	0	0	James Biggs	1	0	0
- McLaren	1	0	0	J. Halliday	1	0	0	Mrs. Anderson	1	0	0
M. & W. Scott	5	0	0	C. Lee	2	0	0	- Tait	4	0	0
K. & A. Butler	5	0	0	W. Archer	10	0	0	A. Friend	2	6	0
M. Jennings	2	0	0	Mrs. W. Williams	1	0	0	In Memoriam, W. V.	3	0	0
Alfred Anderson	5	0	0	" C. "	1	0	0	P. T. A.	7	0	0
John Jansen	10	0	0	P. Enestron	5	0	0	" A.	5	0	0
D. Dickson	10	0	0	Mrs. "	5	0	0	Mrs. Simpson	10	0	0
J. "	10	0	0	H. Waldron	1	10	0	James Campbell	6	0	0
W. "	10	0	0	A. Bishop	10	0	0	Miss Phillips	26	0	0
Alec. Newby	10	0	0	E. Johnson	10	0	0	E. Holt	2	10	0
James Stewart	10	0	0	Mrs. Clasan	10	0	0	Mrs. McCall	4	0	0
Thos. Hannah	3	0	0	O. Bonzil	4	1	0	Mr. & Mrs. Glevell	5	0	0
Mrs. "	1	0	0	D. MacAskill	2	0	0	Charles "	5	0	0
Thos. H. "	5	0	0	Id. Cards, W. E.	15	0	0	Miss "	2	0	0
F. G. Langdon	8	0	0	Mrs. Perrin	11	0	0	Mrs. Bonner	15	10	4
Fre. L. Berling	10	0	0	Mrs. Burnell	4	6	4	" L.	2	0	0
W. Cann	2	0	0	Snow-ball	10	0	0	A.	10	0	0
Mrs. "	20	0	0	R.	25	16	8	Mrs. Allen Gardiner	2	0	0
Joseph Butler	2	0	0	W. McDavid	3	10	0	Dentistry	1	0	0
W. Williams	1	0	0	G. Hatchings	10	0	0	Miss A. Alzia	2	0	0
J. J. Dickson Sen.	5	6	0	E. Simpson	1	15	6	Mrs. Adams	5	0	0
H. H. Hezzah	2	5	0	J. Waldron	10	0	0	W. Coulson	17	6	0
Mrs. "	7	7	0	J. Kennedy	7	0	0	T. Jones	17	6	0
A. McLeod	2	0	0	Mrs. W. Atkins	10	0	0	Z. Jones	17	6	0
James Wright	2	0	0	W. Grant	19	0	0	H. Wilson	17	6	0
W. White	2	0	0	Mrs. Duncan	10	0	0	R. Prior	17	6	0
Robert Dickson	2	0	0	Fred. May	2	0	0	J. Poppy	17	6	0
James "	1	0	0	J. Summer	12	0	0	Subscription	19	0	0
J. C. Smith	3	0	6	- Ware	2	6	0	P.	2	0	0
H. Sarney	1	8	0	J. Goodwin	12	6	0	In Memoriam, V. & A.	18	0	0
E. J. Smith	4	0	0	- McInnis	10	0	0	Bazaars, &c.	493	9	3
John Davis	4	0	0	Mrs. "	10	0	0	Interest	12	4	5
Mrs. "	10	0	0	C. Pinazo	1	0	0	Auctions, &c.	99	19	0
John "	10	0	0	Mrs. "	1	0	0	Offerories	119	16	1
Miss "	10	0	0	John Skilling	1	0	0	Sundries	23	16	3
Collecting Boxes	2	5	6	- Atwood	6	0	0	Concerts, &c.	46	2	10
(T. Biuncic)	5	0	6	James Humble	1	0	0	Entertainments H.M.S.	19	0	0
Nemo	7	0	0	Mrs. Luxton	2	6	0	" Cleopatra "	19	0	0

A LIST of the Subscribers to Christ Church is published as a Supplement to the April number of the Magazine. It will be ten years next May since the first Subscriptions were paid. There is a considerable sum of money to which names cannot be attached, as the earlier lists are not to hand. The Dean will feel much obliged if any omissions which may be noticed are sent to him. The complete list of subscribers in England and the Falkland Islands will be published shortly.

CHRIST CHURCH OFFERTORY ACCOUNT for the YEAR ENDING  
EASTER, 1894.

Dr. to	£	s.	d.	Cr. by	£	s.	d.
" Sexton ... ... ...	30	0	0	" Balance Easter, 1893 ...	1	1	6
" J. Summers for Sunday School ... ...	1	12	0	April " Offertory ... ...	5	18	9
" Organ blower ... ... ...	5	15	0	May " " ... ...	5	14	7
" Special Offertory, Children's Fund 11 19 3				June " " ... ...	5	2	4
" Music ... ... ...	3	16	6	July " " ... ...	7	14	5
" Varnishing doors, &c. ... ...	2	7	9	August " " including Service of Song ...	23	11	6 <i>½</i>
" Splicing Chimneys ... ... ...	6	0		September " " ... ...	6	0	11
" 2 Lamps and Lamp Glass ... ...	1	10	0	October " " ... ...	8	4	8
" Labour (J. Davy) Clearing front of Church ... ... ...	1	2	0	November " " ... ...	5	10	1 <i>½</i>
" Printing ... ... ...	13	0		December " " ... ...	9	3	4 <i>½</i>
" Smithy work (Grierson) ... ...	12	6		January " " ... ...	10	5	8 <i>½</i>
" Pinshette ... ... ...	3	16	6	February " " ... ...	7	10	11
" Washing, Candles, &c. ... ...	1	10	4	March " " including Service of Song ...	16	4	1
" Coal, Oil, &c. ... ... ...	8	1	4	" Lamp sold ... ...			10 0
" Repairs of Lamp ... ... ...	4	0		" Anonymous, for Painting and Varnishing ...	2	7	9
" Carting ... ... ...	7	6		Deficit in the year's transaction ...	5	9	1
" Transfer to Church Building Fund 27 6 7							
" Insurance ... ... ...	17	12	6				
	£120	12	9		£120	12	9

CHRIST CHURCH BUILDING ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1894.

Dr. to	£	s.	d.	Cr. by	£	s.	d.
" Cash paid in Savings Bank ... ...	50	0	0	" Balance Easter, 1893 ...	37	18	10
" Roofing Tower ... ... ...	22	0	0	" Subscriptions received during the year ...	37	4	9
" Fencing, Painting, &c. ... ...	14	10	5	" Lime and Cement Sold ...	34	2	2
" Repairing, Covering and Painting Roof, &c. ... ... ...	50	8	8	" Barrels, Cases, &c. Sold ...	2	9	0
" Sundry Labour about Church ...	10	0	6	" Entertainments ...	15	2	6
" Blacksmith (Leffry) ... ...	2	5	0	" Penny Cards ...	5	0	0
" Sundry Material ... ... ...	2	19	4	" Snowball ...	10	0	0
" F. L. Co. for Material for re-roofing &c. (£136 6 6 paid on a/c) ...	115	5	5	" Government share of fence ...	7	9	0
" W. H. Robinson for iron railing ...	35	7	11	" Collection, T. Binnie, ...	5	0	6
" Labour and Damage at Entertainment, December, 1893 ...	15	0		" Withdrawn from the Bank ...	50	0	0
" Balance ... ... ...	10	2		" Interest ...	8	5	
	£304	2	5	" Bazaar ...	70	0	8
Liailities on last year's transactions:—				" Offertories ...	29	6	7
Balance due F. L. Co. ... ... ..	21	1	1		£304	2	5
Interest due on £420 Cash advanced towards building of the Church ...	21	0	0				
Deficit in Offertory a/c ... ... ..	5	9	1				
	£47	10	2	Balance Easter, 1894 ...	... ..	..	..
					£1	5	2

THE Annual Meeting of the Registered Vestry was held in the Vestry of Christ Church on Easter Tuesday, pursuant to public notice given during Service on the two preceding Sundays. The Registered Vestry is composed of all persons of full age who, in good faith, accept and subscribe their names to the Constitution. It is the duty of the Registered Vestry to choose annually out of their number six male persons, being communicants, to act as a Select Vestry. The Select Vestry receives and disburses all offertories, subscriptions, &c., and has charge of the fabric and grounds of the Church. A copy of the Constitution may be obtained gratis from Mr. George Turner, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the Easter Vestry of 1893 were read and confirmed.

In the absence, on the West Falklands, of Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treasurer, the Dean read and explained the accounts for the year 1893-4 (they are printed on the third page). The Offertory of the previous year was £88, of the latter year £111, showing an increase of £23. There is a deficit on the year's transactions of £5 9s. 1d. The expenditure was of the usual character. An offertory once a quarter—on the Sunday when a Children's Service is held instead of afternoon Sunday School—is given by the Select Vestry to cover the expenses of the Sunday School; these amounted to £11 19s. 3d. Music for the choir cost £3 16s. 6d. Plushette to the amount of £3 16s. 6d. was bought to make curtains at each side of the organ and over the main door. £29 6s. 7d.—being the amount of special offertories—was transferred to the Building Fund towards the expense of the roof. The Church is insured for £4000 and the organ for £350; the premium is £17 12s. 6d. The whole expenditure from the offertory amounted to £120 12s. 9d. It is hoped that a special effort will be made during the month of April to clear off the deficit, so that the gradual supply of Church requisites and the payment of current expenses may be continued.

The Building Fund for the year 1893-4 appears to commence with a balance of £37 18s. 10d., but as there was due to the F. I. Company, for roofing iron, &c., £23 6s. 4d. the real balance was only £14 12s. 6d. Material sold brought in £36 11s. 2d. The Bazaar, Subscriptions, Special Offertories, &c., £222 13s. 5d. Government paid towards the expense of the fence between the Church ground and the school green £7 9s. The total amount received came to £304 2s. 5d. The expenditure was heavy as the patent lead-iron roofing, recommended by the architect, proved a total failure and galvanised iron had to be put over it, but being painted a slate colour the roof looks well.

The temporary roof over the tower and hanging the bell cost for labour £22. Fencing and painting to the south of the Church cost £14 10s. 5d. The labour bill for putting on the galvanized iron roof and painting came to £50 8s. 8d. There was sent home for the iron railing in front of the Church, &c., £35 7s. 11d. The whole expenditure—including the balance of 10s. 2d.—amounted to £304 2s. 5d.

There is still due to the F. I. Company £21 1s. 1d. The interest—£21—on the debt on the Church of

£120 is also owing. The total liabilities on the year's transactions are £47 10s. 2d.

To meet the above, Bazaar material for sale will be sent to Roy Cove and Darwin Harbour, by the kind assistance of Mrs. Bertrand and Mrs. Frazer. It is hoped that the generous purchases of our Camp friends will clear off the £47 10s. 2d.

There was some discussion as to whether we should now collect for the dado—£250—or twenty seats—£150—so as to get rid of the old seats from the service room. The Bishop offered £10 towards the seats and said that Mr. Robinson, London, had in hand about £35 towards the same object, a portion of which was collected by Mr. Holmested. We have in promises and subscriptions about £30. It was resolved with but one dissentient—who, however, had the courage of his opinion—to purchase the seats.

The north and south walls of the Church never having been filled in up to the roof, a great draught of cold air comes in freely through the sparrow boarding; it was determined to devote the proceeds of a concert, to be given sometime in April by the Church Choir and other friends, in the Assembly room, to this most necessary work. The cost will be about £15.

There is every reason for encouragement. Our congregations are steadily increasing, also our offertories, slowly but surely all the requisites for the due performance of public worship are being supplied. The work both in Stanley and the Camps is being brought into regular routine and carried out continuously. Thanks are due to Mrs. Dean for kneeling hassocks, stoles and communion cover &c., to Rev. E. C. Aspinall for a credence table, to Anonymous for hat pegs for the choir boys, &c.

For the children in the choir, who are too young to attend the evening practices on Sundays and Wednesdays, there will be a practice during the short days, in the Vestry on Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

The Select Vestry met sixteen times during the year. The members attended regularly, unless hindered by absence from Stanley, sickness or the duties of their calling. The number of attendances were as follows:—Mr. Turner 15, Dean Brandon 14, Rev. E. C. Aspinall and Chief Constable Hurst 13, C. W. Hill Esq. 12; Messrs. J. C. Robins and F. Durose 11 and Mr. King 9. The Vestry worked harmoniously and in a thoroughly business like manner. In accordance with Constitution a new Vestry had to be elected at Easter.

Before the election the Dean said that he would like to make a few observations. (1) He thanked the Select Vestry for their kind, patient and practical assistance and advice. Their meetings had always been characterized by good humour and good sense. The Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer had been most helpful in their respective departments. (2) He would like to see some at least of the members of the late Vestry re-elected that there might be continuity in the work of the church, and yet from among those willing to serve, some new blood should be incorporated. (3) The men needed in the Vestry should have as church men back bone, believing in their church, keeping to it and looking upon it as one great instrument in the providence of God for promoting the

spiritual, moral and material well-being of mankind and at the same time they should be good plain practical men of business.

The Registered Vestry then chose the following as the Select Vestry for the ensuing year. Messrs. Hill, Hurst, Aldridge, Durose, G. Turner and Robius. Messrs. Durose and Hurst were appointed Minister's and People's Church-warden respectively. The Select Vestry appointed Messrs. Hill and G. Turner as Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively.

The Bishop expressed the pleasure he had in being present and the satisfaction it gave him on each occasion of his visit to Stanley, to see the interest which was taken in Christ's Church, and the liberality shown in providing for ever recurring needs.

The offertories, ordinary and special, had during the past year increased, and funds had been collected in various ways for the second roofing of the Church, the erection of a belfry, and for placing in good order the fences and surroundings of the Church. All this was excellent and deserved praise. Especially he thanked Mrs. Brandon and Mrs. Aspinall for their devotion to the training of the choir, and for those musical services which had brought pleasure to the community and profit to the Church.

The Dean, he said, had spoken of the wonderful influence for good in the world of the English Church. It was a matter for rejoicing that its energy and adaptation to the wants of large communities in all parts, should be clear and strong. In this Colony it had its work to do, and it was doing it. In Stanley it was evident that church life was gathering strength. Christ's Church would be regarded, he hoped, as the people's Church, and be an ever increasing blessing to the place. It was broad in its base and its sympathies. Its ministries were for all. Not to stereotype sects, but to combine, and to bring all who would into the household of faith, was the object for which its ministries worked. He knew there were christian organizations besides that of the English Church in Stanley, and he could not regret it. It was a good sign when people began to care for their souls and to openly declare their faith and obedience to Christ. He wished well to such. But he wished that the spirit which animated them would not be spoiled by jealousies. It would not augur well for the peace and goodwill of the Colony, if a spirit of hostility usurped the place of christian charity amongst professing christians. He had heard some feeling of jealousy expressed, because a grant in aid of £100 had been made by the Government towards the stipend of an Episcopal Clergyman for the purpose of providing settlers in the Camp with occasional services. But why should there be jealousy? The Free Kirk had withdrawn the Ministers who formerly laboured in the Camp and receive the above grant. The Dean had urged the Board of the Free Kirk to continue to send out Ministers, but the Board declined. Was the Camp to be, therefore, neglected? Who was to take up the work there if not the Church? Certainly the Baptist Community was unable to take it up; and of course the responsibility fell upon the Bishop of the Islands. The Landowners and the Government were applied to for funds which were granted, and the Rev. E. C.

Aspinall was appointed as Assistant Minister to the Dean for the purpose of carrying the work out. Judging by the kindnesses received everywhere and by the cordial welcome given to the Dean and Mr. Aspinall there can be little doubt that the arrangement has commended itself to the residents in the Camp, and has their active sympathy.

The comprehensiveness of the Church's spirit and teaching should impress us. It does not poise itself on some exaggerated point of doctrine, or organization, by contending for adult versus infant baptism. It prefers to rest as a pyramid, not on its apex but its base, and that base the whole truth of God as revealed in the Scriptures, and committed to His Church to teach under the guidance of the spirit of light and love.

The Bishop closed the meeting with the Benediction.  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### CHRIST CHURCH BAZAAR. CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.

The Misses Carey presided at the table opposite the door and were so successful that at the close of the sale they left their table almost denuded of goods. At the flower and vegetable stall the Misses Felton and Miss M. Bertrand worked with such energy that when the sale was over scarcely anything was left beyond a few cabbage leaves! The Misses Aldridge and Hocking took charge of the next table and were very successful in disposing of a large variety of articles. But the table presided over by Mrs. Mannan and Miss Binnie was the centre of attraction during the whole evening to crowds of children; dolls and toy pistols, &c., appealing irresistibly to the young people of both sexes. The dolls were arranged on a receding platform behind the stall and from the centre beauty, valued at £1, down to pices which were within the reach of the lightest purse, worked so effectually on the affections of buyers that very few were left. Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. King attended by Mr. J. F. Summers worked continually until after 11 p.m. at the refreshment table, where cakes—large and small, rich and plain—backed by tea and coffee were supplied ad libitum, so long as the necessary sixpence was forthcoming. Miss King and Miss Elmer came next and were able to dispose of a large and varied collection of articles. Mrs. and Miss F. Lellman presided over the adjoining table and were very successful in enticing from the pockets of their customers the money with which they had come supplied, in exchange for the articles which adorned the table in such profusion. At the table next the door Mrs. Brandon took charge and managed to dispose of a most varied assortment of goods from pipes to stewpans and strainers, the latter of which were eagerly bought up by careful housewives.

Miss Bertrand, dressed as a gipsy, told the fortunes of most of those in the room. If the good advice given is only acted upon, good fortune will have been deserved if not enjoyed. The Fishpond in the charge of Messrs. F. J. Hardy, C. Aldridge, G. I. Turner and T. Binnie was as usual a great centre of attraction and was soon robbed of all its treasures. At the door Messrs. Jos. Aldridge and W. R. Hardy were kept

busy for nearly two hours admitting at sixpence each the many friends, young and old, who patronized the sale. Mr. Kirwan assisted by Mr. Frank Hardy exhibited in one of the adjoining rooms a marvellous negro figure in evening dress. On being wound up the figure would lift a cigar to its mouth, draw in the smoke, then removing the cigar, would turn its head, open its lips and "blow a cloud" move its eyelids and adjust an eye-glass. Doubtless some of our boys seeing such a parody of human life will realize how ridiculous they look when they are aping their seniors in the smoking line.

Mr. Durose carried out a short musical programme but the buyers were too intent on purchasing to give much heed.

The room was decorated with flags by Messrs. Durose and Robins, assisted by Messrs. S. Kirwan, E. Bennett, A. Berntsen, G. I. Turner, J. Sharp and A. Watson. Mr. H. Mannan erected the capacious Fishpond.

The room was filled with buyers, large and small. All most liberally responded to the efforts of the ladies who devoted time, thought and energy to the very necessary work of clearing off the debt due on the corrugated iron roof of the church.

Among the list of donors Mrs. Rutter's name was unintentionally omitted.

A CONFIRMATION was held in Christ Church on February 25th, when sixteen young people were confirmed.

On March 2nd, the sacred cantata entitled "Ruth" was sung in Christ Church by members of the choir. A large and appreciative congregation was present. The offertory of £4 17s 2d went towards reducing the debt on the roof.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived from Teckeenica Bay on February 19th. She had on board the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Mrs. Burleigh and her two children. The vessel when beating or in a rough sea leaks badly somewhere about the bow; some of the wool she brought in from Keppel was damaged in consequence. While on a second voyage between Stanley and Keppel Island she missed "stays" and went ashore on Pebble Island, but was got off again not without damage. She is now—March 29th—being "hove down" to enable the carpenters to reach her bottom and false keel, which have both suffered. The Bishop intends to visit by means of the "Allen Gardiner" Keppel Island, Teckeenica Bay, Chupat and Bahia Blanca.

THE following adults were received into the Baptist Communion by immersion, on Sunday, April 1st 1894, in the Baptist Tabernacle, Stanley:—B. Browning, Mrs. James Smith, Misses Ratcliffe, Hardy and J. McGill.

THE ship "Melville Island" arrived on March 27th. Cargo, Wheat. 66 days out. From San Francisco to Channel for orders. Captain Richie. Put in for Doctor—Captain sick.

THE MAIL s.s. "ABYDOS" arrived from Punta Arenas on March 15th. Passengers:—Messrs. M. Johnson, N. Wood, A. Morrison, R. Steel. Cargo, 500 bags of flour and sundries.

The "ABYDOS" sailed for Europe on March 17th. Passengers:—Rev. R. H. Brandon, Mr. G. Bonner, Dr. and Mrs. Going and two children, Mr. and Mrs. McCall and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and two children, Mrs. Hollier; Messrs. Larsen, Peter Hayden and John Cooper. Cargo shipped, 900 bales of wool.

On the 17th of January 1894, the Norwegian Whalers left Port Stanley, bound to the Antarctic regions; they sighted Graham's Land on the 23rd of January, where they landed on a small island called Paulet Island and commenced sealing on the firm land. They saw millions of penguins on shore. The next day they left and crossed the Erebus and Terror Gulf, encountering much small drift-ice and many seals. On the 26th of January they sailed from Seymour Point, eastward about sixty miles, continually surrounded by small drift-ice and from this they took the most seals. On the 27th of January the boats were lowered early in the morning and about dinner time they were all loaded with seals, one of the harpooners had loaded his boat too deeply, so that she sunk before the other boats could assist them, three men lost their lives through this accident. On the 5th of February they were eighteen miles East of Danger Island and on the 9th of February, North of Joinville Point, Bridgeman Island was in sight and they were surrounded by drift-ice. During the following days they experienced a very heavy West and W. S. W. gale drifting the ship to the East. On 18th of February in about 64 degrees South and 53 degrees West they saw huge icebergs and steaming along them they saw the Whaler "Castor," and together with this vessel they returned to Graham's Land. On the 22nd of February the "Hertha" was loaded and returned to Stanley.

At Graham's Land they stayed until the 8th of March and completed the cargo, the weather being fine and warm; but the following day a heavy S. S. East gale rose with snow squalls and a very low temperature.

On the 10th of March they started for the Falklands and safely arrived in Port Stanley on the 15th of March 1894. Having discharged their cargoes into the store ship "Ornen," they sail for Norway searching the Atlantic in different directions for whales.

To the EDITOR, F. I. Magazine.

Sir,

When I look around and notice all the opportunities one has of holding communication with his fellow men, yet from want of the thing needful to be in ignorance of the well-being or otherwise of one another. I would like to mention in your valuable paper how this could be done at very little cost to the inhabitants by Heliograph, or flags by day and flashings signals by night. The same way of telegraphing is used in the British Army, namely by the Morse Alphabet. Having been a director of signals in H. M. 60th Rifles I would like to recommend the same here.

A. D.

MATCH for £1 ASIDE—RUN on HILL COVE BEACH.  
Horse. Jockey.

Mr. W. Dickie's ALAZIA, ... Owner, 1  
Mr. J. Short's SNOWDROP, ... Owner, 2

PURSE of £2 given by Mr. AFFORD, ROY COVE.  
Horse. Jockey.

Mr. W. Dickie's ALAZIA, ... Mr. J. Biggs, 1  
Mr. J. Short's SNOWDROP, ... Mr. D. McAskill, 2

#### HIGH JUMP FOR A FOAL

AT E. H. L. the other day a tame mare and foal, aged 15 months, were enclosed in the corral with a few colts for breaking, he being of a special breed and for fear of an accident in the time of catching, the mother was caught and led out thinking that he would follow; but when at the gate he bolted back and jumped the corral without removing a sod, the wall being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high.

W. P. L.

A DRUMHEAD cabbage grown at Hill Cove, planted out September 1893 and pulled up February 1894, weighed just over 30 lbs; some of the leaves were 2 feet 3 inches in length and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth; two leaves were laid down reverse ways from the cabbage, the measurement across being 4 feet 8 inches, the measurement round the cabbage was 14 feet 5 inches.

#### APROPOS.

To the EDITOR, F. I. Magazine

SIR,

As the "2nd and 3rd officers" of the Barque "Brunel" seem by the tenor of the article inserted in the Janurary issue of your Magazine, to challenge a reply and as they have doubtless made arrangements with their friends in Stanley as to forwarding the paper to them, I take the earliest available opportunity of sending you these few lines for publication. In the first place they would act wisely to consider a little before accusing me of commenting on their statements in ignorance of facts. Had they any means of ascertaining of what information I was possessed prior to making my statements and they must surely have blundered sadly, or else their reasoning faculties are very limited when they imply that I inserted the article with a view to gaining a "little public notoriety," surely the simple fact of withholding my name from publication would absolve me of any such motive. Concerning the extent of the fire and the possiblity of any person approaching, much less working in contact with such an immense furnace as they describe. I see no reason to qualify my former opinion and surely the "2nd and 3rd officers" will scarcely tax my credulity to the extent of expecting me to credit a statement which savours so strongly of "Baron Munchansen." I see in your last issue, a letter signed by three members of the crew, on behalf of the whole, which does not seem to correspond with the account given by "2nd and 3rd officers," can we not charitably afford to grant a little credibility to their version also. It is also insinuated that I probably judge people by my own standard; had the crew been judged by my standard,

it would certainly have been to the advantage of their reputation.

I still maintain that it was very bad form—not to use a harsher expression—on the part of the "2nd and 3rd officers" to cast such aspersions on the character of their shipmates through the medium of a public paper.

If instead of sounding their own trumpets and criticizing the shortcomings of their less favoured fellow mortals, those two highly gifted and astute gentlemen would apply to themselves these two well known and oft quoted lines.

"Oh that some power the gift would gie us

To see ourselves as others see us."

They might possibly learn to exercise a little more of that christian charity, which vaunteth not itself and thinketh no evil.

I hope "2nd and 3rd officers" will not feel offended at my rather abrupt way of expressing myself, but I must confess to labouring under the somewhat old fashioned idea, that by calling "a spade a spade," we shall the better understand each other.

I will now emerge from what those two "gallant" officers humorously choose to term my "glorious obscurity"—out of which same obscurity, bye-the-bye, I am sorry to think they have come forth in no very enviable light—and subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

THOS. F. OLDFIELD.

February 19th, 1894.

San Carlos, S.

This correspondence must now cease.—EDITOR.

THE necessity for a Public Library and Reading Room combined with circulating Library in this Colony being recognised, a Public meeting was held on March 17th 1894, at which a Provisional Committee was appointed to draw up a scheme and ascertain the probable sources of income.

Committee:—The Very Rev. Dean Brandon M. A. (Chairman), Hon. Judge Thompson, Hon. J. J. Felton, Mr. J. Lewis (Hon. Sec.), Mr. F. Durose and Mr. J. Ogilvie.

This committee having formulated a scheme and taken preliminary steps to inaugurate the movement, now confidently appeals to all having the welfare of the Colony at heart, for donations and subscriptions for the establishment and support of the proposed institute.

The committee will eventually be composed of a Chairman, Secretary Treasurer and six others (either sex being eligible) to be elected annually by the subscribers at a general meeting.

All elections are to be by Ballot.

The primary objects are to provide a Library which will place high class literature, scientific and other works for reference, together with periodicals, newspapers and the current literature of the day, in the hands of the Public at the least possible expense—to provide a commodious and convenient reading room—with other adjuncts to follow. This cannot be done unless those who are in a position to do so subscribe liberally to defray the first outlay.

Terms of annual subscriptions entitling subscribers to the use of the institute and its property will be published by the committee to be elected.

### GARDENING NOTES.

Taking time by the forelock is a very good rule, but especially in gardening. Winter is drawing near, and being our slack time gives the opportunity of making permanent improvements in the garden. Rhubarb is a plant which, for its full development, needs careful and laborious preparation. Choose the lower end of a sloping bed in the garden—for rhubarb loves damp, though it cannot endure stagnant water—dig out a trench four feet deep by three wide and as long as the bed will allow, see that it is drained to prevent water lodging in it, wheel the soil away and scatter it over the rest of the garden. Fill up the trench a foot or a foot and a half deep with bones, cover these with pure manure—a mixture of all sorts would be best, but it should be as rich as possible—to within half a foot of the surface, then fill up the trench with the best soil or mould obtainable. In this mould plant the rhubarb, two feet apart, each root should have at least one eye, which should just show even with the ground, tread the soil round each root firmly. Pull a very few sticks of rhubarb the first year, care being taken not to lift the root out of the ground. Planted in this way the rhubarb will give more food for several years than could be raised on the same piece of ground by any other crop. The best roots are obtained by buying a half-ounce packet of Giant Rhubarb seed and raising them for oneself. The price of many a pot of jam will be saved and the children have a most wholesome and attractive addition to their bill of fare. Do not add too much sugar, rhubarb is the better of being a little tart.

A broccoli weighing eight and half pounds was cut in the Parsonage garden this month—April. About three years ago another turned the scales at fourteen pounds.

One of the Norwegian whalers claims to have gone further South than was ever done before. When coasting along Graham's Land a very narrow opening was observed between a point of land and the ice—just room enough to allow the vessel to pass. Inside a large open space of water was found, bounded on the South, as far as the eye could reach, by land: soft snow covered it—so soft that snow shoes had to be made to enable a party to land and explore. They walked six miles inland. The whole place was alive with hair seal. In walking they had to travel in and out among the seal, which were so tame that they allowed themselves to be scratched. They were very fat, the sea swarming with two kinds of fish, the larger about six or eight inches long and the smaller about half that size. The seal lay covering the snow for several miles inland, but around holes teeming with fish. One small island was observed quite free from snow, covered with stones, clay and a sort of cement, but with no vegetation of any description. The whaler remained three days inside and went 68 degrees 10 minutes South. Had the seal not extended so far from the coast the vessel could have been filled several times over.

A COCERT, in aid of Christ Church, will be given in the Assembly Room by the Church Choir and other friends on Thursday, April 19th.

THE "Hornet" sailed for Darwin March 27th; she reached Darwin at six o'clock on the same evening. Passengers:—Mrs. Baillon, Miss E. Felton and Miss Bertrand.

THE "Chancery" arrived in Stanley from George and Speedwell Islands on April 6th. Passengers:—Mrs. W. Patterson and three children. They return to George Island in a week or two.

On April 5th, Mr. Edwin J. Rutter was married in Christ Church to Miss Lily G. King by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands assisted by Dean Brandon. The day was beautifully fine and sunny. Both young people belonging to our oldest families much interest was taken in the marriage. The Church was filled with relatives and friends. The choir was well represented and brightened the marriage service by singing two hymns and chanting the Psalm. The Settlement was gaily decorated with flags, the three Norwegian vessels lying together at the east end of the harbour were a mass of bunting. Miss King having been the Assistant teacher in the Senior Government School for over ten years His Excellency the Governor gave the Schools a whole holiday in honour of the event. Mr. Durose marched the School children, headed by the band, from the Senior School to meet the bridal party on their way to Church. Afterwards the band paraded the Settlement filling it with the music of fife and drum. The many friends and relatives met in the evening at a dance given in the Stanley Arms.

REV. E. C. Aspinall left Stanley to visit the north-west camps on February 3rd. To visit to the north camp on February 26th. To visit West Falkland and adjacent Islands on April 26th.

Two "Girl's Own Papers"—the monthly numbers—for this year are on hand. Price, 6/- per annum; if posted 6/6. Address, Hon. Secretary, Bank of Hope, Stanley.

THE Children's Library open every Sunday in the Vestry Christ Church, at 4 P.M.. Yearly subscriptions 2/-; half yearly 1/-. All subscriptions to be paid in advance.

The Children's Penny Savings Bank open every Monday in the Senior and Infant Schools at 9.30 and 10 A.M. respectively.

THE Mail is due in Stanley on April 12th, May 15th, June 21st.

LOST, at the concert given in aid of the Roman Catholic Schools, several months ago, a book of Three-part songs for female voices entitled "Songs of the Seasons," by F. Abt. Anyone finding and returning it to Mrs. Brandon will greatly oblige.

LOST, in the Assembly Room, at Christ Church Sale of Work, on March 7th, an umbrella. The owner thereof will find the same at the Parsonage.

LOST, on the same occasion a hammer with a thick round handle. Will the finder of the same kindly restore it to Dean Brandon?

THE  
Stanley Assembly Room Co., Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1893.

Dr. to	£ s. d.	Cr. by	£ s. d.
" Material for Scenery ...	10 1 7	" Balance Dec. 31, 1892	127 15 31
" Labour for Scenery ...	12 17 0	" Hire of Room ...	133 12 0
	22 18 7	" Interest on Cash deposited in Bank ...	2 2 9
" Paraffin account ...	4 18 0		
" Soap 1/3, Bucket 3/- ...	4 3		
	5 2 3		
" Sundry labour ...	2 13 0		
" Insurance ...	2 10 0		
" Printing Balance Sheet	15 0		
" Tenement Tax ...	13 4		
" W. Hardy ...	10 10 0		
" Carting ...	5 0		
" Secretary's Salary ...	10 0 0		
	27 6 4		
" J. J. Felton for labour paid by him ...	5 3 1		
" J. J. Felton for new addition from Rowson & Drew ...	60 18 7		
	66 2 3		
" Dividend for the year ending Dec. 31, 1892	75 0 0		
	196 9 5		
" Cash in Bank Dec. 1893	67 1 3		
	263 10 8		263 10 8

G. TURNER,  
SECRETARY.

Examined and found Correct,  
F. I. KING, AUDITOR.

FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE,  
APRIL, 1893 TO MARCH, 1894.

Dr to	£ s. d.	Cr. by	£ s. d.
" Cash paid for Printing ...	18 15 0	" Subscriptions post paid in 1893 ...	4 11 2
" " " Type, &c. ...	8 1 9	" Annual Subscriptions for 1893-4 ...	41 4 3
" " " " Home Words" and Church Monthly ...	13 11 3	" Advertisements ...	5 6 6
" " " " Printing Paper ...	6 11 0	" Extra numbers Sold ...	1 19 5
" " " " Postage ...	5 16 0	" Printing ...	1 11 0
" " " " Repairs of Press ...	1 11 9	Deficit on the year's transactions	3 9 7
" " " " Messenger ...	1 9 0		
2250 Newspaper Wrappers ...	1 8 2		
6000 Wire Staples ...	12 0		
1000 Envelopes ...	6 0		
	58 1 11		58 1 11

I HAVE examined the accounts connected with the F. I. Magazine and find that the various amounts received and paid as above stated agree with the entries in the books. J. J. FELTON.

The Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their subscriptions expire with the April number. Those who wish the Magazine continued will very much oblige, if they send in their subscriptions—  
2/6 Unstamped, 3/- Stamped—at their earliest convenience,

# Wanted,

A COMPETENT SHEPHERD to look after a flock of sheep on Mount Sulivan. Married man preferable. House, Half-tide Island. Wages, Six Pounds (£6) per Month. Apply, BERNARD STICKNEY, FOX BAY.

MISS BIGGS is prepared to give Music Lessons on the Piano, Violin and Banjo at Reasonable Charges.

MRS. BERTRAND has kindly taken with her to Roy Cove a large number of pretty and useful things for sale in aid of Christ Church Funds. The articles in question include Children's Frocks, Overalls, pinafores, Notepaper, Crackers, Dolls, Toys, Pipes, Ornaments, Woollen Shawls—large and small, Knitted Vests, Petticoats, Socks, &c. West Falkland purchasers are invited to inspect the goods at their earliest convenience.

## WORKING PARTY.

The working parties will be resumed according to the following dates:—At Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings at 7.30 on April 26, May 10 and 24.

### NEW VARIETY

OF THE

## Highland Sheep Dip, SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,  
**ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.**

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



TRADE MARK.

## USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

HIGHEST AWARDS.



TRADE MARK.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

Samples free to the Profession.

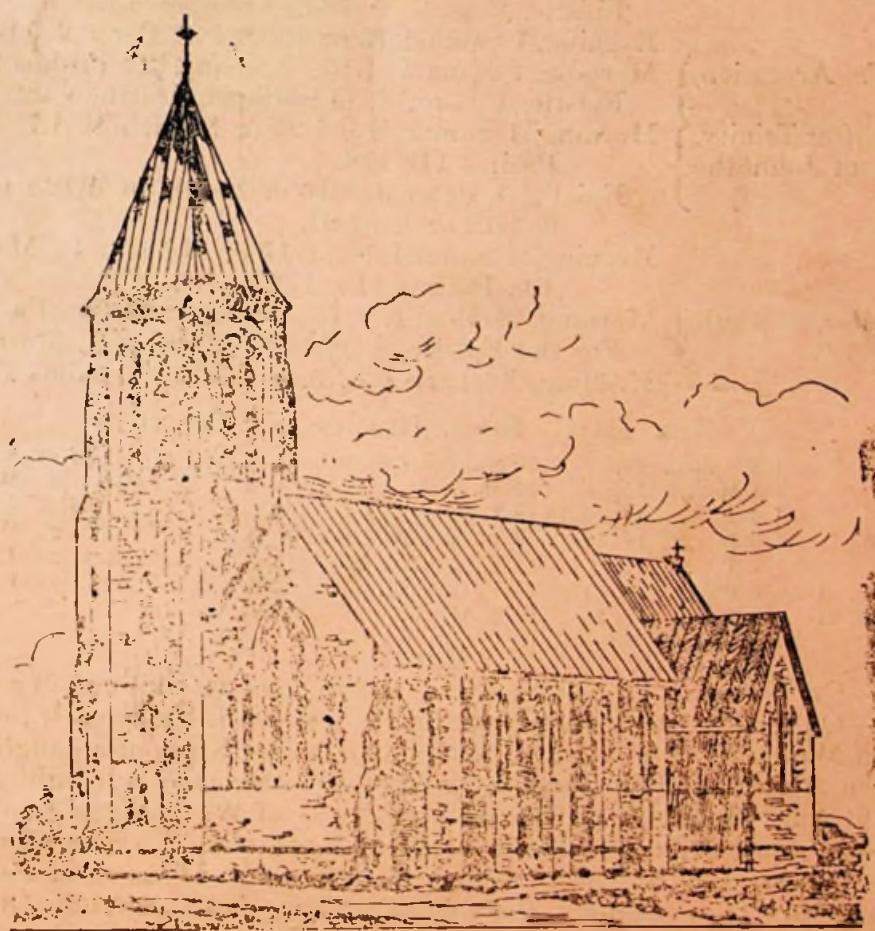
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

No. 61. VOL VI.

MAY, 1894

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

**CLERGY.**—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

**SELECT VESTRY.**—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JUNE.

- 3. 2nd S. after Trinity.	Morning, Judges 4 : John 14 : Psalms 15-17. Epistle, 1 John 3. 13-25 : Gospel, Luke 14. 16-25.
10. 3rd " "	Evening, Judges 5 or 6. 11 : Hebrews 10. 1-19 : Psalm 18. Morning, 1 Samuel 2. 1-27 : John 19. 1-25 : Psalms 50-52. Epistle, 1 Peter 5. 5-12 : Gospel, Luke 15. 1-11.
11. St. Barnabas, Apostle & Martyr.	Evening, 1 Samuel 3 or 4. 1-19 : James 2 : Psalms 53-55. Morning, Deuteronomy 33. 1-12 : Acts 4. 31 : Psalm 56-58. For the Epistle, Acts 11. 22-31 : Gospel, John 15. 12-17.
17. 4th S. after Trinity.	Evening, Nahum 1 : Acts 14. 18 : Psalms 59-61. Morning, 1 Samuel 12 : Acts 2. 1-22 : Psalms 86-88. Epistle, Romans 8. 18-24 : Gospel, Luke 6. 36-43.
20. Queen's Accession, 1837.	Evening, 1 Samuel 13 or Ruth 1 : 1 Peter 2. 11-3. 8 : Ps. 89. Morning, Joshua 1. 1-10 . Romans 13 : Psalms 20. 21, 101.
24. 5th S. after Trinity, Nativity of John the Baptist.	Epistle, 1 Peter 2. 11 : Gospel, Matthew 22. 16. Morning, 1 Samuel 15. 1-24 or Malachi 3. 1-7 : Matthew 3 : Psalms 116-118. Epistle, 1 Peter 3. 8-16 or Isaiah 40. 1-12 : Gospel, Luke 3. 1-12 or 1. 57-81. Evening, 1 Samuel 16 or 17 or Malachi 4 : Matthew 14. 1-13 : Psalms 119. 1-32.
29. St. Peter, Apostle & Martyr.	Morning, Ezekiel 3. 4-15 : John 21. 15-23 : Ps. 139-141. For the Epistle, Acts 12. 1-12 : Gospel, Math. 16. 13-20. Evening, Zechariah 3 : Acts 4. 8-23 : Psalms 142 and 143.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JUNE.

3 S John 14.	10 S John 19. 1-15	17 S Acts 2. 1-22	24 S Matthew 3.
4 M " 15	11 M Acts 4. 1-31	18 M " 2. 22-	25 M Acts 7. 1-35
5 T " 16	12 T John 19. 25-	19 T " 3.	26 T " 7. 35-8. 5
6 W " 16	13 W " 20. 1-19	20 W " 4. 1-32	27 W " 8. 5-26
7 T " 17	14 T " 20. 19-	21 T " 4. 32-5. 17	28 T " 8. 26-
1 F John 18. 1-21	15 F " 21.	22 F " 5. 17-	29 F John 21. 15-23
2 S " 19. 21-	16 S Acts 1.	23 S " 6.	30 S Acts 9. 1-23

BIRTHS.

SKILLING.—On February 12, at Green Hill, the wife of R. Skilling, of a daughter.  
SKILLING.—On March 12, at Port Howard, the wife of J. Skilling, Jr., of a daughter.  
KING.—On March 23, at Fox Bay, the wife of Thomas King, of a daughter.  
SHORT.—On April 2, at Hill Cove, the wife of John Short, of a daughter.  
BIGGS.—On April 19, at Darwitt Harbour, the wife of W. J. Riggs, of a daughter.  
DUROSE.—On April 29, at Stanley, the wife of F. Durose, of a daughter.  
DICKSON.—On April 30, at Lively Island, the wife of R. Dickson, of a son.  
YATES.—On May 11, at Stanley, the wife of R. Yates, of a daughter, still-born.  
GOSS.—On May 13, at Stanley, the wife of William Goss, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PETERSEN : MILLER.—On April 19, at Stanley, Frederick W. Petersen (Hadassah) to Grace Miller.

FELTON : McCARTHY.—On April 23, at Stanley, George O. Felton to Ellen McCarthy.

DEATHS.

LANGDON.—On February 3, at 12, Strathblair Road, London, Mrs. Langdon, aged 46.

ANDERSEN.—On April 25, at Stanley, August Andersen (of the "Ornen"), aged 20.

PARRIN.—On May 1, at Stanley, Mrs. Parrin, Senior, aged 63.

## MY DEAR FRIENDS,

This year, during the month of May, three great christian festivals recall to our minds important facts and doctrines of the Church. On May 3rd, Ascension Day, the Lord Christ in His perfect manhood returned to the Father. *Acts i.* On May 13th, Whitsun Day, the Holy Spirit was poured out on the assembled Church. A new spirit was thus given to them which showed itself in changed lives, in a vigorous attack on the works of darkness and in holding up the banner of the cross to a sin-sick, God-seeking world. *Acts ii.* On May 20th, Trinity Sunday, we declare our faith in the Triune God; God revealed to us as a "social Trinity" Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

Let us look this month at some of the lessons taught us during Whitsuntide.

To the earnest seeker after truth the first fact which meets him and demands at his hands a reasonable explanation is the Christian Church. Its world-wide organization, its marvellous power for changing and lifting up the lives of fallen humanity, its wonderful ability to throw off, from time to time, the crust of human additions and weaknesses by which it becomes overloaded and to spring again into new life and vigour. No other human organization possesses this power. It is an historical fact that within one hundred years after the birth of Jesus, Christianity was in existence and fast spreading its teachings and reforming influences throughout the length and breadth of the Roman Empire and even into regions beyond, where the Roman officer and his soldiers did not dare to venture.

In answer to the enquiries of such an one the Church points to the day of Pentecost. *Acts ii.* The fiftieth day after the Lord's resurrection and the tenth after His ascension.

That day was kept by the Jews as one of their three annual festivals in remembrance of the giving of the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai (*Exodus xix. and xx.*) and the offering of the first fruits of their harvest to God.

On this day the Church teaches that the Lord Jesus, in fulfilment of His promise (*Luke xxiv. 49*), poured out on His disciples the spiritual gift of the Third Person of the Trinity—the Holy Ghost.

The effect of the in-dwelling Spirit showed itself in the Church by (1) A strong though humble faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour from sin, the channel by which we can draw near to God in prayer and He who in these last days was sent to give us God's final revelation; (2) A quiet, persistent, irresistible spread of this faith throughout the world, at first chiefly among the most down-trodden and hopeless of mankind—slaves and women, afterwards it gradually extended upward until the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, became a christian about A. D. 320. Now the christian faith holds under its sway and as believers in it, the most highly cultured and civilized nations of the world. The Church is still spreading and drawing into its net all nations and tribes of mankind. (3) An entire and complete renovation in the lives of all her true sons and daughters. So that to be a christian was synonymous with being honest, truthful,

temperate, chaste and faithful to duty. No crime could be brought against them—the only charge the heathen could bring was that they believed in Jesus as God and bound themselves by a sacrament—the Lord's Supper—to live in the practice of the foregoing christian virtues.

Now, some 1870 years since the apostles received this spiritual gift—the same "Promise of the Father" is given by Christ Jesus to the members of His Church.

In infancy, in the sacrament of Baptism, the Holy Spirit gives the inward and spiritual grace of a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness. As the christian grows in years, knowledge and grace there is a daily increase in the Holy Spirit, God's fatherly hand is ever over him, the Holy Spirit is ever with him, he is so led in the knowledge and obedience of God's word that in the end he obtains everlasting life.

In the sacrament of the Holy Communion, feeding spiritually on the body and blood of Jesus Christ, the sinful body is made clean by His body and the soul washed through his most precious blood. Filled with the Spirit the christian offers himself unto God a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice.

In the study of God's word—the Bible, he so reads, marks, learns and inwardly digests it that, by patience and comfort thus derived from that word, he embraces and ever holds fast the blessed hope of everlasting life.

In prayer—public, family and private—he holds communion with God, he moves the hand that moves the world, he opens the windows of Heaven and blessings are poured out upon him and his.

Thus using the means of grace—the sacraments, the Word of God, private and public prayer—the man of God brings his whole life into correspondence with the will and spirit of God. All his works are begun, continued and ended in God. God's name is glorified and everlasting life is obtained.

Such should be the life of every professing christian. If it is not, the christian privileges are not lived up to—the Spirit's work is cramped or quenched. The dying of the Lord Jesus does not produce in such an one the effect it ought to do. The very hands of God are tied. The evil spirit rejoices in the possession of another soul which loves darkness rather than light and desires not freedom.

Let the humble disciple of Jesus open his heart more and more to the influences of God's Spirit. Use all efforts to free oneself from every habit, temper, thought or deed which hinders the work of the Spirit. Thus to draw near to God in heart and life is really to live a truly human life. God is the Creator of both body and spirit. Unless both are brought into hourly subjection to God's will there can be no real growth or progress. Life should ever be one of progress. To show us the way and to give us power to walk in that way is the great work of the Spirit in the heart of man.

May God by His Spirit grant us a right judgment in all things and enable us evermore to rejoice in His holy comfort for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Very faithfully yours,  
LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

## IS NOVEL READING BENEFICIAL?

Of making many books there is no end and much study is a weariness of the flesh, yet, if by novel reading, we mean intellectual contact with the greatest minds that this or any other century has produced, there can be little doubt but that acquaintance with them, in whatever form they please to present themselves, must be an advantage to the man or woman that makes them the object of their study. As no two minds are wholly constituted alike, as no two minds see phases of character in the same light, are we not justified in saying, that studying different authors' views of human character, we derive the benefit of a larger and better view of human passions, longings and motives than our own meagre range of vision would afford us?

The question whether novel reading is beneficial or not, certainly hinges on the question—What kind of novels are good and what bad? I do not attempt (no sane man would) to defend novel reading as a whole, but to denounce novel reading because even the majority of novels are bad, is utterly wrong; not only is novel reading beneficial, but, unless one reads novels, he is totally ignorant of half the phases of character in actual life. No one can doubt that many of the purest and most beautiful creations of literary art, as well as many of the characters destined to take a place in the modern science of sociology, appear in the dramatis personæ of a really good work of fiction. Who amongst us that has read Thackeray or Scott cannot fail to perceive that by so doing he has made the acquaintance of beings totally different from each other and perfectly distinct from himself. Again in Dickens' "Mark Tapley" we have an example of how to bear the trials of this world. Is not this an education? Is it not an intellectual advance in the knowledge of human relationships as arranged by the novelist with more or less truth? Furthermore is it not natural for us to have a desire to know the past of our own nation in its manners and customs and language? True enough we may get this knowledge from what are commonly called histories which, however, are oftentimes a mere collection of dry dates and bare facts. Compare with this such glimpses of our country's first history, as may be obtained from such books as the "Fair Maid of Perth" or "Judith Shakespere," where we can see the actual working of their creations and can hear people talk in the language of the time. We have this presented to us in an attractive guise, a portion of our country's history and a stage in the developement of our language. Who has not read and loved Dickens' novels? Aye, and felt ever so much the better for becoming acquainted with his characters. Will anybody say that Thackeray's should not be read? Can anyone read "Adam Bede" and not feel the strong life in the book? Who that has read Dr. McDonald's "David Elginbrod," has he not felt the grandeur of David's character, with its strong faith, love and reverence? Take Scott's "Ivanhoe" for an instance. Can the advocates of no novel reading find ought to object to in its strong pictures of life, customs and manners in those Anglo-Saxon days. Need one have a less appreciation for Bacon, Macaulay,

Spencer, Darwin or Huxley, because he takes pleasure in Black's word pictures? Where will you find lovelier characters of womanhood than Longfellow's "Evangeline" or Owen Meredith's "Lucile"? Many a novel has been written with a strong motive, a real desire to help others. I cannot but believe success will attend them. I do not deny that a great deal of trash is written and read nowadays, but where there is so much that is admissible to choose from, surely one may gather honey and not poison. Novels are pictures of life. I do not think young people during school-days should read novels, but I would rather see them reading good novels instead of penny dreadfuls, as so many of them do. Surely it is better for a young man to be reading a good novel at home or in a free library than spending his time and money in drinking saloons? Now what are the real objections to novel reading, I think most of them and those the most important, will find easy refutation. I confess to a difficulty in finding reasonable objections myself.

My happiest hours are spent with the great masters of fiction. I do not think I err in considering that communion with such spirits as these is vastly beneficial to those who are amenable to the doctrine of good, while to those who are not, it cannot be prejudicial.

The true test of a book, provided its character is not decidedly objectionable, is its thought producing power. If a book possesses these qualities, it matters not whether it be a work of history, science or fiction. In the case of a dry book, the mind must study and grapple each statement or problem, otherwise it will be as though we had never read it at all. While in lighter or recreative literature, our minds are captivated and follow the writer without any perceptible effort. But here is where the test should be applied to the novel. If its influence ceases with the last page—if with the end of the book its characteristics are entirely obliterated from our minds we may be sure that it is of little worth, either in itself or in its stimulative power of thought. If, on the other hand, we have been captivated in its perusal, unconscious of any exercise of mental power, our minds have received such an impetus that the written words live in our thoughts after the last page is read. We can safely say that the book has become—though in never so small a degree—a real power and influence on our characters. Have any of you read "Barriers Burned Away"? If so, did it give you any mental trouble or strain to read it? No. And yet I feel sure you never derived more genuine pleasure in your lives than in following the career of Denis Flett in his Garfield-like struggles to better himself. And I would not like to think that there are any of my readers so dead to every manly and noble feeling as not to be moved very very strongly by its perusal and not to feel his good resolutions made still stronger, his hopes sustained and his inducements to make the novel experience the actual experience of his own life. And just a word or two about religious novels. What an immense number of works of fiction are published year after year of a religious character—and are they not beneficial? Does not every worker in the cause of religion know how much easier it is to bring home a lesson or

inculcate a principle with the aid of an interesting narrative and how the fictitious life in which such a principle comes into play becomes a very real life to the listeners and leaves an impression of a very lasting nature. No doubt some people will cry down novel reading because of the bad novels, but then, are all books other than novels good? If not, are we to stop reading even though we can discriminate between a good and a bad religious treatise for instance? Certainly not and are we then to stop reading fiction because there are a great many bad works? No. Any one that reads can judge for himself and should have the sense to know good from bad. All kinds of food are not good—are we not to eat good food because there are a great many kinds of bad food? The same thing applies to reading books. You cannot condemn the good for the bad in novel reading more than in anything else. I am inclined to hold that the question, Is reading beneficial? can only be held to be applied to what are considered standard works. No one could for a moment deny that the amount of cheap trash published nowadays is very damaging indeed. I hold that the debate cannot be allowed to include these, as no one could ever dream of arguing that bad novels are beneficial. But whether novels that cannot be attacked for being anything but works of fiction, are as such beneficial or otherwise, there cannot be the slightest doubt on the subject. Therefore I hold that what does good is beneficial and under that head I include reading good novels.

Dr. PRITCHARD.

## FOWLS.

### HOW TO OBTAIN MOST EGGS AT LOWEST COST?

Some answer the above question by paying surreptitious visits to their neighbours hen-roost. But this is morally wrong and has the additional disadvantage of the fear of the policeman's hand. Others keep a large number of hens, of all ages—varying from the patriarchal (for hens) age of fifteen or twenty years down to the youngest chicken: yet the result is most disappointing, no eggs to be had for love or money for months.

The following plan has been tried in the Falkland Islands with the desired result, namely, a constant supply of eggs throughout the whole year.

(1) The hen-house. Prepare a warm, wind and water-tight house. The hen-roosts should be flat pieces of smooth wood about three inches wide. The nests small, comfortable and in the darkest side of the hen-house.

(2) The diet. Soft food (warmed in cold weather) is the best for the morning; scraps from the table, boiled vegetables mixed with a little pollard, &c. In the evening a little maize or other hard food should be given. Too much corn makes them fat and lazy and prevents them laying. Fowls should never get as much as they will eat except at night. It is good for them to hunt about and scratch for worms, &c. Clean water should be supplied every day. They also need—if in an inclosed place—sand and old lime, mortar or crushed clam shells and some raw vegetables, cabbage leaves &c.

(3) The breed. In these Islands we go in for eggs rather than for chickens. Hence the best laying breed is required. The black Spanish fowl with white cheeks are far and away the best layers. Rear a few pullets every year and kill off an equal number of old hens—hens should never be kept beyond the third laying season. Change the cock every year so as to infuse new blood and do not keep more than a dozen or at the outside two dozen hens.

If the above instructions are adhered to, a regular supply of eggs, all the year round will be the result.

April 2nd, 1894.  
SIR,

Roy Cove,

Two cabbages, weighing respectively ten and twelve pounds, were cut at Roy Cove House recently. Wishing to know if any of your readers of the F. I. Magazine have cut any of equal or of heavier weight in the Falklands.

I remain, Sir, Yours &c.,  
GEORGE RATLEY.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

Extract from "Gazette" of April 26th, 1894.  
His EXCELLENCE has been pleased to make the following appointments as from March 1st, 1894:—Miss Emily Hocking, teacher Infant School, to be teacher Senior School.

Miss Emily Jane Bound, from probationary teacher Infant School, to be teacher Infant School, vice Miss Emily Hocking.

A CONCERT was given in the Assembly Room on Friday, April 20th, in aid of Christ Church Building Fund. The programme was carried out with success and much pleasure to those present. Receipts:—£13 0s. 6d. Expenses:—Hire of Room, piano, &c., £6 3s. 0d. Balance, £6 17s. 6d. The following was the Programme:—

Piano Duet, Tannhauser March, Mrs. Brandon and Miss Lewis.

Glee, Spring is Coming, Christ Church Choir.

Song, Daisy Bell, Mr. Durose.

Song, In Old Madrid, Miss Curey.

Duet, Where the Bee Sucks, Misses Kirwan & Mitchell.

Song, Ruby, Miss Lellman.

Trio, Snowflakes, Misses Carey, Mitchell & Binnie.

Song, Charge of the Light Brigade, Judge Thompson.

Duet, What would you do Love? Mr. & Miss Binnie.

Song, The Church Mice, Mr. Lewis.

Solo & Chorus, Now Tramp o'er Moss and Fell,

Soloists, Misses Felton and McCarthy.

Song, The Children's Home, Miss Kirwan.

Duet, A Holiday, Misses Carey & Binnie.

Song, Old England, Mr. Durose.

Song, Sleeping Tide, Miss Lellman.

Song, The Star of Bethlehem, Miss McCarthy.

Duet, The Woods, Misses Carey & Binnie.

Song, The Three Crows, Mr. Lewis.

Piano Solo, Waltz (Chopin) Mrs. Brandon.

Song, Daddy wouldn't buy me a Bow-wow, Mr. Durose.

Trio, Twilight, Misses Kirwan, Mitchell & Binnie.

God SAVE THE QUEEN.

## STANLEY ATTACKED.

On Friday, April 27th, advantage was taken of H. M. Ship "Racer" being in the harbour, to organize a sham fight between a party attacking and a party defending Stanley.

The forces available were Blue Jackets, Marines and the F. I. Volunteers. We do not know who first suggested the idea, but carried out in the way it was there resulted a series of military movements, which while affording amusement and instruction to on-lookers provided useful practice both to H. M. Regular Forces and the F. I. Volunteers; giving them an opportunity of going through the performance of a series of evolutions as nearly as possible under the conditions of real warfare. An announcement was made in the morning that Stanley was to be attacked by a blood-thirsty and determined foe from the direction of Dettleff's Shanty, which it was feared had been captured and its inhabitants put to the sword.

The attacking party was made up of the F. I. Volunteers, about fifty strong and marines about half that number. A Bugler blew the assembly at various points in the town and at half past twelve the Volunteers met at the drill hall or custom house, where they were joined by the party of marines, who were to be their comrades in their murderous attack. From the drill hall inspired by the tunes "John Brown" and "Ta Ra Ra Boom de Ay," played by the drum and fife band, they marched along the Front Road and up the Flag Staff Road. Arriving at the Flag Staff the band was dispensed with and the party then proceeded over the hill at the back of the Settlement, which being now out of sight became the object of attack.

The line of attack stretched from the foot of Sappers Hill to the Butts Range. Besides this body of Infantry Lieut. Fraser had organized a body of Mounted Infantry which was intended as a surprise to the Naval party and had been assembled earlier in the day on the left flank of the attacking party, at the foot of Sappers Hill.

The positions taken up were as follows. On the extreme right were the Marines under Sergeant Bevan, on the extreme left were the Mounted Infantry under Lieut. Fraser, in the centre were the Volunteers under Captain Rowell with Lieutenants Smith and Hardy under him. Lieut. Smith was ordered to take the Right Half Company and occupy a position midway between the Left Half Company and the Marines.

Whilst these positions were being taken up, the band went back from the Flag Staff and met the Blue Jackets who had landed at the Dockyard Jetty. They were in charge of Lieut. Wilkin D. S. O. with whom was Mr. Saxton the Gunner. The Blue Jackets marched along the Front Road and wheeled to the right up the Flag Staff Road. Arriving at the top, scouts were immediately sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the dreaded enemy. The first appearance of the attacking party was that of the Mounted Infantry, seen by the defending party from against the Flag Staff. They appeared away to the S. as far as could be seen looking along a line passing the Dairy a few yards to the N.E. The commanding officer, who was mounted, saw them

and took them for Cavalry, exclaiming, "Confound it, they've got Cavalry, I don't think that was in the programme." However he immediately took steps to ward off their threatened attack down the Magazine Valley by sending Mr. Saxton the Gunner in charge of the Right Half Company to meet them and cover their advance. This they were able to do by taking up a position behind some rocks which lie to the N. of the Dairy. In the meantime the Left Half Company of the Blue Jackets had moved away to the left, to withstand the attack of the right of the attacking party which could plainly be seen rapidly approaching in skirmishing order over the Peat Banks; their line stretching with intervals from "Martin's Old House" to the New Peat Slip. The engagement first commenced here; the Blue Jackets opening fire from behind excellent cover—rocks E. of the Flag Staff—on the approaching foe, who, by the way made a first rate mark for the rifle, their bodies showing black against a white sky background.

By this time the Mounted Infantry had got under cover behind the Dairy, when dismounting, some were left to hold the horses, whilst the others stealthily got possession of the Dairy Farm Buildings, from whence they opened fire on the Right Half Company of the Blue Jackets, under the command of the Gunner. A section of this Half Company had been ordered to get as close as the rock cover would allow to the Magazine Valley, down which it was expected the supposed Cavalry would charge, gaining the advantage of either a flank or rear attack on the defenders. It turned out however that they were not so rash and it was from the Dairy Buildings that they opened fire on the Blue Jackets. The Blue Jackets returned a brisk fire, but the Grey Coats kept so well under cover that really there was nothing to fire at except smoke. Some of the Infantry crept round the S. E. corner of the Dairy Garden Fence. Firing from a kneeling position they could be plainly seen at about 200 yards distance and must have been pierced by scores of bullets; however they kept blazing away. The Blue Jackets themselves would not have sustained much loss, as they shewed nothing to the enemy but their heads when taking aim over the top of the rocks.

It was now that Lieut. Fraser found that his men were running short of ammunition. He saw that he must either charge at the bayonet's point or retire. He decided upon the latter. The Dairy was at once taken possession of by the Blue Jackets who opened a smart fire on the retreating horses and men.

In the meantime, the right of the attacking party had gradually forced the left of the defending party backwards, down the hill towards the back of Mr. Robson's house. They retired in good order, delivering volleys at every few yards.

The Blue Jackets on the right were now required to support their comrades on the left and received orders to retire. The Mounted Infantry, seeing this, followed up. The right and left of both attacking and defending parties were now rapidly concentrated at the back of the gardens behind the ruins of the gutted "Shamrock." Here there was no cover for the gallant defenders unless they got into the neighbouring

gardens. On being expostulated with for not obtaining better shelter, an officer replied, "Oh, the bullets are all going over our heads, sir."

Here it was that the fighting was the thickest—that is to say, from the back of the gardens behind Mrs. Hocking's South, to the road in front of Mr. Lellman's North, with the Rose Hotel and Barracks as East and West boundaries, inside which the hottest fighting took place.

His Excellency the Governor was in the thick of the fight here and gave some acute counsel in directing the deadliest fire, at the smallest cost, on the enemy, now nearly at close quarters. He took one party through Mr. Hardy's garden, whence, keeping carefully to the foot path, the shelter of the next street was gained.

The enemy was pouring into the settlement at the back of the Barracks and all around, from every bit of corner and cover; a rattle of firearms was kept up, which it was fortunate only ended in smoke.

In front of the Barracks friend and foe "fell in" together and Red Coats, Blue Jackets, the Grey Volunteers and Mounted Infantry formed an exceedingly animated scene, the hundreds of spectators forming an important part of the "tableau vivant." There was the usual lot of dogs helping the variety and a butcher's cart which had been persistently following through the thickest of the fight, followed still, its driver waggishly declaring he was there to pick up the wounded.

There were a few casualties, especially among the Mounted Infantry. The Camp was very soft after the late rains and as one or two "spills" occurred a double "pression" was made—a de-pression in the mud, an im-pression on the uniform of the unfortunate spilled one.

It is not pleasant to have to record that the comrades of these unfortunates indulged in laughter. We think it right to state that in our humble opinion a respectful commiseration should have exhibited itself towards a poor horseman freshly drawn out of a very shallow pond with a very soft bottom to it.

One volunteer unfortunately had his thumb put out and the services of the Doctor were required, his immense strength being here used to some purpose.

One of the officers received a rifle wound, early in the day, in the face. We are happy to report however that it has not proved serious, a rest from work and a short sea voyage being all that was needed to effect a complete recovery.

The order "Pile arms" was given in front of the "Ship Hotel," where the brave warriors on both sides were regaled with a liberal allowance of Bass's best Burton.

This being disposed of, the various forces, headed by the band, marched to the Dockyard Jetty, where real hearty cheers were exchanged between ship and shore.

Thus ended one of the most stirring days that Stanley has ever had,

## H. M. S. "RACER."

H. M. S. "RACER" was launched at Devonport in August, 1884. She is therefore nearly ten years old and is what is called a composite ship, which means that she is partly wood and partly iron, all the beams and frame-work being of the latter material while the whole of the outside is wood. She is 167 feet long and 32 feet broad and draws 15 feet of water. Her steam power is not great, 11 knots being her best speed, but, under favourable circumstances, she can sail nearly as fast and can therefore keep at sea much longer than ships having only steam power to depend on. Her principal armament consists of 8 guns, technically known as 5 inch, from the diameter of the muzzle; they throw two sorts of projectiles of 50 lbs. weight—one, called common shell, with a charge of powder inside which, on striking an object, is ignited by a sort of plug, called a fuse, which bursts the shell, sending fragments all round: the other projectile, called a shrapnell shell, has, in addition to the powder, a number of bullets inside which on explosion fly all round and is intended to be used against an attack by boats or at bodies of men on shore. She carries also 9 smaller guns, of which one, a 7-pounder, has done good service in action against the savages on the West Coast of Africa. The ship was commissioned at Devonport on April 21st, 1891, for the West Coast of Africa and sailed soon after, arriving at her station in June. After six months spent in the ordinary duties of a man-of-war on the trying and monotonous service required in that part of the world she was called to more active duties, taking the principal part in an expedition against a native chief, named Fodey Cabbah, who was threatening the town of Bathurst, on the River Gambia. The expedition was composed of soldiers from one of the West India regiments and sailors from three small ships, the "Racer" being the largest. The expedition was landed and moved up quickly and succeeded in surrounding Marigt, Fodey Cabbah's chief town, with himself inside, but it was night before this was accomplished. The great object was to capture the chief, who was beating his war drums and trying to get the neighbouring villages to his assistance. He was therefore warned that if he remained inside till the morning no one would fire on the village, but that if he attempted to break out it would at once be opened. About 1 A.M. he made a dash for liberty through the South gate; was met with a heavy fire and must have suffered great loss, thirty bodies being counted in the morning which they had been unable to remove, but they had carried off their wounded. Fodey Cabbah unfortunately escaped on horseback, though a man riding by his side was killed. Our men were kept under arms all night, in case of an attack, but beyond desultory firing from the enemy at a long range nothing further occurred, an occasional volley on our part silencing them. At daylight, after searching the village, it was set fire to and destroyed. The men then marched back to their ships, it being detrimental to health to remain longer on shore than necessary. One marine was severely wounded and was

the only casualty on our side.

The settlement on the Gambia River was disturbed for some time and it was not until the month of May, 1892 that the ship was released from her arduous duties and enabled to sail for the Island of St. Helena to recruit the health of the ship's company. After remaining at this beautiful island for more than a month, enjoying the change of climate and fresh provisions, she proceeded to the barren Island of Ascension and then crossed over to Loando on the coast. Here she expected to remain for some weeks and repair her engines, which had been hard at work for more than a year; but before she had been there many days a telegram arrived reporting that the African mail steamer "Camerons" was on shore at the Island of Fernando Po and in want of assistance. The machinery was therefore quickly readjusted and the ship put to sea. On arriving at her destination it was ascertained that the steamer had struck a rock on leaving the harbour, knocking a hole in her bottom. This was repaired and cemented up by the ship's artificers and the steamer safely proceeded on her voyage. The "Racer" then returned leisurely to Loando, calling at various ports on the way, including the pretty little Island of Amu Bon, with its groves of palms and orange trees. Her next cruise was back to Sierra Leone, calling at St. Helena and Ascension on the way. This trip was mostly under sail and was very pleasant, the trade wind blowing fair and the weather being delightful. At Sierra Leone she met the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Bedford, C. B., and after being inspected and paying a short visit to the native black republic of Liberia, she proceeded on the longest sea trip yet undertaken, sailing right down the Atlantic by St. Helena to the remote Island of Tristan d'Acuna and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, the whole trip being nearly 4000 miles, over a part of the ocean very seldom traversed; indeed, during the whole journey, which took six weeks, not a single vessel was seen, except when near St. Helena, until she approached the Cape. On April 1st, 1893 she steamed into Simon's Bay, which is the headquarters of the Navy on the Cape station and where the Admiral has his house. It is a pleasant climate and was a welcome rest and change after so much knocking about at sea and in an unhealthy climate. It was here that the news that she was to finish her commission on the South-east Coast of America was received and she remained in Simon's Bay for ten weeks refitting and preparing for her next cruise and while there met with a singular accident. At the dockyard in Simon's Town is a slip up which ships that are not very large can be pulled, by being first placed on a framework, technically called a cradle, which is run out under water on rails; the ship is then floated over the cradle when the tide is high and as it goes out it leaves her resting on the framework, which is then pulled up out of the water by chains leading to a steam engine. The ship having been thus placed over the cradle they proceeded to pull her up, but first one chain broke and then another. By this time her bow was out of water but her stern right down, so a diver was sent to see what was the matter. When he came up he reported that the

cradle was right off the rails and the ship could not be moved either up or down. She was therefore propped up as she was and the repairs under water carried out as best they could. But there was great trouble in getting her back into the water and it was not until an ironclad, the "Penelope," and a large frigate, the "Raleigh," gave their united assistance that, by the help of wire ropes, she was pulled back into her own element. The month of June found her once more at sea and this time bidding farewell to the West Coast. After calling at a port called Walfish Bay, where there is nothing to be seen but sand hills stretching miles and miles away into the desert, she finally said goodbye to those inhospitable regions and sailed across the ocean to Rio de Janeiro. On this side she lived a very different life. Instead of being constantly on the move and scouring the sea from North to South she remained for more than five months at Rio. This was owing to the Revolution, which required the presence of the men-of-war to protect British subjects and British commerce when necessary. Many interesting events took place during the struggle, but towards the end it got very tedious and the appearance of yellow fever increased the general desire to get away. On February 17th she left Rio and after doing ten days quarantine and spending a very pleasant fortnight at Buenos Ayres she received orders to proceed to the Falkland Islands.

## — } — OUR VOLUNTEER BALL.

On the evening of the 4th inst., our much talked of Volunteer Ball was held in the Assembly Room. The room was gaily decorated with flags and brightly lighted, an arrangement of "weapons of war" flashing in the light at the north end of the building; but there were no mirrors to reflect our graceful forms as we glided round.

The ball was opened by His Excellency Governor Goldsworthy, C. M. G., wearing his uniform, which was an unaccustomed sight to most Falkland Islanders. Some officers and men from H. M. S. "Racer" being present—of course, in uniform—as well as our gallant volunteers, in their grey and green, made a change from the usual sombre evening dress of the gentlemen. The room was crowded, nearly all Stanley being invited.

Mr. Alfred Biggs, to whom great praise is due, acted as M. C. and performed his numerous duties with great skill, keeping both musicians and dancers at their different parts with unflagging energy, and once, when a lady pianist suddenly disappeared filled her place with great promptitude.

Some of the dancers were rather severely knocked about, owing to the crush, some even getting a tumble!

Nearly every one looked happy, only a few ladies having a cross face, perhaps from lack of partners, or maybe the new dress did not fit. A gentleman or two might be noticed standing on the stage "with brows

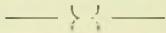
down bent" because a lovely one was flirting below, but we, who were happy, took no notice. The music was good, the floor and our partners alike perfect, so why should we mind the cross looks?

The refreshment stalls were bountifully laden with things "pleasant to the eye and good for food," although one lady did exclaim, in a doleful voice, that "There was no lobster salad!" However, she soon forgot her trouble and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Dance followed dance, Lancers, Schottische and mud, merry polka, the "Ladies' Waltz" affording an opportunity to the dejected "wallflowers" to get up for once. We were glad to see in the room some of our old settlers and to note that they enjoyed themselves. But all things come to an end. The Governor rose to go, after having sat with patience for so many hours. As he left the ballroom Miss Biggs played the National Anthem and shortly after dancing shoes were exchanged for thick boots, shawls and macintoshes were donned and we all—— went home in the rain.

"PANSY."

THE usual meeting of the Terpsichorean Society was held on Thursday night, April 26th. The officers of H. M. S. "Racer" were invited and special efforts were made to make the evening more than usually attractive. The music was first rate and very animated dancing was kept up until 2.30 A.M. His Excellency the Governor, the Captain and his officers and the Government officials were present and appeared to heartily partake of the enjoyment going on around them.



## SHIPPING NEWS.

THE "Fortuna," schooner yacht, 366 tons (now 164 tons register) which was built by G. Innans, Lyminster, in 1876 for Mr. Adrian E. Hope, has been purchased by the Falkland Islands Company and the vessel adapted at Gosport for her intended work.

She left Spithead on February 15th, passed the Grand Jason on April 5th and anchored at Dunnose Head early on April 6th—passage, 49 days 12 hours from port to port. Captain Dixon (formerly of the "Black Hawk") reports that she sailed remarkably well, passing everything she met, and is, at the same time, a good sea boat. Her best day's run was 276 miles.

On March 23rd she spoke a large four-masted vessel, 50 days out from Gravesend, bound to San Francisco. She asked to be reported then in Latitude 29 degrees 10 minutes South, 45 degrees .03 minutes West and turned out to be the "Seafarer" of Liverpool.

THE s.s. "KARNACK" arrived from Monte Video on April 13th. Passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Eastment and Miss V. Felton. Cargo, 1693 packages.

The "KARNACK" sailed for Punta Arenas on April 16th. Passengers:—Right Rev. Bishop of the

Falklands, Captain Thompson, Mr. E. A. Nowlen, A. Morrison, T. Board and D. Board.

THE barque "Orchid" left London on January 18th, Gravesend on the 19th and anchored in the Downs on the 19th. The same night experienced a heavy gale of wind and through a vessel driving dangerously close on the afternoon of the 20th, slipped her starboard anchor and seventy-five fathoms of cable and was towed back to Gravesend, being detained there through heavy S. W. and W. gales until February 6th, Was then towed to the Downs and detained there through heavy gales of S. W. and W. wind. Left the Downs on the 16th and had fair wind and fine weather, crossing the Equator on March 14th. Experienced fair wind and fine weather until Latitude 41 degrees South (April 12th) and then had heavy S. and W. wind. Sighted Borkley Sound on April 28th and arrived in Stanley Harbour on the 29th, all well. Passengers: Mrs. Thomas and Miss

The Norwegian whalers, having discharged their cargoes of seal-skins on board the Norwegian store-ship "Ornen," sailed on a whaling cruise—one off South Georgia, another off the Cape of Good Hope and the third through the Atlantic. The "Ornen" sailed for Norway, leaving one of her seamen sick of paralysis at Mr. Bailey's. The sailor died on April 25th.

The "Result" arrived from the West Falklands on April 13th. Passengers:—Miss Porter (San Carlos N.), Fred and Oscar Berling, C. Nowlen (book seller), John Davis and family (South Harbour), Edward Nilson (New Island), J. Johnson (Weddel Island), Otto Ritzgart (Fox Bay). She sailed for the West April 19th. Passengers:—Mrs. B. Berntsen and two children (New Island), Mrs. Dodman (Port Stephens) and Peter Fugellie.

The "Richard Williams" sailed for Pebble Island on April 19th.

The "Chance" sailed for Fitzroy and Speedwell Island on April 19th.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed for Roy Cove, Saunders Island and Hill Cove on April 23rd. Passengers:—Mrs. Bertrand, Misses Bertrand (4) and two servants. H. Parrin went as steward.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island on April 27th and sailed again on May 1st.

The "Chance" returned from Speedwell Island on May 1st. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rummel and one child.

The "Hadassah" sailed for Saunders Island, Keppel Island and Pebble Island on April 19th. Passengers:—Mr. Benney (Saunders Island), Joshua and Cyril (Keppel Island). She returned to Stanley on April 26th and sailed again for Fitzroy on May 1st.

The "Thetis" arrived from North Arm, &c., and the "Hadassah" from Fitz Roy on May 6th.

The "Earl" went out to seal about the Volunteers. On board were Messrs. J. Kirwan, J. Latemberg, C. Walsh and A. Nother.

The "Hadassah" sailed for Darwin on May 8th. Passengers:—Doctor and Mrs. Eastment and Miss Mary McGill.

The "Fortuna" arrived in Stanley on May 10th.

# Natural History.

While riding from Photographer Cottage—about five hours' ride—after passing one of the streams, at which we had allowed the horses to drink, one of them suddenly became ill. On taking the gear off we discovered that he was jaw-locked. Immediately after he lay down and rolled about in great agony as if he had swallowed a trout or some large article while drinking.

"TWO FRIENDS—NOT BROTHERS."

A horse drinks with his teeth almost closed. The animal must have been heated and having drunk too much cold water was seized with cramp. A horse—

when travelling—should only be allowed to drink enough to cool his mouth, when the journey is over the saddle should be left on for about half an hour to enable the animal to cool quietly and then, if possible he should graze awhile before drinking.—

EDITOR.

Two horses—chums and private properties of two brothers—met after some years separation at Swan Inlet. One was turned loose, while the other was tied out. The former was observed doing his utmost to get the head-stall off his comrade's head.

## "Tristan d' Acuna."

THE population consists of fifty-twopersons, fifteen men, eighteen women and nineteen children; the last birth took place one year ago and the last death, that of an old woman of eighty, occurred in January, 1893.

The occupation of the men consists in cultivating their gardens of potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c.; attending to their flocks and herds and looking after the orchards planted on the South side of the Island, where in better shelter, apples and peaches are produced. The island sheep supply the wool that the women, with spinning wheels, constructed by one of the inhabitants, convert into socks and under-clothing for themselves and their families; they also occasionally assist in the garden and farm work and with churns made by the same individual produce excellent butter.

In the fine season, from October to February, the island is visited by some four or five whalers. These ships do not anchor, but standing off and in, traffic with the islanders, exchanging flour, soap,

clothing, &c., for produce, no money as a rule passing.

An American sealing schooner commanded by a native Islander, pays yearly visits; leaving the Cape for New Bedford, Massachusetts, U. S. A. about May, whence she proceeds to the island, calling at St. Helena on the way. Her arrival is looked for in November; they seldom now see any other sealers.

The islanders are in good health, medical assistance was only asked for in three trifling cases. They may be called wealthy, possessing as many sheep and cattle as they can attend to. In dealing with this ship, there was no disposition to drive bargains, what was suggested of their produce in exchange for the blankets, stores, &c., they required was readily tendered.

There are about four hundred and fifty head of cattle and over two hundred sheep, with fowls, geese &c. in proportion, on the island, all looking fat and in good condition.

Peter Green, mentioned in previous

reports, still represents the community, flying an Union Jack from his house but he is eighty five years of age and though hale and hearty is naturally unable to take an active part in affairs, consequently the trade, which entirely consists of traffic with the whalers, is conducted by another member, Captain Hogan, an American and also an elderly man, who came to the island many years ago and who is the principal proprietor, owning himself over two hundred head of cattle.

The only education for the children is imparted by Mrs. Swain, a native of St. Helena and a widow, having lost her husband in a boat accident some seven years back, when fifteen men were drowned, while attempting to communicate with a merchant ship. She teaches the children in the evenings and on Sundays conducts a service for them in her house for all of which she receives some small

remuneration in kind. I am told that they learn to read and write, but the presence of a Minister or Clergyman, who would undertake this duty and not as head of the community, would, I think confer on it a great benefit.

The mail carried to the island was received with indifference, blankets and flour being much more in request than letters and newspapers.

In conclusion, I would describe the Islanders as thriving and contented with their lot. I heard no complaints or individual desire to leave, but the parents undoubtedly feel that their children should receive a better education than the place at present admits and if means offered, would send or bring them to the Cape for that purpose. The ship was able to supply all that was required in the way of stores &c. and her visit was evidently much appreciated.

H. M. S. "RACER"

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The "Rosamond" anchored in Stanley May 11th. Passengers:—W. D. Benney, John and Mrs. Peck and four children (Saunders Island), W. Lewis and Hugh Jones (Keppel Island), H. Parrin, Otto Bonzal (Roy Cove), and D. Lang.

The "Richard Williams" sailed from Port Howard on May 10th and anchored in Stanley May 11th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, — Dixon and J. Dettleff.

The "Hadassah" anchored in Stanley May 11th. Passengers:—Mrs. Dale, John and Mrs. McKinnon Misses Aitken (2) and — McIntosh.

THE Subscribers to the Falkland Islands Magazine are reminded that their subscriptions expire with the April number. Those who wish the Magazine continued will very much oblige, if they send in their subscriptions—2/6 Unstamped, 3/- Stamped—at their earliest convenience.

CAPTAIN J. K. THOMAS hereby gives notice that he is prepared to lease the house and land West of Mr. G. Turner's. He has made arrangements to cover the roof of the main building, with galvanized iron and has brought material for repairing the front and wood for necessary repairs and improvements inside. All parties desirous of receiving a lease are invited to send written offers to him, stating the amount of rent they would be willing to pay and the number of years they would wish to lease it. He is also prepared to hand over the material necessary for the repairs of the front and the wood for the interior, so that the intending lessee can effect the repairs and in so doing make such alterations as may be most suitable to him, providing that such proposed alterations meet with approval of the undersigned.

All applications to be addressed:—CAPTAIN J. K. THOMAS, Barque "ORCHID."

## T. H. Rowell,

Referring to advertisement in a previous number of the Magazine, wishes to state that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, he will not leave the Falklands this autumn. Business as usual. To avoid the constant annoyance in collecting small accounts, no Credit whatever will be given unless orders or repairs are sent through managers of stations. Commissions in that way shall receive prompt attention.

**WANTED**, Married Couple, wife to cook and do housework, man to work on station. For terms, &c. apply to Messrs. BAILLON & STICKNEY, West Fox Bay.

**WANTED**, a cook for Port Howard Cook-house. Apply to N. G. Wood, Port Howard.

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### NEW VARIETY OF THE

## Highland Sheep Dip, SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.

One-and-a-half gallons of the Fluid Highland Sheep Dip makes 100 gallons bath of the same strength as 15 lbs. of the Paste in 80 gallons bath.

The Highland Dip combines Cheapness with Effectiveness. Particulars on application to the Sole Maker,

**ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.**

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



## USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

HIGHEST AWARDS.



The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

Samples free to the Profession.

TRADE MARK

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

No. 62. VOL VI.

JUNE, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

**CLERGY.**—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

**SELECT VESTRY.**—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.  
Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.  
Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JULY.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. 6th S. after Trinity.         | Morning, 2 Samuel 1 : Acts 9. 1-23 : Psalms 1-5.<br>Epistle, Romans 6. 3-11 : Gospel, Matthew 5. 1-20.  |
| 8. 7th S. after Trinity.         | Evening, 2 Sam. 12. 1-24 or 18 ; 1 John 4. 7-21 : Ps. 6-8.<br>Morning, I Chron. 21 : Acts 14 : Psalms 38-40.<br>Epistle, Romans 6. 1-19 : Gospel, Mark 8. 1-9.  |
| 15. 8th S. after Trinity.        | Evening, 1 Chron. 22 or 28. 1-21 : Matt. 3 : Ps. 41-43.<br>Morning, 1 Chr. 29. 9-29 : Acts 18. 24-28, 19. 1-19 : Ps. 75-77.<br>Epistle, Romans, 8. 12-17 : Gospel, Matt. 7. 15-21.  |
| 22. 9th S. after Trinity.        | Evening, 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3 . Matt. 7. 1-7 : Ps. 78.<br>Morning, 1 Kings 10. 1-25 : Acts 22. 23-30, 23. 1-12 : Ps. 107.<br>Epistle, 1 Corinthians 10 : Gospel, Luke 16.   |
| 25. St. James, Apostle & Martyr. | Evening, 1 Kings 11. 1-15 or 1-26 : Matt. 11 : Ps. 108-109.<br>Morning, 2 Kings 1. 1-16 : Luke 9. 51-57 : Ps. 119, 33, 72.<br>Epistle, St. James 1 : Gospel, St. John, 14.  |
| 29. 10th S. after Trinity.       | Evening, Jer. 26. 8-16 : Matt. 13. 1-24 : Ps. 119, 73, 104<br>Morning, 1 Kings 12 : Acts 28. 1-17 : Psalms 139-141.<br>Epistle, 1 Corinth. 12 : Gospel, Luke 19. 41-47.<br>Evening, 1 Kings 13 or 17 : Matt 15. 1-21 : Ps. 142-143. |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JULY.

1 S	Acts 9. 23-	8 S	Acts 11.	15 S	Acts 18.24-19.21	22 S	Acts 22.23-23.12	29 S	Acts 28. 1-17
2 M	" 10. 1-24	9 M	" 15. 1-30	16 M	Acts 19. 21-	23 M	Acts 23. 12-	30 M	" 28. 17-
3 T	" 10. 24-	10 T	" 15.30-16.16	17 T	" 20. 1-17	24 T	" 24.	31 T	Romans 1.
4 W	" 11.	11 W	" 16.16-	18 W	" 20. 17-	25 W	Luke. 9. 51-57		
5 T	" 12.	12 T	" 17. 1-16	19 T	" 21. 1-17	26 T	Acts 25.		
6 F	" 13. 1-26	13 F	" 17. 16-	20 S	" 21. 17-37	27 F	" 26.		
7 S	" 13. 26-	14 S	" 18. 1-14	21 S	Acts 21.37-22.23	28 S	" 27.		

BIRTHS.

GLEADALL.—On February 15, at Island Creek, the wife of E. Gleadall, of a son.  
 GLEADALL.—On March 13, at North West Arm, the wife of W. Gleadall, of a son.  
 PHILLIPS.—On March 13, at Darwin, the wife of Jesse Phillips, of a daughter.  
 REEVE.—On May , at Port Sussex, the wife of R. Reeve, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JENNINGS : THOMPSON.—On May 29, at Stanley, F. Jennings to G. R. Thompson.  
 NICHOL : BERTRAND.—On June , at Roy Cove, R. E. Nichol to E. F. Bertrand.  
 HOLLEN : SMITH.—On June 7, at Darwin, H. B. Hollen to A. F. Smith.

DEATH.

MCKENZIE.—On May 28, at Seal Cove, Alexander McKenzie, aged 72.

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THE Magazine for May was unfortunately late for the English mail last month.

## MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Owing to the great attention which the great coal strike and operations of the Anarchists, have drawn to labour questions, a series of sermons delivered at St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, have contained some notable statements referring thereto, we reprint from "The Guardian" an extract from a sermon by the new Dean of Ely (Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs) as it so wonderfully emphasizes the virility and versatility of the Christian Revelation and shows how the moral nature of man may be so developed that it may dominate and rule, meet and satisfy all the difficulties and problems of human requirements. He said:—

"It is not new Acts of Parliament that are needed. Employers Liability Bills, boards of arbitration and conciliation, labour bureaux or an eight-hour working day; but a new spirit, a spirit of mutual concession in both individuals and classes, a spirit of frank justice on the part of both capitalist and workmen and recognising that the loss of one cannot be the gain of another in the unity of the one life—a spirit of love, and self-control, and self-sacrifice, as apparent in the life of the family, of the class, of the nation, of the Church, as in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. That spirit, and that alone, as I believe, will enable us to apply our knowledge and our wills to settle land questions, labour questions, Church questions; to address ourselves steadily to the work of Christianising socialism, or socialising Christianity (I care not how you phrase it), of honouring and encouraging, of consecrating, of nationalising the labour classes, while never unwisely pampering them; of disowning, and discouraging, and denationalising the idle classes, and never ignorantly establishing and endowing them; teaching them that as the Divine Workman of Nazareth was subject to law, so must they be subject to law, that as he bore suffering for the good of His brother men, so must they be prepared to suffer and to serve their comrades and fellows. This, then, or something like it, is the imaginative conception of the personality of the Christ that we want; and I am sure that we shall never persuade the labour classes of this country, alienated as they are to a large degree, to accept it until we bring our Church Creed into touch with our daily secular life, the life of trade, commerce, polities. They will say to us, and rightly say to us: Are you willing to read into that Creed these clauses, which we seem to think you ought to have learnt from the spirit of the Christ of to-day?—

## THE DEMOCRATIC CREED OF THE CHURCH.

1. We believe that in all the disputes and conflicts, industrial, social, political, which rend the body politic of this Christian State to-day, the prime necessity is frank justice between class and class.

2. We believe that the first principle of Christian justice is this, that the loss of one cannot on the whole be the gain of another in the unity of the one life.

3. We believe that the first principle of Christian liberty is this—Freedom, not to what one likes, but freedom to do what one ought; and that, therefore, respect for individual rights should never blind us to the higher reverence which we owe to social duty.

4. We believe that the first principle of Christian equality is not equality of distribution, but equality of

consideration, which may be expressed in the maxim that every man is to count for one, and no man for more than one.

5. We believe that the first principle of Christian fraternity is that "we are all one man in Christ," and that no man can say sincerely, "Our brothers who are on earth," who has not previously learnt to say, "Our Father which art in heaven."

6. We believe that the competition of trade has been assimilated to the competition of war, and stands condemned by the assimilation.

7. We believe that in Christ's kingdom the law of life is service, not competition, and that no money therefore is legitimately earned which is not an exchange value for actual services rendered—services which minister to life and help on the common good; and consequently no wealth is honest which is accumulated by taking advantage of the weakness or the ignorance of our neighbours, and rendering them no equivalent in reciprocal service.

8. We believe that society exists not for the sake of private property, but private property for the sake of society.

9. We believe that the right use of property must be insisted upon as a religious duty; that as capital arises from common labour, so in justice it should be made to minister to common wants.

10. We believe that wealth does not release the rich man from his obligation to work, but only enables him to do unpaid work for society; the only difference indeed, according to Christian ethics, between the rich man and the poor man seeming to be this—that the poor man receives his wages at the end of the week, and does not get them unless his work is first done, whereas the wealthy man receives his wages first, and is bound, as a matter of honour, to earn them afterwards.

11. We believe that it is not the equalisation of capital that is needed, but its moralisation.

12. We believe that, as all life is of the kingdom of God, and the Church of Christ is concerned in the ways of His disciples, however secular they may seem to be, it is the duty of the Christian citizen to build up, as far as his influence extends, the life of the great civic brotherhood to which he belongs, and of every sphere of action which it contains in justice, righteousness, and the fear of God.

13. We believe, therefore, that it is the duty of the Christian city, in the interests of its citizens, to provide, first for the three essentials of physical life—pure air, pure water, pure food; and, secondly, for the three essentials of spiritual life—admiration, hope and love; and with these objects in view we believe that such a city will take legal measures to prevent the pollution of air, water, food; will preserve open spaces and town gardens; will provide playing fields and gymnasiums and baths in connection with all elementary public schools; will pass not only a Sunday Closing Act for public-houses, but a Sunday Opening Act for public libraries, museums, art galleries, and other drawing-rooms of the people.

14. We believe that in such a city the citizens will have full control over the regulation and licence of all

trades, and that the drink trade, as at present organised, staining Trade and by Christian principles, will if not suppressed altogether, be very largely curtailed, and in the meantime compelled to compensate the ratepayers of the city for the increase of poor-rate and police-rate directly traceable to its influence.

15. We believe that in any truly Christian city there would undoubtedly be a by-law of the council suppressing the scandalous indecencies of the divorce court and the brutalising horrors of the police court in the public prints and prohibiting the publication in any newspaper of all betting lists, the odds on sporting events, and any information likely to stimulate gambling, whether on the turf or the Stock Exchange.

16. We believe that the conception of family life is not only human but Divine, and that therefore that it is the duty of the Church of Christ to unite men in actively opposing the corruption of national and social life, which springs from neglect of the principle that personal purity is of universal obligation upon man and woman alike, and when necessary to co-operate with the civil and municipal authorities in police efforts for the repression of prostitution and the degradation of women and children.

17. We believe, finally, that Christ's whole earthly life is a direct command to His Church to spend a large part of her time and energy in fighting against all circumstances and conditions of living which foster disease and hinder health, in delivering people from evil environment and fatal heredity; that, in fact, the whole secular history of the Church should be an endeavour to realise in act the daily petition of her dominical prayer, 'Father, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done.'

THE Rev. E. C. Aspinall left Stanley on May 30th for Darwin, to attend the funeral of Alexander McKenzie of Walker Creek. Leaving Stanley at 8 A.M. Darwin was reached at 9 P.M. Next morning he left at 7.30, with the cutter for Walker Creek and rode to Seal Cove where a short service was held, attended by many sympathisers with the stricken family. The coffin was then taken in a cart across to the cutter, which arrived in Darwin at 9.30, P.M. On Friday a most impressive funeral service was held in the service-room at which ninety seven were present the coffin was then carried to the cemetery and the body committed to the grave. Evening service was held at 7.30, P.M. at which fifty one were present. Owing to the absence of the Very Rev. the Dean, on the West, Mr. Aspinall left Darwin at 8 A.M. on Saturday morning and notwithstanding the somewhat dangerous state of the streams, (in passing across which the pluck of his guide much impressed him) he arrived in Stanley about mid-night. On Tuesday the 5th inst., he again left Stanley for Darwin and arrived there about 3. P.M. on the 6th. After visiting all the houses and cook-house, which was empty owing to an important Scotch ceremony (viz. the washing of the bridegroom's feet) taking place in another part of the settlement. Evening service was held at 7.30, P.M. at which forty one were present. The next day Goose Green was visited in the forenoon, while in the afternoon at 3. P.M. the marriage of

Henry Billington Hollen and Ann Fraser Smith took place in the Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation. After which Madeline Alice Biggs and Virginia Minnie Phillips were baptised. About five o'clock a very successful marriage tea was held in the house of Mrs. Smith, followed by a much appreciated entertainment in the cook-house. The next day Friday the 8th, Mr. Aspinall was about to leave at 11. A.M. when the news arrived that Robert E. Nicholl Esq. and his bride had arrived, so he stayed to join in the hearty welcome afforded them, an account of which appears in another portion of our column. Leaving at 12.30, P.M. Mount Pleasant was reached at night, left at 6.30, next morning and reached Stanley at 2. P.M.

ON Friday the 8th inst. one of the great events of the year 1831, in the Falkland Islands, took place. A stranger entering Darwin between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon, would have been at a loss to account for the great excitement which prevailed in that usually quiet, but bright little place. A long string of flags surmounted by the Union Jack fluttered from the flag staff, in the brilliant sunshine and strong breeze that was blowing while various flags were scattered about the settlement, notably one affixed to the spire of the little church, beneath which perched in a somewhat precarious position was the genial figure of Mr. Jennings, vigorously working away at the clapper of the little bell. While away at the gateway by which one enters from Stanley, all hands were collected here by Dr. and Mrs. Eastment, Mr. Armstrong and The Rev. E. C. Aspinall. The former holding in readiness a large kettle of hot water, while Mrs. Eastment had a pannikin of rice and the latter a new farthing. All eyes were eagerly turned towards the direction of the cemetery hill, where after a moment or two of expectancy the figures of Robert E. Nichol, Esq., Camp Manager and his bride appeared, which was the signal for a hearty burst of cheering, vigorously led by Mr. Armstrong which was again and again repeated as they approached the waiting group. Whereafter receiving a whole broadside, from every side, of rice. Dr. Eastment proceeded to pour out the kettle of water around them, while Mr. Aspinall presented the new coin, signifying happiness, domestic peace and prosperity. A procession was then formed headed by Jimmy Steel with accordion and the happy couple were conducted with musical honours to their New Home being met on the way by Mr. Fraser, Mr. Christie Smith and Mr. William Biggs who heartily welcomed them with wishes for their happiness. The entrance gate was surmounted by an evergreen archway enclosing the appropriate motto, "Long life and happiness," which all our readers, I feel sure, will join in wishing the popular young couple.

THE Rev. E. C. Aspinall returned from the West Falklands on May 16th, after an absence of eight weeks and three days.

The Dean left Stanley for Roy Cove on May 19th.

# Stanley Rifle Club.

RESULT OF YEAR'S COMPETITIONS FOR 1893-4.

7TH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING, JANUARY 24TH, 1894.

Officer, F. HARDY, SENIOR. Score takers, W. E. TURNER & W. QUIANLAN.

WINNER of MR. F. E. COBB'S SILVER CUP, W. QUIANLAN.

Name.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Total.	Prizes.
W. Quianlan	82	73	155	£2 10 0
J. Coleman	58	81	139	2 10 0
W. Turner	66	68	134	2 5 0
R. Aldridge	67	61	128	2 0 0
J. Williams	64	66	120	1 15 0
F. Hardy, Sr.	54	69	120	1 10 0
F. Durose	63	56	119	1 5 0
Alfred Biggs	42	70	112	1 0 0
C. A. Frazer	59	51	110	
F. J. Hardy	27	55	32	

## RANGE PRIZES.

W. Quianlan,	1st Stage,	34 at 200 yds.	5 0
F. J. Hardy	"	25 at 500 "	5 0
W. Turner	"	25 at 600 "	5 0
R. Aldridge	2nd Stage	31 at 200 "	5 0
J. Coleman	"	29 at 500 "	5 0
J. Coleman	"	20 at 600 "	5 0

## SUBSCRIBERS PRIZES.

5 Shots at 200 Yards.
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Name.	Points.	Prizes.	J. V. Harten
W. Coulson	19	15 0	E. Rutter
J. Williams	16	10 0	A. Watson
W. R. Hardy	15	5 0	J. G. Aldridge

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

### F. E. Cobb, Esq., Silver Challenge Cup.

A. E. Baillon	£1 1 0	W. J. Coulson	5 0
Vere Packe	1 0 0	J. E. Williams	5 0
Mrs. G. Dean	1 0 0	O. Fugellie	5 0
W. Bertrand	1 0 0	V. A. Biggs	5 0
C. A. Fraser	1 0 0	Albert Biggs	2 6
S. Hamilton	1 0 0	G. Rowlands	2 6
C. W. Hill	1 0 0	B. Hind	2 6
G. Cobb	1 0 0	Wm. Biggs	2 6
T. H. Rowell	1 0 0	F. I. King	2 6
F. Durose	15 0	A. Wilson	2 6
P. Noble	15 0	W. Grierson	2 6
E. C. Aspinall	10 0	J. Luxton	2 6
W. E. Turner	10 6	T. Curry	2 6
F. Hardy, Sr.	10 0	N. Atkins	2 6
W. Quianlan	10 0	G. Turner	2 6
E. J. Hardy	10 0	G. Hurst	2 6
L. Williams	10 0	Capt. Jones	2 6
J. Smith	7 6	B. Wilmer	2 6
J. Coleman	7 6	W. Bound	2 6
Alfred Biggs	6 0	Capt. Roer	2 6
J. V. Harten	5 0	J. S. Aldridge	2 0
E. Rutter	5 0	W. R. Hardy	2 0
A. Watson	5 0	H. Perrin	1 0
J. G. Aldridge	5 0	J. McKoy	1 0

RESULT of COMPETITION by the BEST 10 SCORES for the SEASON 1893-4, for  
H. E. SIR ROGER T. GOLDSWORTHY'S SILVER CUP.

## MEDALS PRESENTED by the S. R. C.

NAME.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	TOTAL.
W. Quianlan	84	80	80	80	78	78	78	77	75	73	783
W. E. Turner	85	81	80	80	80	78	77	74	74	73	782
T. H. Rowell	81	81	80	80	79	79	76	74	73	71	774
J. Coleman	86	82	77	76	76	75	75	74	74	73	768
F. Hardy, Sr.	76	73	70	66	63	63	60	60	60	58	649
R. H. Aldridge	67	67	65	65	65	63	60	59	59	58	638
L. Williams	80	73	70	65	58	58	55	55	53	48	620

## CUP and MEDAL WINNERS by HANDICAPPING.

NAME.	TOTAL 10 SCORES.	POINTS by HANDICAPPING.	TOTAL.	PRIZES.
L. Williams	620	240	860	Silver Cup.
J. Coleman	768	90	858	Silver Medal, Gold Centre.
W. Quianlan	783	70	853	Silver Medal, Gold Wreath.
W. E. Turner	782	At Scratch	782	Silver Medal, Plain.
T. H. Rowell	774	"	774	No Prize.
F. Hardy, Sr.	649	80	729	"
R. H. Aldridge	638	80	718	"

## RESULT of MATCH with the FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, FEBRUARY 10th, 1894.

FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.							STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.						
Captain of Team, W. Quianlan.							Captain of Team, W. E. Turner.						
NAME.		200	500	600	Total.	NAME.		200	500	600	Total.		
Pte. W. Coulson		29	22	19	70	T. H. Rowell		25	27	29	81		
Pte. A. Watson		25	26	17	68	F. Hardy, Senr.		24	24	22	70		
Pte. F. Hardy		27	26	15	68	J. Coleman		25	29	16	70		
Sgt. W. Quianlan		28	27	12	67	W. E. Turner		27	24	17	68		
Pte. J. Williams		23	19	19	61	R. H. Aldridge		20	27	18	65		
Q.-M.-S. G. Hurst		27	22	7	56	F. J. Hardy		22	21	20	63		
Pte. B. Berndsten		26	16	12	54	L. Williams		29	14	10	53		
Pte. Albert Biggs		24	25	5	54	F. Durose		23	20	9	52		
Pte. C. Fleuret		26	16	12	51	C. A. Fraser		26	17	8	51		
Total, 594						Total, 573							

Stanley Rifle Club winning by 21 Points.

## RESULT of MATCH with H. M. S. "RACER," APRIL 24th, 1894.

H. M. S. "RACER."							STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.						
Captain of Team, Mr. Saxton, Gunner.							Captain of Team, W. E. Turner.						
NAME.		200	500	600	Total.	NAME.		200	500	600	Total.		
T. Essery, R. M.		30	27	19	76	T. H. Rowell		32	31	26	92		
H. Brooks, R. M.		27	20	23	70	W. E. Turner		31	25	27	83		
T. Burge, R. M.		29	25	12	66	J. Coleman		31	25	23	79		
J. Trimerman, G. M.		26	20	10	56	W. Quianlan		31	23	19	79		
Sgt. T. Bevan, R. M.		18	20	10	48	R. H. Aldridge		29	25	23	77		
T. Warner, Armourer		16	20	10	46	F. Hardy, Senr.		31	28	18	77		
Mr. Selby, Gunner		20	13	3	36	F. J. Hardy		21	16	27	67		
Mr. Saxton, Gunner		12	9	0	21	W. Adams		22	24	13	59		
Total, 419						Total, 613							

Stanley Rifle Club winning by 194 Points.

## STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

The members of the above held their Annual Meeting at head-quarters, the "Stanley Arms," on May 31st. The Yearly Report and Financial Statement was presented by the Secretary and duly passed and carried unanimously. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Sergeant W. Quianlan, Chairman; F. J. Hardy, Vice-Chairman; W. E. Turner, Treasurer and Secretary.

### GENERAL REPORT.

The officers and members of the Stanley Rifle Club again present to its patrons, honorary members and the general public their 8th Annual Report, for the season 1893-4. Much has been done this season which has brought the club up to a high standard of efficiency in shooting; we can also congratulate ourselves on having been able to strengthen the club by enrolling a good many young men of Stanley as members. We most heartily thank those who have so kindly assisted us financially. Every member has used every effort, by constant attendance at the range, to meet any engagements that may come about by prize shooting or matches with H. M.'s ships. The results of our last year's engagements are published

with this report. It will be seen that the Silver Challenge Cup presented by F. E. Cobb, Esq., has been won by Sergt. W. Quianlan, the shooting on that day being about the average. His Excellency Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, K. C. M. G., has again presented the club with a beautifully engraved Silver Cup as an aggregate prize, the maker of the best ten scores in the season to become the winner, subject to handicapping. The winner of this cup is Mr. Louis Williams. The club has also presented three silver medals as prizes to follow His Excellency's Cup. These have been won by Mr. J. Coleman, 2nd; Sergt. W. Quianlan, 3rd; Mr. W. E. Turner, 4th. The best aggregate score for the year 1892-3 was 785, this year the winning score was 860, showing that the shooting is greatly improved by a large percentage. Last July we gave to the public a Free Concert which was well patronised and appreciated by a crowded house and was duly acknowledged to be quite a success.

It is intended this winter to give a series of entertainments for the purpose of distributing the prizes and to help us in obtaining a good supply of ammunition, which is very costly and has to be sold to members at a loss. We hope that all who are interested in us will give us their support as hitherto.

W. E. TURNER, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL REPORT, 1893-4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>General Fund.</b>			<b>General Fund.</b>		
Dr. to Stationery, 5/-, Printer, 10/-, Lead & Whiting, 5/-	1 0 0		Cr. by Balance from last year	2 9 10	
„ R. H. Aldridge, 22/-			„ Cash for H. E.'s Cup ...	5 0 0	
Ed. Rutter, 39/- ...	3 1 0		„ Annual subscription from members and Patrons ...	19 1 0	
„ F. L. Co., 11/6, J. Cole- man, 16/- ...	1 7 6				
„ Marker's wages, Thirty weeks, @ 5/- per week	7 10 0				
„ Weekly Prizes, 5/- „	7 10 0				
„ Cash carried to Concert	6 2 4				
	<hr/> 26 10 10				<hr/> 26 10 10
<b>Ammunition Fund.</b>			<b>Ammunition Fund.</b>		
„ 4800 rounds Ammunition	24 0 0		„ Balance from last year ...	1 19 10	
	<hr/> 24 0 0		„ Sales of Ammunition ...	23 0 2	
<b>Prize Fund.</b>					
„ Cash Prizes at Annual Meeting ...	16 5 0		<b>Prize Fund.</b>		
„ Cash, Subscriber's Prizes	1 10 0		„ Cash in hand ...	4 2 5	
„ Marker, Prize day ...	1 0 0		„ Public Subscription ...	18 18 6	
„ 56 Packets Ammunition	2 16 0				
„ Cash carried to Concert Fund ...	1 5 2				
„ Cash carried Forward ...	4 9				
	<hr/> 23 0 11				<hr/> 23 0 11
<b>Concert Fund.</b>			<b>Concert Fund.</b>		
„ Hire of Assembly Room	4 0 0		„ Cash from General Fund	6 2 4	
„ Printing Programmes & Report ...	1 5 0		„ Cash from Prize Fund ...	1 5 2	
„ Police 4/-, Messenger 5/-	9 0				
„ R. H. Aldridge, 14/6,					
„ J. Coleman 6/- ...	1 0 6				
„ Stationery and Ribbons	13 0				
	<hr/> 7 7 6				<hr/> 7 7 6
	<hr/> £80 19 3				<hr/> £80 19 3

Examined and found Correct,

W. QUIANLAN, } AUDITORS.

F. J. HARDY, } AUDITORS.

W. E. TURNER, SECRETARY.

To the EDITOR F. L. MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to Mr. G. Ratley's query about the weight of cabbages, I now inform him that I have at different times cut cabbages which weighed ten, twelve and thirteen lbs. and from the same garden, I have pulled carrots one and half lbs. and turnips nine lbs. weight.

A. MCLEAN.  
HILLSIDE.

"Bouten, ma'm," said Charles Lamb, when pestered by an inquisitive woman as to how he liked babies. This is how a provincial newspaper calls attention to a feeding-bottle:—When the baby has done drinking, it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled! "Unscrewed!" "Boiled!" "Poor baby!"— "Counting Hours."

NOTE:—It would be a good thing if all Falkland Islanders were unscrewed after drinking.

## "Ethel."

— } { —

SUNDAY evening in the Brazilian town of San Gregorio—groups of gaily-dressed idlers saunter about the Grand Plaza or stand in groups listening to a band playing near the fountain in the centre of the square.

An elderly lady, leaning on the arm of one who it needs no second glance to perceive is her son, promenades slowly up and down. Mrs. Howard is the widow of a wealthy English merchant, who died while her son, Hugh, was quite a lad; he is now twenty-four years of age and engaged as travelling agent for a firm of which he is shortly to become a partner. His duties lead him away from home for several months of the year and upon one of these journeys he was to start on the morrow.

"I am sorry you will not be home for Christmas," exclaimed the mother, after a somewhat lengthy pause. "I can't bear to think that at that happy time you will be amongst strangers."

"Have no fears on that score, mother; I shall spend Christmas at the plantation of Don Fernandez—the manager, Musgrave, is a great friend of mine and I am always welcome at his house."

"You often visit there, do you not?" interrupted the mother, at the same time casting a searching glance into her son's face. "I hear they have a very beautiful daughter." Then, laying her hand on her son's arm, she continued—"You know my dearest wish, Hugh; I hope, my son, you will not thwart me in this respect. I think you and Alice are so suited to each other. I am sure she loves you."

The young man did not reply and the pair walked on in silence, presently coming opposite their house—a pretty detached villa surrounded by a garden blooming with tropical flowers. The interior of the house was elegantly and tastily furnished and in keeping with the general surroundings.

The mother busied herself packing a few necessaries for her son's journey and both retired early to rest. The next morning Mrs. Howard accompanied her son to the station and stood watching him as the train moved off. A guide, with horses, awaited him at the next station as his business lay in the interior of the country, not yet modernized by rail.

On Christmas Eve, a month later, young Howard and his guide were nearing the plantation of Don Fernandez. The sun was just sinking behind a range of hills to the westward tipping their forest-clad summits with its parting glory and throwing fantastic shadows on the belt of forest round which they were skirting. Presently the view extended, disclosing a large clearing and a small settlement surrounded by coffee plantations.

Seated under a verandah of the principal house was a slight girlish figure who, at the sound of hoof-strokes, threw aside the book she was reading and advanced to meet the travellers, exclaiming—

"We had almost given you up, Mr. Howard; but come inside, you must be tired and hungry."

He was warmly welcomed by the parents, who

seemed to take a great interest in his welfare. Some letters were awaiting him and amongst them was one from his mother, which ran—

MY DARLING HUGH,

I have been thinking of our last conversation which troubled me greatly. From your manner when I spoke to you I feared you had some attraction in your Christmas visit.

Oh, my son, think of your mother's wishes! You know how I love Alice—she is almost a daughter to me and my hopes are built on your union. You have grown up together and know one another so well and seem so suited in every respect. Think of all this, Hugh. It will break my heart to see any other than Alice take my place in your affections; besides, I am sure she loves you and you have led her to think her love is returned. Oh, my boy, take your mother's advice before it is too late! I shall long for an answer.

YOUR ANXIOUS MOTHER.

"Poor mother," soliloquised the young man. "She seems greatly concerned, but once she knows Ethel she cannot help learning to love her;"—and reasoning so to himself he strove to banish any unpleasant thoughts the letter might have awakened.

Early next morning Ethel rose with a blithesome heart. All nature seemed smiling at her as she tripped through the house attending to her numerous little duties. Her eyes lighted on a letter lying on the floor and, stooping to pick it up, she could not help reading the words "My darling Hugh." In an instant the sunshine faded from her face, a deathly pallor taking its place. The man she had learned to love was some other's darling. And he had pretended to be so fond of her. It was cruel—cruel! And who was it dared to call him her darling? She crushed the letter in her hand, but the temptation proved too strong and unfolding the letter she read it from beginning to end. She folded it up again with a sob, exclaiming—

"Poor mother, she shall not suffer for my sake. What right have I to cause unhappiness to one whose whole life's interest is wrapped up in that of her son? And shall I bring sorrow to two foal hearts—I who have only known him for a few months!"

A look of stern resolve passed over the fair young face and, placing the letter in the folds of her dress, she tried to resume her duties; but in vain. She dared not think of the future—the magnitude of her sacrifice seemed to crush her young spirit, destroying her every thought of happiness.

At breakfast, young Howard was pained by the change in her demeanour. She treated him with studied coldness and avoided any chance of explanation. After the meal was over the manager claimed his attention and vainly tried to arouse his interest by showing him several improvements on the plantation; but he proved a very indifferent companion and, as soon as courtesy permitted, left his host and strolled back in the direction of the house. On returning he found her in the garden. She flushed as he approached, then turned deathly pale as he said—

"I have been longing for this interview, Miss Musgrave. You have hurt and troubled me greatly

by your coolness to-day and I felt I must speak. You have seen before this how much I love you. Until to-day I felt my love was returned."

She trembled slightly, but, raising her eyes from the ground and looking into his face, exclaimed—

"You must not think ill of me, Mr. Howard—I can never love you."

The young man reeled as if from a blow, then, regaining his composure, asked, in a changed hard voice—

"Is this your final answer?"

The girl bowed her head, not daring to trust herself to speak; then, unable to control her emotion, turned and left him.

The young man paced up and down the path, bitter thoughts in his heart. This, then, was his Ideal! The girl he had thought so loving and sincere was nothing but a heartless flirt. How rude had been his awakening! His pride was deeply wounded when he thought of the many tender passages that had passed between them.

"Mother is right," he muttered. "I will take her advice."

His only thought now was to get away from the place as soon as possible; so, making a lame apology to his kind host, who seemed greatly hurt at his hurried departure, he mounted his horse and rode away. Could he but have seen the girl whom he fancied had so wronged him at that moment his feelings must have undergone a great change. She had thrown herself on her bed and given way to a paroxysm of grief. Still she felt she had done her duty and, after a while, that thought brought comfort and peace.

A week later Mrs. Howard met her son at the station and she was startled to see the changed haggard look on his face. They walked home in silence. In the evening he told her the whole story and, being a sensible woman, she made no comments, but simply threw her arms round his neck in mute sympathy.

About the middle of the following June a quiet wedding took place in the little English church and Mrs. Howard's fondest wish was realized.

On a breezy hill stands the well appointed hospital of St. Augustine. Its numerous doors and windows are thrown open to catch the balmy evening breezes. One side of the building faces the mountains, clothed to the summits with tropical verdure and the weary patients may lie feasting their eyes on Nature's beauties. The front windows overlook a garden blooming with flowers of every hue. It is Christmas Eve. In one wing of the building is a little chapel and service is being conducted for those who are well enough to attend.

On a seat in the garden sits a young girl dressed in Nurse's attire, which tends rather to enhance her beauty. Presently she draws a letter from the folds of her dress, the hot tears fall silently on the worn pages and almost illegible writing. The service in the chapel is over and, as the organ peals out the closing hymn, she raises her head and listens and like balm to her wounded soul floats the refrain, "Earth hath no sorrow but Heaven can remove." "F. O. L."

## STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

On Monday May 6th, at a well attended general meeting, the Balance Sheet for the Financial year ending April 30th was laid before the meeting.

It showed a total expenditure during the year of £92. 14s. 6d. with total receipts of £161. 2s. 11d. giving a net income of £71. 8s. 5d. which added to balance April 30th 1893 of £994. 1s. 6d. makes a grand total of £1065. 9s. 11d.

Sick money has been paid during the year to twenty three recipients varying from £8. 2s. 0d. to 9/- At the end of the financial year there were one hundred and forty members, since then twelve more have been admitted.

The officers elected at the general meeting are:—Chairman, Mr. F. L. King; Secretary, J. Lollman; Committee, John Kelway, Lars Berntsen, V. A. Biggs, Joseph Aldridge, W. Etheridge, T. Smith; Setwards, W. H. Bound and H. Mannan.

The usual Anniversary Festivities were held in the Assembly Room on May 23rd. and 24th. with rather more spirit than formerly, there being thirty-two honorary members and fifty eight members, all with their ladies, so that the room was quite crowded. The room was splendidly decorated and the small sprinkling of Volunteer uniforms and sashes gave it a very gay appearance indeed. Dancing terminated at 4. A.M.

On the afternoon of the 24th., Her most gracious Majesty's Birthday, the weather was most unpropitious for the Children's party, but for all that there was a good muster of the older children especially, it being rather too bad for the very little ones. The tables were laid and all the little ones seated. The Rev. E. C. Aspinwall at the request of the Secretary, and supported by the Rev. E. C. Murphy gave out the grace.

"Be present at our table, Lord,  
Be here and everywhere adored;  
These creatures bless and grant that we  
May feast in Paradise with Thee."

which was heartily sung.

Mrs. Laxton to whom great praise and the thanks of the community at large are due for her kind invaluable assistance, was as usual to the front, assisted by a staff of ladies connected with the Society, who all did their best to satisfy the appetites of the little guests. The members of the committee assisted by the three Clergymen present, were serving tea at the same time.

The children romped and played around the room until 9.30. P.M. when it was considered time for them to go to their little beds. They all went with a good will after giving three hearty cheers for the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Lollman under whose management the festival was conducted.

At 10. P.M. all traces of the Children's party had disappeared as if by magic, the music started and soon the floor was as full of worshippers of Terpsichore as it had previously been of tiny players of "Sally Waters" and "Bobby Bingo."

The dancing was kept up till after 2. A.M. and thus ended another successful festival of the only Society which has stood in Stanley, July 4th, next being the

thirty-fifth year of its existence.

Before leaving the subject, I regret very much to hear that stamping during dances is on the increase again. It may be great fun to the individual stamper but I am sure those looking on must almost feel as if they were at a bay feast or a wake, instead of being in what should be a well conducted ball room.

NED.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

We have received a letter from Mr. C. J. Le Sueur, 3rd officer of the "Brunel," of which we insert an extract, as it is too long for publication.

In the first place I refer to my former statements which were in no wise exaggerated.

I notice that our three worthies refer to the visit of some of the passengers of the "Totnes" and ask the amount of fire and cinders which they saw. Now from October 5th to October 11th were the days of the hottest fire, when the iron stanchions were simply white hot, the stringer being actually bent through the extreme heat and pressure on it. Now, how could the visitors of the "Totnes" see this when the date of their visit was Tuesday, October 17th, a whole week after the event.

As for our being "fire-proof" some of us only wish we were, for we would have adopted a more profitable profession than the sea. I don't exactly see either where the 'hero' comes in; we did our duty, which is expected of every man and at the time we had no leisure or inclination to think of little else but the precarious position we were in. We certainly did not show them the Magazine, for we already knew they had seen it by the remarks that were heard openly day after day. I, myself, gave two copies to the boys to do what they liked with. They could easily have replied six weeks before they did, but they left it till the eve of our departure from Stanley so that the readers of the Magazine would get their version best, with no chance for us to say anything and thinking no doubt, that we would never see another Magazine till too late. There can be no doubt that they found themselves in a position in which they were forced to a reply and one thing which galled them most was to think that a foreigner was amongst the number who did his duty as best he could.

In one part they refer to the fire, as nothing and yet they are surely say that in the forecastle they could not see each other when called in the mornings, what then must it have been below? In the cabin also, it was much thicker than it could possibly have been with them owing to no water-tight bulkheads which they possess.

As for their extra pay being stopped, it most certainly was, as the agreement made with them was that they would get so much a day extra whilst they continued discharging the coal, the extra pay only ceased when they refused to work any longer. I must add this though, that two of the crew were, to my

knowledge, physically unable to stand the gas fumes, whose names I cannot give, as all personality has been avoided.

The "Hadassah" left Stanley on May 25th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rummel and family, Mrs. Patterson and three children, — Berling, Maud and Ernest Goss (Speedwell), Mr. Nilsson (New Island), O. Patterson (Weddell Island).

The "Result" left Stanley May 25th. Passengers:—J. Hallet and Erick Gulbrandsen.

The "Thetis" sailed for Saunders Island, Shallow Bay, and Hill Cove on May 13th and the "Richard Williams" sailed for Pebble Island.

The "Hornet" arrived from Port Sussex on May 14th.

The "Fortuna" sailed for Roy Cove on May 19th. Passengers:—Dean and Mrs. Brandon, Miss Winnie Felton and Mr. Nichol.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed for Chartres on May 26th.

The "Hornet" sailed for Darwin on May 29th. Passengers:—Mr. Baillon, Miss McGill, Mrs. Murphy and children. She returned to Stanley on June 7th. Passengers:—Mr. Baillon and Miss McGill.

The "Hornet" sailed for North Arm on June 11th.

The "Clarence" sailed for Weddell Island and Port Stephens. Passengers:—Mr. W. S. Williams (Weddell Island), Mr. A. Hardy (Port Stephens).

The Man. s. s. "Dexterian" arrived from the West Coast on April 11th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Felton and daughter. Cargo, from the West Coast, 838 packages.

The "Dexterian" sailed for Europe on May 18th. Passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. C. A. Fraser, Captain Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Captain and Mrs. Fuglie and one child, Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, Mr. Benney, Robert Alien and son, G. F. Johnson, T. Price, C. Dixon, D. Lang, D. D. Morrison, D. Morrison, Jose Rudo, Jose Lapomar, Van Werkenheim, W. Goss, K. Morrison. Cargo for Europe, 1972 bales of wool and sundries.

The "Ione" Fund in a former Magazine was incorrect in two items—viz., W. Bound 30/- and Captain Roer 25/-, it should have been J. J. Felton 20/-, Captain Roer 20/-, W. Bound 10/-, J. Turner 4/- The error arose owing to the names not being down on the collectors book only the amounts which were accredited to the ~~use~~ above.

# Stanley Social Club AND Mutual Improvement Association.

THE annual election for office bearers for the above club took place on May 12th, for the ensuing year, with the following results :—

CHAIRMAN, J. G. Poppy; VICE-CHAIRMAN, F. J. Hardy; SECRETARY, H. Sedgwick. COMMITTEE, Dean Brandon, Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Judge Thompson; Messrs. J. G. Poppy, F. J. Hardy, H. H. Sedgwick, C. Burnelle, V. A. Biggs, F. Durose, R. Aitken, W. Grierson, J. Ogilvie and T. Sharp.

As some efforts are being made to forward the interest in this Society the members are requested to attend and, if possible, bring visitors.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive subscriptions for the year now beginning from those members who have not paid.

## “ My Wife.”

When I married my wife she had studied stenography,  
Got that down solid, then took up photography,  
Mastered that science and started geography,

All in the course of a year;  
She presently took up a course of theology,  
Followed that up by a touch of mythology,  
Got a degree in the line of zoology,

Still her great mind remained clear.

She took up a course of the theory of writing,  
Some lessons and points on the subject of fighting,  
A long course on house-building, heating and lighting,

Far over her class-mates she'd soar.  
So she entered the subject of steam navigation,  
Took also instruction in church education,  
And mastered the study of impersonation,

And still she was longing for more,  
Next she tackled the latest great fad, electricity,  
Dress reform institutes taught her simplicity,  
Sought the best way to encourage felicity,

Oh, she's as bright as a book!  
She at last ended up with a course of phonetics,  
Gave a little attention and time to athletics;  
The rest of her leisure she gave to magnetics,

And now she is learning to cook.

Admiring husband in New York Sun.—“Counting House.”

The “Fortuna” returned to Stanley on May 15th. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and child (San Carlos); Miss Clifton (Roy Oove); Messrs McKinnis, Jansen and Markland (Carcass).

The “Hadassah” returned to Stanley on May 15th. Passengers :—Mr. W. Hardy, — Lee (Speedwell); E. Casey (Hill Cove).

The “Fair Rosamond” returned to Stanley on May 15th

## Natural History Notes.

SOME years ago a cat was in the habit of watching the baby closely after it had been put into its cradle with the feeding bottle. When the babe was thought to be asleep the cat would rest her forepaws on the side of the cradle and attentively look at the sleeping infant, mewing gently at the time. If satisfied that the child was asleep an immediate hunt would be made for the mouthpiece of the feeding bottle and the milk drunk. This was witnessed by several people.

HILL COVE, W.

A fine crop of potatoes and parsnips were raised at West Point Island this year. Several of the tubers and roots weighed two pounds each.

FOR SALE, Bagatelle Board, complete. Suitable for Cookhouses, &c. Price, £4.  
Apply, R. H. ALDRIDGE.

FOR SALE, 5 Shares in the Assembly Room Co., Ltd. For particulars Apply to  
JOSEPH LELLMAN.

### Highland Sheep Dips, IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPOOFER.

#### FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

#### NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLL CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

### Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



## USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

HIGHEST AWARDS.



The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

Samples free to the Profession.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

TRADE MARK

No. 63. VOL VI.

JULY, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN AUGUST.

5. 11th S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Kings 18 : Romans 5 : Psalms 24-26.  
Epistle, 1 Cor. 15. 1 : Gospel, Luke 18. 9.  
Evening, 1 Kings 19 or 21 : Matt. 19. 3-27 : Ps. 27-29.
12. 12th S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Kings 22. 1-41 : Rom. 10 : Psalms 62-64.  
Epistle, 2 Cor. 3. 4 : Gospel, Mark 7. 31.  
Evening, 2 Kings 2. 1-16 or 4. 8-38 : Matth. 22. 41-23. 13 : Psalms 65-67.
19. 13th S. after Trinity. Morning, 2 Kings 5 : Romans 16 : Psalms 95-97.  
Epistle, Gal. 3. 16 : Gospel, Luke 10. 23.  
Evening, 2 Kings 6. 1-24 or 7 : Matt. 26, 31-57 : Ps. 98-101.
24. St. Bartholomew, Apostle & Martyr. { Morning, Gen. 28. 10-18 : 1 Cor. 4. 18 & 5 : Ps. 116-118.  
Epistle, Act 5. 12- : Gospel, Luke 22. 24- .  
Evening, Deut. 18. 15 : Matt. 28 : Psalm 119. 1-32.
26. 10th S. after Trinity. Morning, 2 Kings 9 : 1 Cor. 7. 1-25 : Psalm 119. 105-144.  
Epistle, Gal. 5. 16- : Gospel, Luke 17. 11- .  
Evening, 2 Kings 10-32 or 13 : Mark 1. 21- : Psalm 119. 145-176.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR AUGUST.

	5 S Rom.	5.	12 S Rom. 10.	19 S Rom. 16.	26 S 1 Cor. 7. 1-25
	6 M "	6.	13 M " 11. 1-25	20 M 1 Cor. 1. 1-26	27 M " 7, 25-
	7 T "	7.	14 T " 11. 25-	21 T " 1. 26-2	28 T " 8.
1 S Rom. 2. 1-17	8 W "	8. 1-18	15 W " 12.	22 W " 3.	29 W " 9.
2 M " 2. 17-	9 T "	8. 18-	16 T " 13.	23 T " 4. 1-18	30 T " 10 & 11. 1
3 T " 3.	10 F "	9. 1-19	17 F " 13-15. 1-8	24 F " 4. 18-5	31 S " 11. 2. 17
4 W " 4.	11 S "	9. 19-	18 S " 15. 8-	25 S " 6.	

BIRTHS.

MILLER.—On June 19, at Hill Cove, the wife of Sydney Miller, of a daughter.

SUMMERS.—On June 20, at Stanley, the wife of John Summers, of a son.

CULL.—On June 24, at Port Stephens, the wife of R. Cull, of a stillborn son.

LLOYD.—On June 26, at Stanley, the wife of C. Lloyd, of a daughter.

BARNES.—On July 2, at Stanley, the wife of A. Barnes, of a son.

PORTER.—On July 3, at Stanley, the wife of J. Porter, of a stillborn son.

ASPINALL.—On July 10, at Stanley, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCLEOD : SIMPSON.—On June 5, at Shag Cove, A. McLeod to Mary Anne Simpson.

POOL : ALAZIA.—On June 23, at Stanley, Charles Pool to Annie Alazia.

MCINNES : CLIFTON.—On June 24, at Stanley, Donald McInnes to Sarah A. Clifton.

DEATHS.

BEAN.—On June 30, at Sandy Point, the infant child of John Bean.

HELDERS.—On July 17, at Stanley, the infant son of Harry Holders.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

It is manifest to any one who takes and reads an English newspaper that we are living in extraordinary times, and that the clamour of the nations is ever becoming louder and louder. Some of you who live near the sea-coast have often listened to the rising storm as it swept down in blasts of fury upon the restless ocean, and have noticed how the roaring of the waters has gradually increased until all the thousand-and-one separate and conflicting sounds have become merged in one deafening, booming, sound. You will then be able to enter into the thought of St. Luke in the 25th verse of the 21st chapter, when speaking of the last days, where he likens this tumult of the nations to the roaring of the waves and sea. Some people are very fond of standing on the shore and watching the sea on such an occasion, and I therefore want, from this simile, to bring out some thoughts that may help us, one and all, to understand the signs of our times. For even as there is a cause and purpose behind the wildest storm that blows to make it ultimately a blessing to that part of the earth where it rages, so in the stirrings and strife of the nations, there is the evidence of life and blessing. For example, the heavy armaments which are becoming an ever-increasing burden and scourge, and bidding fair to land the nations of Europe in bankruptcy, are beginning to preach with an ever clearer note the Gospel of Peace, so much so that the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Germany, are deeply considering the question of how a disarmament of nations may be brought about. Again the strikes and strifes of labourers and anarchists are also turning the minds of the best and wisest of our countrymen as to how Peace may be made to reign over them by means of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation.

In watching a tempest from the sea-shore, some can only see the waves as they come in, and take a delight, or feel a sense of fear, as they burst into spray at their feet; but others will look out and take a wider and juster view, and look beyond the apparent, or what is seen, to the underlying cause which is unseen. So it should be with us. I have been much struck with this in the debates which we have lately held in the Mutual Improvement and Social Club-room in Stanley. We have had papers upon the School Board, Arbitration, Criticism and Individuality, which have necessarily been reproductions to a great extent of thoughts and arguments drawn from the papers that reach these Islands. Some have given us a mere stringing together of extracts drawn from Reynolds, the Christian World, or some equally extreme and Radical Paper, while others have drawn inspiration from the Times, the Guardian, or some equally Conservative organ. We have thus had brought before us in many ways both sides of the shield, and I trust that all present have been able to get a glimpse now and then beyond the effects to the cause. It has seemed to me that all these conflicting and separate conditions of nations may be all said to be pointing to and emphasizing the Gospel of Humanity, and that the majesty and grandeur of the Angels' Song at the Birth of our Lord is at last dawning upon mankind.

"Peace on earth, good-will towards men," Lord Rosebery said the other day in extending the franchise in England, we had somehow or other hit upon the conscience of the nation. I trust it is so, but whether it is the giving power to the people or not, it is certain (though I believe the material of itself will never be able to control the spiritual, the body the mind, nor labour the brain or capital of the country, yet as in Christ, God reached down and lifted humanity up into the Godhead) so I believe that as education creeps down from the classes (at the will of the classes) to the masses so labour will be lifted to an equal dignity and position of power, and that through all these conflicts, the way is being prepared for the consummation of St. Luke's quotation of our Lord's saying (Luke xxi. 27) and that the spirit of Christ is preparing and making way for that literal return of our Master, when He shall "so come in like manner as as He was taken up into heaven" (Acts i. 11).

Now what has this to do with us in these islands? At present we seem outside, as it were, all this strife and turmoil: But are we really so? I think not. In fact we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that we are already being drawn into this wave of quickened and enlightened thought that is passing over the world and it behoves us to consider how much we can help on, or hinder, the progress of mankind, for "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." (Romans xiv. 7). How can we help? by living to the best of our ability the life of a Christ. What were His principles? Truth, equity, justice and self-sacrifice. In the words of St. Paul, "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God." (Col. iii. 22). "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in Heaven. (Col. iv. 1). How many questions these words conjure up before us! Wages, contracts, agreements, Sunday work, temperance and hundreds of other matters appeal to us, to which we might apply the royal law of the Scriptures, to "love thy neighbour as thyself." This, and this only, is the way by which we shall be able to solve all the questions that agitate our little community and the outer world. And hear the warning conveyed in the latter part of the words of Christ, "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken, but on whosoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder," (Matt. xxi. 44.) taken with the words "What shall it profit a man if he gain the world and lose his own soul?" (Mark viii. 36). If we are thus influenced we cannot help influencing those that are around us and as the old Scotch proverb says "Many a mickle makes a muckle," so our mickles will do much to make a muckle influence to act and re-act on the world at large and help on the request which from our childhood many of us have been taught to make that "Our Father's Kingdom might come and His will be done on earth."

Faithfully yours,  
EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

Sir,

Herewith I send you a list, handed in to me by our Sergeant Instructor, of the winners at the first Annual Competition, which, if not too long after the meeting for publication, it was thought would prove interesting to your readers. There were thirty-six competitors, the shooting being very fair, considering that to some it was the first attempt. The amount of prize money and value collected proving the interest taken in the local Volunteer movement.

I may state, for the information of those who have no opportunity of perusing the Government

Gazette, that we have succeeded in passing sixty-one members through the efficiency conditions, thereby earning for the corps the sum of £122. Including public subscriptions our income from all sources amounting to £197 18s. 6d., leaving us at the end of the Volunteer year £70 in debt, which there is every probability of clearing off at an early date.

Very heartily thanking all those who have assisted us in the past, with a hope of the continuance of the same.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant  
T. H. ROWELL.  
Captain Commanding F. I. V.

### 1ST ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of the FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, decided MARCH 13TH, 1894, at the RIFLE CLUB RANGE, PORT STANLEY.

#### BISLEY RULES.

THE following conditions are subject to alteration :—Number of rounds, 5 at 200, 400 and 500 yards for a Silver Challenge Tankard presented by Captain Rowell, F. I. V., to be won three times in succession or six years in the highest aggregate.

The weather being rather bad it was decided to lay down at 200 yards.

NAME.	SCORE.	PRIZES.	PRIZES PRESENTED BY
Cpl. J. Coleman	63	Silver Challenge Tankard and £2	Capt. T. H. Rowell.
Col.-Sergt. R. Aldridge	57	Photo Album and £1	2nd Lt. F. Hardy.
Pte. A. H. Biggs	55	Musical Photo Album and 15/-	Mr. J. Lellman.
" G. Fleuret	52	Set of Boxing Gloves and 12/6	" J. Von Harten.
" J. Williams	52	Large Photo of Port Stauley and 10/-	" W. E. Turner.
" G. Turner	52	Pair of Tweed Trousers and 7/6	" T. Watson.
" Albert Biggs	50	Meerschaum Pipe and 5/-	" W. R. Hardy.
Sergt.-Instr. W. Quianlan	49	Views of the Falklands and 4/-	" John Aldridge.
Capt. T. H. Rowell	49	Pair of Picture Frames and 3/6	" J. T. Luxton.
Pte. J. Botwood	48	Box of Cigars and 3/-	" J. Botwood.
Cpl. T. Binnie	45	Six photos of Physical Drill Team and 2/6	" Frank Hardy.
Sgt. G. Rowlands	44	Large Cake and 2/6	" E. Wilkins.
2nd Lt. F. Hardy	44	Large Cake and 2/6	" J. Coleman.
Pte. Frank Hardy	43	Pair of Stirrups and 2/6	" W. Grierson.
" W. J. Holmes	42	English goose and 2/6	" R. H. Aldridge.
" A. Fleuret	42	Razor and Strop and 2/6	" J. Williams.
" W. J. Coulson	40	Flask and 2/6	" F. J. Hardy.
" R. Aitken	39	Ten Shillings and Sixpence.	
Lieut. C. A. Fraser	38	Eight Shillings.	
Pte. A. Watson	36	Seven Shillings and Sixpence.	
" W. R. Hardy	34	Seven Shillings.	
" Jos. Aldridge	34	Six Shillings and Sixpence.	
" A. Berntsen	30	Six Shillings	
" J. W. Wright	30	Five Shillings and Sixpence.	
" L. Newing	28	Five Shillings.	
" W. Coulson	27	Four Shillings and Sixpence.	
Cpl. J. T. Luxton	25	Four Shillings.	
Pte. Alfred Dyer	23	Three Shillings and Sixpence.	
" Henry Newing	21	Three Shillings.	

The following members also competed :—J. Sharp, R. Williams, F. F. Lellman, H. P. Millett, C. Carey, B. Wilmer and G. Perring.

#### WINNERS of PRIZES in CASH for the HIGHEST SCORES at EACH RANGE.

Cpl. J. Coleman, highest score at 200 yards, prize 5/-; Pte. Frank Hardy, highest score at 400 yards, prize 5/-; Cpl. J. Coleman, highest score at 500 yards, prize 5/-.

PRIZE for SUBSCRIBERS not MEMBERS of the CORPS, 5 ROUNDS at 200 YARDS.

Mr. F. J. Hardy, 1st, 15/-; Mr. Edwin Ratter, 2nd, 10/-; Mr. Thomas Watson, 3rd, 5/-.

Officer on duty at firing point, 2nd Lieut. F. Hardy. Register keepers, Sgt.-Instr. Quianlan and Col.-Sgt. Aldridge.

Checked by

SGT.-INSTR. W. QUIANLAN.

MORRIS TUBE PRIZE, CONFINED to BAND BOYS ONLY. 3 ROUNDS at 25 YARDS.

R. Jones 1st, 6/-; L. Fleuret 2nd, 4/- D. Watson, 3rd, 2/-. Also competed:—B. Davis, W. Biggs, T. Fleuret, N. Binnie, S. Wilkins, F. Munnan, J. Grierson, A. Ogilvie, H. Robins, W. Robins, W. Goss, A. Lellman, F. Crook, M. Robson, H. Hardy, V. Lellman, R. Bailey, F. Kelway, J. Maanan, P. Burneil, E. Binnie, F. Brown, R. Betts.

The NAMES of SUBSCRIBERS towards the FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of F. I. V.

His Excellency Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, £2; Honourables C. A. Fraser, S. Hamilton, T. A. Thompson, and C. W. Hill, Bishop Stirling, H. S. Lasar, Mrs. G. M. Dean, each £1; Hon. J. J. Felton, 12/6; Hon. A. E. Baillon, F. Durose, J. Smith, each 10/6; Dean Brandon, C. Williams, W. Quianlan, each 10/-; G. Hurat, J. Smith, Jr., W. Binnie, R. Goss, Rev. E. C. Aspinall, G. Turner, W. H. Bound, G. Turner, Jr., G. Rowlands, J. Bailey, B. Wilmer, W. Coulson and E. Rutter, each 5/-; "Happy to meet, 4/2; E. Prior, Albert Biggs, Abner Berntsen, G. F. Kelway, F. I. King, C. Aldridge, C. Hansen, W. J. Holmes, G. Ducke, J. W. Wright, Joseph Aldridge, J. Kelway, T. Jones, W. Roberts, W. J. Coulson, J. Wilson, C. Poole, G. Alazia, F. Brown, S. Kirwan, T. Smith, R. Allen, S. Fleuret, A. Watson, J. Sharp, G. Perring, each 2/6; H. Spencer, "B. H. A. V.", R. Aitken, L. Newing, each 2/-.

#### TIGER SHOOTING IN INDIA.

THE following account of the destruction of a most dangerous man-eating tiger, taken from a letter home by a young officer in the Indian Police, will, we think, interest all readers who are sportsmen, and many more who have never fired a rifle. Old Salopians who were at school from '80 to '85 may recognise the initials.

"We (B. and I) are still on the shoot; but the cream of the sport is over, and we shall be at K. again in ten days or so. My luck has held good, and I have managed to do a real good stroke of business in killing a very bad man-eating tiger. The beast has been keeping an out-of-the-way corner of the district in a state of terror for the last three years at least, and his victims are computed at something like 100. He is known to have killed eleven men and women since last January, and probably others as well. But the country he infested was so big—there being about fifty square miles of virgin jungle for him to retire into, amongst big hills and rivers—that no one could ever get the ghost of a chance at him. He, however, put his foot into it this time by killing a man working in a field half a mile from a village, and five miles from my camp, at about eleven in the morning. I got the news at two o'clock, having just come in from a long morning's shooting; so I started off at once with an elephant and my cub, with a rifle in one hand and a tin of soup in the other. B. had not come in, and I could not wait for him. I went straight to where the man had been killed, and followed on the elephant the broad trail where the body had been dragged away by the tiger. By the time I had found the body, and knocked up a small platform on a tree to sit on, it was 5. p.m.; but I sent for the elephant, as it was too dark to be of any use sitting up at night. I went back to the nearest village, ate my

tin of soup, and slept there, and the next morning I again went, with some men and the elephant, to where the body was. The tiger had removed it in the night, so I tracked it up again, and found it about a quarter of a mile further on. The track was quite fresh, and the body only partially eaten, so it was evident that the tiger had not been near it all night, but had removed it in the early morning; indeed, we probably disturbed him at his meal, as the elephant was very restless and showed signs of having winded him. The grass was very high—as high as a man's waist—and the jungle thick. I then had a platform of sticks built in a convenient tree about 25 yards from the body, and got up it with one man, sending the elephant away half a mile with orders to return if a shot was fired. I prepared for a long and hot wait, as it was unlikely that the tiger would turn up till the evening, and it was then only 9. a.m. I had, however, only waited about twenty minutes when I heard the brute, and immediately afterwards he walked rapidly up towards the body. He stopped for a second or two, but was too much covered by grass and bushes for a certain shot, so I sat as still as death without raising the rifle. He then turned at right angles towards the body, which lay to his right and exposed his shoulder. I raised the rifle very quickly, but he saw the action at once, and turned and looked straight up at me. It was only 25 yards, and I felt as steady as a rock, being thoroughly angry with the brute, so there was not much delay, or uncertainty either, about the shot, which caught him over the eye. I do not know whether it would have proved mortal, as head shots are always apt to glance, but on receiving it he half stood up and rolled over backwards, thereby exposing the white of his chest and stomach, into which I promptly put the left barrel. I then, as he lay kicking, put four more shots into him as quick as

could load and fire, as he was such a brute that I did not want to give him the least loophole for escape. The elephant then came up, and I got on him and put in another shot from close quarters to make things sure, and then got off, and we hauled him out. He was a very big brute, and twelve men could only just stagger along with him after he had been opened and cleaned —20 inches round the forearm, and 9 feet 5 inches in length, measured between posts, which would equal 10 feet or more by the ordinary "sportsman's measurement" round the curves of the back and head. I felt more pleased at bagging this beast than fifty ordinary animals, he was such a brute, and had killed such a number of people, and sitting up over the body of the poor chap just killed had made me feel very wrath; it was a horrible sight—the half eaten body. There was a tremendous assembly to see the brute when we got him back to camp, and did not the people abuse him! so many of them had lost relatives killed by the brute, and they were awfully pleased at his death. P. B. T.

Extract from the "Field."

ON June 1st, at Roy Cove House, by the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, the marriage of Mr. R. E. Nichol and Miss E. Bertssnd, daughter of Mr. W. W. Eastment of Roy Cove took place.

The bride, who wore a dress of white silk, a tulle veil—the latter worn at her Confirmation—and a beautiful set of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mabel, Kathleen and Lilian Bertrand and Miss Hansen. Miss M. Bertrand and Miss Hansen wore very pretty dresses of chartreuse green crepon made in "Kate Greenaway" style, while the bride's little twin sisters looked charming in white frocks of the same material and style with green sashes. Black mits completed the costumes. The bridesmaids also wore pearl brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride carried a very pretty bouquet of malvina sprays and moss, both found plentifully in the "Camp" surrounding her home. The ceremony opened with the beautiful marriage hymn "O perfect Love all human love transcending," which was joined in by the numerous guests assembled within the hospitable walls of Roy Cove House and the register was signed and witnessed while Mendelssohn's well-known Wedding March was played on an excellent little American organ.

The presents were numerous and varied and numbered about a hundred. In an adjoining room the bride's cake &c. were arranged on a table very prettily decorated with yellow everlasting, native moss and flowering grasses. Here the bride performed the customary initial act of cutting the cake while toasts were proposed and drunk. There was a laudable effort made to curtail the usual lengthy nature of speeches on such occasions; all were of commendable brevity and equally to the point. It had been the intention of the bride and bridegroom to leave at once in the schooner "Fortuna" en route for Darwin but the weather was so obstinately wet and stormy that their departure was deferred until the following morning when, in the midst of brilliant sunshine, showers of rice and slippers and

with many good wishes attending them, they were escorted on board.

In the course of a day or so the guests who had so thoroughly enjoyed the genial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand dispersed, bearing with them pleasant recollections of merry laughter and repartee and evenings spent in dance and song.

THE following account of Mr. and Mrs. Nichol's reception at Darwin arrived too late for insertion in last Magazine.

A hearty reception for Mr. and Mrs. Nichol on their arrival in Darwin. After the celebration of their marriage at Roy Cove, West Falklands, we the settlers in Darwin were looking and waiting anxiously for the appearance of the schooner "Fortuna," in Brenton Loch, from the second of the month until the night when she made her appearance. The first of the performance was to set fire to a quantity of oil's and ends and a tar barrel, right on the top of the hill in front of Brenton Loch, but owing to the brightness of the day no reflection was seen. For they were in luck's way getting a most beautiful day, as ever shone from the heavens for the season of the year. The next part was for the settlers of Darwin to turn out and meet the new married pair, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol, accompanied by Captain Rowlands from the "Fortuna." A good assembly turned out, about forty people and amongst the number were Dr. and Mrs. Eastment and the Rev. E. C. Aspinall. The assembly gave them some hearty cheers before meeting. When we met a circle was formed, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol in the centre. Dr. Eastment poured a kettle of boiling water on the ground round about them, for domestic happiness, the Rev. E. C. Aspinall presented Mrs. Nichol with a new farthing for their prosperity, Mrs. Eastment had a good quantity of rice and was kind enough to distribute a part amongst the assembly to shower on the happy pair which was carried out to the full, then after the congratulations were over, the procession made a start towards the house, led by James Steel, Sr. playing some choice tunes, namely, "Well may the boaty row" and "Nelly Grey," which were played alternately one after the other with a hearty "hurrah" at the finish of each piece until we reached their house, when the assembly parted off for Mr. and Mrs. Nichol to enter their house. They were received by their housekeeper at the entrance, there was a nice archway erected leading into the house, but it was put up rather early before their arrival, consequently the flowers and tussack were faled a good deal. Upon the centre of the archway was fixed on turkey red material with white letters, 'Long life and happiness,' which looked very nice at a distance with the green tussack at the back. The flag staff was strung with flags from top to bottom and every where in the Settlement where there was a chance of putting one. The Settlement bell was rung by the cook and the church bell by G. Jennings sitting up in the belfry.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichol gave a very nice dance in the

evening with refreshments to keep up the merry-making. They also attended the dance along with Dr. and Mrs. Eastment and was greatly pleased and amused with the Scotch reels, music was kept up in splendid order by Messrs. Smith, Watson and Middleton and the dancing was kept up with great spirit and jollification until twelve o'clock when the ball broke up and everybody seemed satisfied and greatly pleased with the night's amusement. W. A.

W. A.

## WANTED—A REFORM PUBLIC-HOUSE.

Dr. Rainsford, in a paper on "The Reform of the Drink Traffic," maintains that the Prohibitionists are on the wrong tack, and the proper thing to do is to start reformed public-houses on sound principles. He says:—

For many a day to come we must depend chiefly on personal effort. Earnest men who will not readily be discouraged and who command universal respect, men of moderation and of means, are wanted. They can establish decent restaurant-saloons, where music is provided; decent places where people will be ashamed to get drunk; where all things make for moderation, not excess; where the laws could be obeyed absolutely, no blackmail paid to any one, and all business done on a cash basis.

These, when wisely placed, would pay a reasonable interest on money invested in them—and they would be a perpetual object-lesson of great value. They would draw the attention of the capitalist as a safe investment; and soon, when his prejudices were overcome, the sober and temperate portion of the working population would discover in them the very thing it needs so sorely—an innocent place of rest and recuperation, where families as well as individuals may escape from the narrowness of home.

A CONCERT was held in the Assembly Rooms in aid of the Social club on Wednesday June 20th and again repeated with some alterations in the programme on June 21st. The entire management was undertaken by Mr. Lewis who is to be congratulated on the successful way in which the programme was gone through. The audience seemed without exception well pleased with the entertainment provided.

## **PROGRAMME.**

Instrumental Duet	Miss Bound and Mr. A. Watson
Song	Then you'll remember me. Mr. A. Biggs
Song	Anchored. Sergt. Quianlan
Song	The Kerry Dance Miss Carey
Comic Song	An awful little Scrub Mr. Durose
Vocal Duet and Harp	What are the wild waves saying Misses E. and V. Felton.
Song	Tinker Tailor Miss Lellman
Song	Enniscorthy Mr. J. Williams
Song	Dream Faces Miss V. Felton
Song	Linger longer Loo Mr. Lewis
Song	Where the moonbeams linger Miss Kirwan
Step Dance	Caroline M. F. Lang
Song	The old Countree Miss E. Felton
Song	Still waters run deep Mr. V. A. Biggs
Sextet	The Belfry Tower Misses Carey, Kirwan, Binnie and Mitchell Messrs Durose and Lewis
Song	Mrs. 'Enery Awkins Mr. F. O. Lewis
Song	The dear home land Miss V. Felton
Song	Five o'clock tea Miss Carey
Stump Speech	Pollyticks Mr. W. E. Turner
Song	Oh! fair Dove Miss Lellman
Song	Comrades Sergt. Quianlan
Song	A dream of Spain Miss E. Felton
Song	Fairly 'caught Mr. Durose
Song	"Tis not the hen that cackles the most, Mr. F. O. Lewis
Banjo Song	There is a tavern and a town Mr. Joseph Williams
National Anthem	... ... Mr. F. Mannan

At the Social Club meeting on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to all the ladies and gentlemen whose names appear on the programme of the Entertainment of June 20th for their kind assistance, also to Mrs. Felton for loan of piano, chairs and plants; Mrs. Lellman, Mr. Coulson and others for loan of chairs and other furniture; to Mrs. Aspinall for kindly working up some of the pieces sung and to those who kindly sold tickets and assisted in making the entertainment a success.

The following is a summary of receipts and expenditure showing a balance of £15 7s. handed to the general funds of the Mutual Improvement Society and Social Club:—

**THE MAIL S. S. "ARYDOS"** arrived from Europe on June 20th. Passengers:—Mr. J. von Harten, Mr. Vere Packe, Miss Bourne, Mrs. A. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Creegan and son, Mr. and Mrs. Linney, Mrs. McKay and six children, Captain and Mrs. Fuegelie and two children. Cargo from London and Monte Video, 1242 packages.

The "ARYDOS" sailed for Punta Arenas on June 23rd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and baby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Felton, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Pereira; Messrs. F. Warner, D. Ogilvie, G. Jenkins, E. Murry, G. Anjinauer, S. Wilkins, W. White, W. Felton and J. Marrin.

The barque "Inca" of Liverpool, sailed from Newport on April 25th with a cargo of coals for Valparaiso. Had favourable weather up to May 50th when the temperature of the hold was 88 degrees. From then to June 15th stormy gales and high seas. Temperature of hold still increasing when on June 23rd the thermometer showed 106 degrees. I then bore up for the Falkland Islands, arriving in Stanley harbour June 25th, Passage sixty days.

J. SANDERS

"The Fortuna" sailed on June 15th for Weddell, Beaver and Spring Point. Passengers:—Miss. V. Felton, E. Holt and James Dettleff.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived from Teal Inlet on June 29th and left for Darwin on July 6th. Passengers:—A. Bell (Lively Island), T. King and family (Goose Green).

The "Thetis" arrived from the West Falklands on June 26th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Biggs and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Halliday and six children, C. Lyse and Miss Lyse, Alick Kiddle, Albert Kiddle, J. Peck sr., F. Browning and — Dawkins.

The "Thetis" left for Goose Green on July 3rd. Passengers:—Mrs. Patterson and Miss Grant.

The "Fortuna" arrived from the West Falklands on July 13th. Passengers:—H. Waldron, Esq., Mrs. C. Williams, Miss V. Felton, Mrs. Enestrom and child and Mr. E. Holt.

ON July 4th a pleasing ceremony was performed in Government School. The pupils attending the school, with a few old pupils, assembled in order to present Mrs. E. Rutter—late Miss King—with a handsome canteen, lately obtained for her from England.

The canteen—which was exhibited in school—contained, carving knife and fork, knife and fork for game, a steel, six large knives, six small knives; and the following articles in silver. Soup ladle, gravy ladle, six large forks, six small forks, six tea spoons, six egg spoons, one cheese scoop, one sugar scoop, one sugar sieve, one butter knife, one pair of sugar tongs, three sauce ladles, four table spoons and six dessert-spoons.

The presentation took place at 3.15. p.m. His Excellency the Governor not being well enough to make the presentation himself, directed that one of the smaller children should do it.

A number of girls met and escorted Mrs. Rutter to school. As she entered the children rose to their feet and the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne."

After a few remarks by Mr. Durose and Mr. Hill the presentation was made by Alice Aldridge supported by six other girls, three on each side of her. As she handed the canteen to Mrs. Rutter—it seemed as much as she could lift by the way—she said: "Mrs. Rutter we present you with this canteen to show our love to you."

The children then gave three cheers and the band played "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mrs. Rutter having suitably acknowledged the present, three cheers were given for His Excellency and "God Save the Queen," by the band closed the proceedings.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of subscribers to the "Presentation Fund" for Miss King, viz:—

G. Rowlands, 5s. E. Davis, 2s. M. Binnie, 5s.  
F. Prior, 2s. Geo. Turner, 2/6. T. Mills, 2s. E. Watson, 3s. F. Mannan, 5s. A. Steel, 2/6. M. Felton, 2s. Roy Felton, 2s. Frank Brown 1s. E. C. Aspinall, 5s. W. E. Turner, 2/6. Toby Felton, 2/6. Mallie Felton, 2/6. J. Williams, 5/-.

#### BALANCE SHEET OF DRUM AND FIFE BAND, 30th June, 1894.

DR.		£	s.	d.	CR.		£	s.	d.		
Balance in hand	...	...	14	8	6	Balance owing	...	...	2	5	2
Mrs. Doan	...	...	2	0	0	Uniforms for Band Boys	...	...	28	15	9
Mr. Greenshields	...	...	1	0	0						
Entertainment 21st Sept., 1893	...	5	0	0							
Sale of Fife	...	0	3	0							
A. Anson, Esq.	...	0	10	0							
T. Goodwin,	...	0	1	0							
Grant from Government	...	12	0	6	Balance	...	...	4	1	7	
		£32	5	6							
								£35	2	6	

PERMISSION has been given to publish the following synopsis of the "Scab Ordinance" which was published in the "Official Gazette" of July 5th 1894.—EDITOR.

## Scab Ordinance.

The attention of the owners of Sheep Stations is called to the following synopsis of a Scab Ordinance passed unanimously by the Legislative Council and which will come into operation upon the publication of a Notice in the Government Gazette that Her Majesty has not been advised to disallow the same.

The Ordinance will be rigidly enforced against all those who wilfully violate its provisions, but every care will be taken not to embarrass or harass those who endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to its requirements.

It will be advisable for the owners of Stations who may possess only a limited supply of proper medicaments for dipping sheep or of material for erecting paddocks and suitable dipping places to obtain these articles as soon as practicable.

By Command,

CHARLES W. HILL,

8th July, 1894.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The term "Infected Sheep" means not only sheep suffering from Scab but also those which within three months have been subject to infection from scabby sheep.

Every owner as soon as he becomes aware that any of his sheep are infected shall keep them separate from other flocks which are not infected and at once give notice in writing to the occupiers of adjoining Stations and to an Inspector. The owner shall also follow the instructions given by the Inspector in such cases.

The owner shall within twenty-one days after he learns that his sheep are infected dip them properly with approved medicaments and also as soon as practicable brand or mark them on the rump or back with the letter S six inches long at least and renew this so as to prevent the letter becoming illegible. He must also when required by the Inspector disinfect all premises or articles used by infected sheep.

No person shall slaughter for sale or expose for sale or export the carcass of infected sheep.

The Inspector on becoming satisfied that the sheep on any Station are infected will issue an order to clean within six months. If they are not clean at the end of

that period the owner will be liable to pay two-pence for every infected sheep and so on for every succeeding period of three months. At the end of a year or within three months thereafter such infected sheep may be destroyed by order of two Justices of the Peace.

It will be most important to owners if scab has disappeared in a flock and there has been no fresh outbreak after the lapse of three months to obtain a clean certificate from the Inspector. If this be obtained and scab reappears then a new order to clean will issue and the owner will then be in the same position, so far as regards these particular sheep, as when the original order issued.

No person will be allowed to drive sheep whether infected or not across a Station not belonging to the Station without a written notice to the adjoining proprietor. See Section 17.

No infected sheep shall be driven upon other Stations without the consent of the owners thereof and a permit from the Inspector. See Section 18.

No person shall abandon infected sheep or leave the carcass of infected sheep unburied or undestroyed by fire. When it is impossible to bury or destroy the carcass it must be skinned and the skin taken away carefully in a bag.

Sheep imported from abroad shall not be landed without a permit. See Section 21. Nor shall sheep whether newly imported or not, be landed on any Station without notice to the owner of the Station and a permit. See Section 22.

The ear marks of sheep must be sent to the Colonial Secretary within three months after the Ordinance comes into force.

The Governor in Council is empowered to make Rules for establishing proper paddocks on Stations in which sheep may be kept.

The owners of sheep will be required to pay into the Treasury on the 31st of July in each year a rate of One Pound for every one thousand sheep. A true return of the number of sheep kept on the 1st of March preceding, signed and declared to by the owner before a Justice of the Peace, must be sent to the Colonial Secretary before the 31st day of May in each year.

## Natural History Notes.

A CAT brought up two kittens in the camp and when they were old enough to come for food it was observed that each kitten had lost the lower portion of the left hind leg. Query—How did it happen?

TEAL RIVER.

An old cat followed the master of the house who was about to drown four kittens which belonged to another cat. He laid them down to allow her to choose one and she carried away a coal black one, leaving the three light-coloured kittens. This old cat always kept and reared a foster-kitten when she happened to have more of her own. Her daughter always brought her kittens to this old cat to rear and once she had handed them over never took trouble about them again.

TEAL RIVER.

On opening the door one morning when camp was being burned, four kittens, badly singed, were found on the doorstep. One of them was in a worse state than the others, one ear and the most of its tail being burned off and its feet scorched. The latter is supposed to have been the last rescued from the burning nest. The mother came with them into the house and reared them.

TEAL RIVER.

A pup about two months old was missed—it had been brought to the house when a month old. While looking for it the working sheep-dog—not related to the pup—was observed suddenly running down to the spring which supplies the house with water, from whence it drew the pup, which was almost drowned.

DAY POND.

CAN anyone inform the Editor of the Magazine, if within the last few years they have seen any of the King Penguins on any of the Islands and, if so, when and where?

Also if at those stations where the Johnny Rook still abounds the upland geese are in such numbers as they are at those stations where now the Johnny Rook is seldom seen.

If any one in the camp will, during the summer, secure some young kelp geese and tame them so that they will feed upon grass, bread, grain, &c., the Editor will guarantee 20/- per pair up to five or six pairs delivered in Stanley.

Wanted to know if any one on the Islands has a skin of the native fox and if so if they would sell it and the price? Also if any one can inform the Editor when and where the last wild fox was killed on the East Falklands and the same with regard to the fox on the West Falklands. Also if any person has got or could get the skull of one of them.

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THE "Result" arrived in Stanley on July 13th. Passengers:—Dean and Mrs. Brandon, T. Goodwin (Dunbar), R. Eves and T. McLeod.

A RACE was run on Port Howard sand beach between F. Braxton's Prince Orme and J. McAskill's Painted. Stakes £3 aside. Won by Prince Orme.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested, when returning any books, to enclose the Catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books.

THE Editor much regrets that, through circumstances over which he had no control, the July number of the Magazine was too late for the Mail.

# NOTICE.

THOMAS WATSON, GENERAL MERCHANT,

STANLEY,

BEGS to thank the public generally for the kind patronage that has been shown to him during the seven years that he has now been established in business, and he is now showing a stock of goods that has been carefully and well selected and is selling on the same terms as he has done all along—namely, at the cheapest possible rate and good value.

T. W. has always on hand a choice selection of confectionery and other fancy goods. All orders carefully and punctually attended to. Terms Cash and the usual Discount allowed.

## J. BOTWOOD,

Having the whole of Mr. Rowell's premises on lease begs to inform the public that he has comfortable rooms for Gentleman, Camp Men, Families, &c.

J. Botwood holds a monthly sale of furniture, odds and ends &c. Entries not later than 26th of the month. Entries solicited from Camp and Stanley.

## FOR SALE,

A light, handy, useful boat, quite new, built by one of the first-class boat-builders in London. Length, 14 feet—Price £14.

Parties in the Camp desirous of purchasing the same are requested to communicate with their agent or some practical person in Stanley, to ascertain if the article is worth the money. For further particulars apply to MR. G TURNER.

FOR SALE, the Cutter "EDITH." Apply to D. SMITH, Great Island.

A FIRST-RATE Lotion for Rheumatism:—Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of Turpentine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of strong Vinegar, 3 raw eggs well beaten up and one tea-spoonful of Ammonia. Mix the ingredients thoroughly in a bottle and keep well corked. The lotion should be as thick as cream; if it does not thicken stew it over the fire for one minute. This lotion costs little and is superior to all patent remedies. It should be well rubbed, before the fire into the rheumatic joint.

DRY POND.

DEAR SIR,

Last shearing I "spotted" some very scabby sheep from a sample tin of Ness's dip and in fourteen days the scab was completely cured and lifted from the skin. At the same time I "spotted" a scabby lamb with the dip being used on the Station —when examined after the same interval the scab was as bad as ever.

SHEPHERD.

## Highland Sheep Dips, IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPOOFER.

### FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

### NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



TRADE MARK.

## USE MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:—

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



TRADE MARK.

Samples free to the Profession.

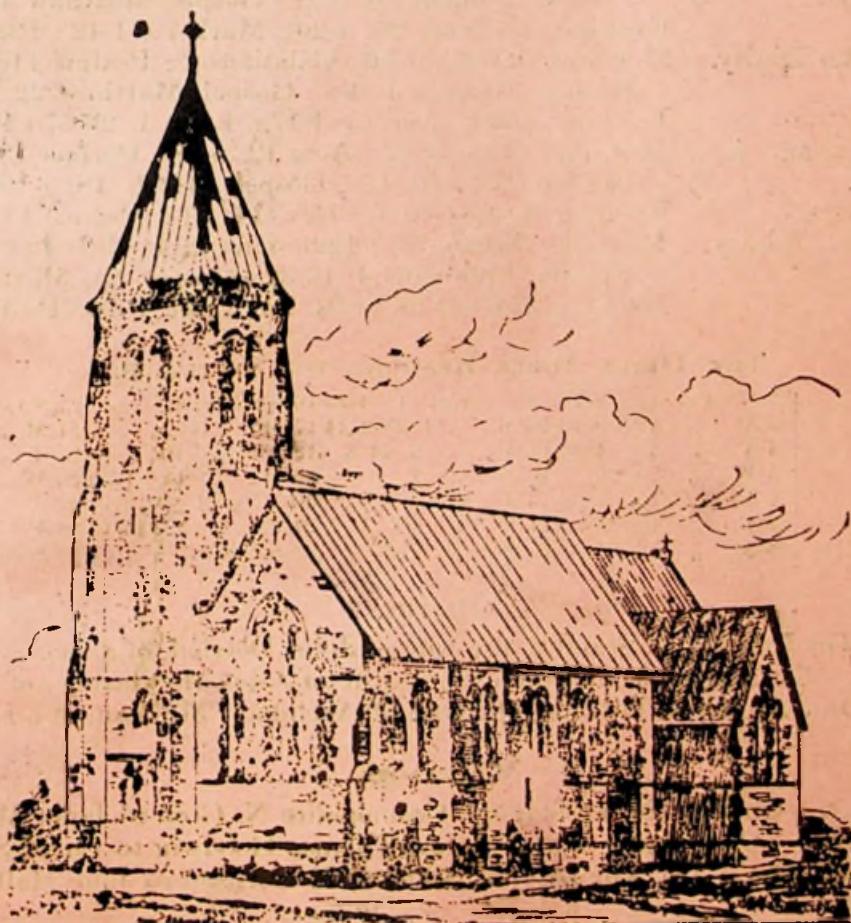
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

NO. 64. VOL VI.

AUGUST, 1894

PRICE THREE PENCE

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Clergy.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c. FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

2. 15th S. after Trinity.	Morning, 2 Kings 18. 1-19 : 1 Cor. 12. 1-28 : Psalms 9-11. Epistle, Gal. 6. 11-18 : Gospel, Matthew 6. 24-34.
9. 16th , , ,	Evening, 2 Kings 19 or 23. 1-31 : Mark 6. 1-14 : Ps. 12-14. Morning, 2 Chron. 36 : 2 Cor. 1. 1-23 : Psalms 44-46.
16. 17th , , ,	Epistle, Ephesians 3. 13-21 : Gospel, Luke 7. 11-17. Evening, Neh. 1 and 2. 1-9 or 8 : Mark 9. 1-30 : Ps. 47-49.
Ember Collect Day.	Morning, Jeremiah 5 : 2 Corin. 8 : Psalms 79-81. Epistle, Ephesians 4. 1-6 : Gospel, Luke 14. 1-11.
21. St. Andrew, Apostle & Martyr.	Evening, Jeremiah, 22 or 35 : Mark 13. 14 : Ps. 82-85. Morning, 1 Kings 19. 15 : 2 Cor. 12. 14 & 13 : Psalm 105. Epistle, Romans 10. 9-21 : Gospel, Matthew 4. 18-22.
23. 18th S. after Trinity.	Evening, 1 Chron. 29. 1-20 : Mark 15. 1-42 : Psalms 106. Morning, Jeremiah 36 : Galatians 2 : Psalms 110-113. Epistle, 1 Corin. 1. 4-8 : Gospel, Matthew 22. 34-46.
29. St. Michael and All Angels.	Evening, Ezek. 2 or 13. 1-17 : Luke 1. 26-57 : Ps. 114-115. Morning, Genesis 32 : Acts 12. 3-18 : Psalms 139-141. Epistle, Rev. 12. 17- : Gospel, Matth. 18. 1-10.
30. 19th S. after Trinity.	Evening, Daniel 10. 4 : Rev. 14. 14 : Psalms 142, 143. Morning, Ezekiel 14 : Ephesians 1 : Psalms 144-146. Epistle, Ephesians 4. 17-32 : Gospel, St. Matt. 9. 1-8. Evening, Ezekiel 18. or 24. 1-2 : Luke 4. 16 : Psalms 147-150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

2 S 1 Cor. 12. 1-28	9 S 2 Cor. 1. 1-23	16 S 2 Cor. 8. 1-23	23 S Gal. 2. 1-3
3 M " 12. 28-13. 10 M " 1. 23-2. 14	17 M " 2. 9-10	24 M " 3. 1-2	25 T " 4. 1-21
4 T " 14. 1-20	11 T " 2. 14-3	18 T " 3. 1-10	26 W " 4. 21-5. 13
5 W " 14. 20-	12 W " 4.	19 W " 4. 1-30	27 T " 5. 13
6 T " 15. 1-35	13 T " 5.	20 T " 11. 30-13. 14	28 F " 6.
7 F " 15. 35-	14 F " 6. 7. 1	21 F " 12. 14-13. 28	29 S Acts 12. 5-18
1 S 1 Cor. 11. 17-	8 S " 16.	22 S Gal. 1. 1-10	

BIRTHS.

DETTLEFF.—On July 28, at Stanley, the wife of John Dettleff, of a son.

MCATASNEY.—On August 1, at Stanley, the wife of John McAtasney, of a son.

MCLEAN.—On July 29, at Hillside, the wife of Archibald McLean, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Goss : McGill.—On July 26, at Stanley, Cosmopolite N. Goss to Janet McGill.

GOODWIN : LYES.—On August 2, at Stanley, Thomas Goodwin to Emily Susan Lyes.

SORNSEN : HALLIDAY.—On August 7, at Stanley, E. Sornsen to Jane Halliday.

DEATHS.

CASEY.—On July 28, At Stanley, John Casey, aged 79.

In January, 1883, in British Columbia, where she had gone for her health, Mrs. McNiece, wife of Chief Constable McNiece, late of the Falkland Islands.

WORKING PARTY.

THE Working Party meets at Mrs. Dean's on Thursday evenings, once a fortnight, at 7 p.m., as follows:—August 16, 30; September 13 and 27.

# The Progress AND Power of the Christian Faith.

THE rapid spread of the christian faith has often been a source of much wonder to all thoughtful readers of the history of the world. That one, who occupied the lowly position of a Jewish carpenter, could inspire men, women and children with such earnestness and self-sacrifice, that they willingly gave up all that the human race hold most dear for His sake and for the gathering of all nations into the Church of God.

To the christian the cause is very plain. The Gospel came from God. The Founder of our faith—Jesus Christ—is the Son of God and God. The plant which God has planted none but God can root up. Those who know the Lord Jesus in the flesh were so influenced by his Spirit, life and teaching that they were ready to leave all for His sake. Of the twelve apostles, it is supposed, with great probability, that only one of them—John, the beloved apostle—died a natural death. They and those whom they brought to Christ were scattered abroad throughout the then known world, preaching repentance and faith in Christ crucified.

Every christian, without almost any exception, lived a christian life and thus was a missionary of the most influential class. The christian slave could rise above the low level of his fellow slaves and show fidelity and industry in his calling, purity and temperance in his body, kindness and self-sacrifice in the midst of brutality and selfishness. The christian wife or daughter, rising above the low scale of morals of the times, could show the loveable and chaste spirit of the christian faith, which teaches us ever to strive after the perfection of God and never to be satisfied with any lower standard. What a contrast such a life must have been in the midst of a dying and corrupting heathen faith. The christian soldier while obedient to all the orders of his officers, and fighting as manfully and bravely as his fellows, yet would live a temperate and pure life, the horrors of war would be softened as far as under the circumstances they could be, and he would be found a faithful, trustworthy and unselfish companion and friend, ever throwing the weight of his influence in the barrack life on the side of moderation, self-restraint and faithfulness to duty.

Thus through all classes of society, but more especially among the enslaved poor, these changed and beautified lives ever held up the high standard of christian living, of reformed, elevated and refined lives. The reasons for the change, the principles which guided these lives would be inquiries into by the more serious and dissatisfied minds of the heathen communities in the midst of which these christians lived. Thus recommended by its practical fruit, supplying the high motives and the perfect standard which human souls

hunger after, christianity prevailed and spread, unnoticed and unknown—except occasionally when a fierce burst of fiery persecution would break out for a time and die away—until the old pagan faiths of Europe, the north of Africa and the west of Asia were overthrown and the heathen temples deserted.

Now in our time the consistent life of the many thousands—one might almost say millions—who are scattered throughout heathen lands as missionaries, travellers, merchants, soldiers, civil servants, engineers and physicians, is making itself felt; compelling the heathen priests to reform their lives, the heathen teacher to bring out into the forefront all that is best and purest in their faith and sacred books. Thus though to the casual observer the christian faith does not progress as rapidly as of yore, yet untold millions are insensibly feeling the refining and revivifying influence of a new movement, the origin of which they are unconscious of.

The religion of Christ is doing this in spite of the unchristian lives and conduct of many thousands of professing christians living in heathen lands; some of whom fall lower than the heathen among whom they live; to such an extent was this the case in India, that we had been over fifty years in that country before the natives of India discovered we had any religion at all.

This thought has been brought more home to us just now by reading of the first Anglican Missionary Conference ever held, which met last May in London under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury and was attended by Anglican (Churches in communion with the Church of England) bishops, clergy and laymen from all parts of the world.

The English Church is awaking to the fact that on her devolves in a large measure the duty of following up with the gospel our colonists, traders, explorers, soldiers and sailors, as they open up the dark and pagan places of the world. To hold out before all those who feel the weight of our power, activity and enterprise, the one source of England's greatness—her faith in God—Father, Son and Holy Ghost. So long as England is true to her christian faith in life and practice; so long as the ten commandments—in all their depth of meaning as expounded by the Lord Jesus in the sermon on the mount (Matthew v-vii.)—hold their sway over the practice and conduct of English men and women at home and abroad, so long will England's flag and power brave the battle and the breeze. If ever—which God forbid—our faith becomes a mere lifeless profession, then, as was the case in all ancient nations, England's sun will set in well deserved darkness and dishonour.

It is the duty of all true lovers of our country to

put forth every effort, (1) To live up to the high standard of our christian faith ourselves. It is said, that a chief reason why so many men are content to live without ever entering a church or chapel is, that the moral standard of christianity is too high for them. (2) To influence others to live more sober, chaste, faithful and industrious lives than as a nation we do live. (3) Never to be afraid in the real interest of morals to put our foot down firmly and resist the wrong.

Many shirk their duty and in a cowardly spirit allow abuses and temptation to evil to continue in their midst. They deceive themselves in fancied and selfish security while their neighbour's house is on fire. Sooner or later it will reach them or theirs. In any case moral cowardice takes from the manliness of character, hinders the growth of firm, wide, christian principles and hinders the progress of the individual and the nation.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

## PUNTA ARENAS.

Now once more on dry land—at home again—I can take a look back to this city in embryo, this Punta Arenas, the most primitive beginning of a city I know, and can hope to say something that may interest readers.

"Because it's the grub that makes the butterfly," was an answer to some old riddle of childhood's days—well this Punta Arenas is now the grub that ere long will be transformed into a butterfly city, with parks, palaces and towers, the haunt of middlemen and of the unproductive classes; the home of officials and spenders; headquarters for navies and armies, mashers and gamblers, priests, lawyers and money-dealers. But it is only a grub now, the butterfly existence seen dimly as a future, while the subsequent decadence can merely be inferred from the lessons of history. From these lessons we learn that at first prosperity comes by chance, but then goes by them. At this time Punta Arenas is only in the good, grub, or chrysalis stage, ~~not~~ going to dwell in.

This hitherto prosperity is the work of Englishmen and Germans, chaffingly called "Gringoes" by the Chileans, and a misfortune is that English and Scotch interests are as yet unrepresented on the spot. The sooner the Foreign office looks after British interests in Magellan the better. German rivalry abroad is not a luxury to play with, far less to foster.

The Chilean Government have wisely enacted that Punta Arenas shall be a free port, free as air, free from the very semblance of taxation, with this very natural result that the place is "boiling along" with ~~unparalleled~~ rapidity; building lots are given away for ~~any~~, the only obligation being to build or put up a house of any kind within a year. The town has doubled in the last five years, indeed its progress under free port conditions are first rate—very promising. It ~~now~~ seems certain to become the depot of the new land industry, an industry now advancing by leaps and bounds, the former under through the gross grown ~~flour~~, it is building over tree stumps, yet walls

veritably on gold, for the soil is alluvial, golden all around, and the not far off Cordilleras must sooner or later yield the shining metal in bulk. Coal has recently been discovered quite at hand, and in the matter of water carriage, 60,000 tons of shipping pass through the Straits of Magellan yearly. All things work together for the advancement of Punta Arenas.

Now Chilian Patagonia welcomes Scotsmen. Wages are high beyond belief, and the chances for the well-doer, for the abstainer from excess in drink, for the man and, indeed, woman of character are great—are abnormal. Any one can go, with just a little bit of an effort; any one can secure an easy, well-paid situation with the minimum of energy and of venture. Married couples are especially desired out there; domestic servants of all kinds; only this ought to be noted, that any lady under the age of a grannie must agree not to marry just exactly when she lauds, she must abide for a year or two in spinsterhood and that gives her a little time to look round and to choose well. Let it not be supposed though that a complete paradise has opened. There is a shadow of a shade of pluck required of course, and people who are only fit for the poorhouse may fail in Patagonia, but ordinary mortals are sure to succeed and be as happy as ordinary mortals can expect to be. The climate is like our own North-West climate, only drier, and the life led is West Highland life produced under happier auspices. Not one of the many Highlanders already there that I had the pleasure of meeting complained to me, but many were furious at the apathy of the stay-at-homes they had left behind.

The Scotch shepherds who have done well in the Falklands, serving others, first scouted Patagonia and crossed over there, notably one Greenhields. A certain number of capitalists have joined in, but the shepherds who knew stock and their trade have done best; their scarcity of capital has been made up for by technical knowledge. The sole produce of these "camps" or estancias has hitherto been wool, but this season, for the first time, Messrs Wood and Waldron sent in frozen mutton from Punta Delgada.

I shall not be accused of advertising on the sly if I mention that Robertson's Highland Sheep dip is selling well out in these parts. Naturally anxious to hear good things about an Oban industry I yet made impartial inquiry, and the dip is very popular. One of its most ardent champions, Mr. Cameron of Picket Harbour, "uses none other," and the great estanciero, Mr. Braun told me the morning I left that he had sent for 15 tons by the home-going mail. Mr. Braun is at the head of the latest concession in Tierra del Fuego, a concession of one million hectares. Now, a hectare is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres, and the mention of this, the latest "taking up," will give the home reader some idea of the force of the boom when he thinks over the stocking and exploiting of two millions two hundred and fifty thousand acres!

Over on the Tierra side there is still some trouble with the poor Indians. The morning after our arrival a small trading cutter came in reporting a fight and the loss of one of her crew of four. The Chilian ship Condor going to search did not find the man, but

picked up two dead Indians, one with four bullets in him. The Patagonian giants are not gigantic, but are certainly tall; they give you the impression of being the last remains of a once fine people—a people whose time to "quit" has come. Solid, massive, peaceful, silly and a little cowardly, they gravitate surely to extinction. The mighty test for all incapables, the certain eliminator of the unworthy—the liquor test finds them helpless. They cannot resist the fire water of the pale faces, of their destroying white rivals at Sandy Point. There are a good many whites incapable and unworthy too, who are being tried in the same test tube and found wanting—but I may write about Sandy Point again before closing up the whole subject.

I have alluded to a gold seeker; there is plenty of gold over both Tierra del and Patagonia, but not in bulk or in bed, only washable gold. It was told me as a secret that quartz gold had just been found near Laguna Blanca about 120 miles away from the colony. A Frenchman and two friends looking for "camp" found the gold accidentally, and stuff visible to the naked eye. They worked quietly all summer before being discovered. Then the word went round—it reached me and unfortunately that artist cook of ours, Señor Torres who, kicking over his pots and pans, girded up his loins and "vamoosed."

After trespassing on the Yonge's kindness we spent a night with the Camerons at Picket Harbour. He and Mrs. Cameron are both from Lochaber and were to us Highland hosts indeed. Their warm, red and buff commodious house lies snugly in the corner of a lovely bay of sand, swarming with tame wild ducks and full of fish. Mr. Cameron in the early morning let out six prize Leicesters just recovering from their voyage, very well bred sheep. We were shown over the wool shed, saw the press for baling and outside the great dipper and the shearing plant.

The return to Sandy Point was a distress, and must have tried Mr. Scott's patience, for it was difficult to get along at anything like pace. Musing one day afterwards on my want of preparedness for such a long ride I saw in front of the Doherty palace a Gaucho preparing to start. He first took a deal of care to girth up the piebald nag—the Indians love piebalds—and looked all round the riding gear. The nag itself, though piebald, seemed a workman with the distinctive large, ugly, intellectual head of the horse of these regions. A lasso was beautifully coiled on the cantle, the white sheep skin on the saddle looked woolly soft. All being carefully, in no way hurriedly, arranged, the rider swung himself with a light easy movement on board and away both went—the horse at the smallest possible circus canter, the best pace for a long journey. And I envied that Gaucho for that he did the business properly, and would ride anything that day under a hundred miles without trouble and without losing leather.—Extract from the "Oban Telegraph."

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

On July 5th, Shag Cove was the scene of great enjoyment on the marriage of Mr. A. McLeod to Miss Mary Simpson—forty-four persons being present, the

marriage taking place at half-past nine in the morning. After the ceremony much amusement was caused by a tug-of-war between Married and Single men, the married being so strong that they broke a lasso twice, thanks to the married ladies, whose strength was enormous. A hearty dinner was the next item in the order of the day, everybody doing justice to it. Then dancing began, with songs between, till ten o'clock next day, not a stop being made. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson being untiring in their attention to the guests. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. J. Short ably carried out the duties of M. C. Every one left—thoroughly tired—after hearty cheering and best wishes to the newly-married couple and to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson for their kind hospitality.

R. F.

## THE GUN-ROCK GRAVE.

THERE is a grave at Christmas Harbour, Chartres, under the Gun-Rock Hill. A small tombstone, of the same kind of stone as those found on the beach, has the following inscription (the letters evidently cut by a skilled artisan):—

"A. D. Brockway, of Calais, Me. Who died, Dec. 25, 1849. Aet. 25 years."

A bottle, of an old-fashioned shape, lies under the stone; in it was found a paper with, as far as can be remembered, the following notice:—

"The 'Echo' from Calais to San Francisco with emigrants, in for water. A passenger shot a wolf (fox) and followed it to its den, which was on the North-East side of the mountain with the rocky peak; he put the butt end of his gun in to ferret it out, the second barrel exploded and the charge passed through his lungs. He was brought on board alive, but died next day. The stone was erected by his Captain and shipmates. Will the finder report the occurrence as soon as possible to the government of the Falkland Islands. If the paper becomes defaced, will the finder rewrite the foregoing account. Also will he repair the grave."

At the end of the paper it was stated that the grave had been found by Captain Hansen, Lewis Piedra-Buenos and another (a German, whose name has been forgotten) in the year 1868. The foregoing signed the paper.

In 1875 the grave was again visited by Messrs. Charles Scott, Edwin John Smith and William Grierson. They added their names to the paper. Unfortunately the paper has disappeared.

A small clump of dwarf gorse grows at some little distance from the grave; the seed is supposed to have been sown in 1849.

# CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### WORK FROM ADVENT 1894 TO ADVENT 1895.

#### CLASS I.

DIVISION 1. Mr. Robins.

" 2. Mrs. Lewis.

" 3. Mrs. Brandon.

Lessons on Bible and Prayer Book teaching. Written answers to questions given each Sunday required. To learn perfectly the Church Catechism and the names of the books of the Bible.

#### CLASS II.

DIVISION 1. Miss F. Lellman.

" 2. Miss Elmer.

" 3. Miss Mitchell.

Lessons on St. Luke's Gospel. To learn by heart the whole of the Church Catechism, also Hymns 533, 466, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. To find the places in Bible and Prayer Book.

Parents are earnestly requested to encourage the children to learn the required lessons.

Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Catechism, &c. can be had at the Parsonage.

NOTE. EVERY SMALL CARD given for attendance is to be returned on the last Sunday of the month, if the child has attended every Sunday in that month, a Large Card will be given. When Six Large Cards have been obtained, they are to be returned and a small book will then be given as a prize.

#### CLASS III.

Miss Lewis.

Line upon Line, Part I., chapters 15 to end and Part II. To learn by heart the Church Catechism to end of Baptismal Covenant, Hymns 535, 465, the Benedictus and Jubilate. To find places for Morning Service.

#### CLASS IV.

DIVISION 1. Miss Binnie.

" 2. Miss E. Binnie.

" 3. Miss T. Carey.

Peep of Day, chapters 30 to end. Line upon Line, Part I. To learn by heart the Church Catechism to end of Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum and Hymns 419 and 407.

#### CLASS V.

DIVISION 1. Miss Kirwan. DIVISION 2. Mr. T. Binnie.

" 3. Miss M. Binnie. " 4. Miss Carey.

" 5. Miss Kidde.

Peep of Day. To learn by heart the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and 10 Commandments and Hymns 416, 420, 422, 423.

## A VISIT TO STANLEY.

DEAR BELLA,

Having abundance of leisure this afternoon, I shall be able to fulfil my promise and give you some holiday experiences and impressions during my visit to Stanley.

Although it was late in autumn when we landed, everything appeared trim and nice. Houses repainted, fences in thorough repair, and roads showing no signs of approaching winter, in fact the whole place presented a well cared for appearance.

What a change nine years have wrought. Not only has the place improved, but the inhabitants have kept pace with their surroundings. Can you credit it? The youth of Stanley actually raise their hats to lady acquaintances, a point of etiquette never dreamt of by them in our time, much less practised. The school children also shew marked traces of the progressive movement. It is quite a common occurrence to see them taking part in entertainments, reciting, &c., at Band of Hope Meetings and passing strangers without so much as a stare or a hoot. Do you remember an instance of the behaviour of our time—that poor fellow who, white with passion, stalked into school vowing vengeance, a piece of muddy rope coiled round and round his neck, thrown—just as the whistle blew—by some wicked boy of Gaucho propensities.

The Cemetery still attracts considerable attention on Sundays (as also do those favourite corners on the Front Road) and the rising generation devote as much time as ever to wearing out shoe-leather.

We have not had much dissipation of late. I enjoyed the Stanley Benefit Club Ball immensely and thought of the night nine years ago, when we peeped through the little square hole near the ceiling and viewed the scene from that vantage ground. What a fairytale it appeared!—but how crowded! All balls are now held in the Assembly Room—such an improvement—and, I may mention, spring-side boots and blue ties belong to the past.

A relic of our barbarism still remains, however, in the "National Game" and, judging by the amount of enjoyment it seemed to afford at the S. B. C. Treat, it is likely to die a hard death. Notwithstanding every effort has been made to bring other games into favour, the ring broken up, parties of horse reformers starting counter attractions above the hubbub and din soar the sweet shrill notes of "Sally, Sally Water," proving itself, if one may judge by the agonised looks of the reformers, an exception to the rule "of the survival of the fittest." You and I, remembering our young days, think otherwise, do we not?" "NETTIE."

## OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SUNDAY July 29th was the quarterly "Children's Sunday." The offertories on these Sundays are devoted to Sunday School purposes. In the afternoon instead of the usual Sunday School there was a special Children's Service, which was well attended by children and teachers, but why do not the parents and elder brothers and sisters come also? It would give the Service more importance in the eyes of the children, it would strengthen the hands of the teachers and ministers and encourage them in their work, and that is what we want—strength and encouragement. To make our Sunday School work really good, the parents ought to help the teachers, by for instance, their presence on such occasions as the above, just as the teachers are now helping the parents by denying themselves many a little pleasure for the sake of being regular and punctual in their classes; and not only is there this regular and punctual attendance to be taken into account, but also the preparation needed to teach their children. Here a word for you teachers. Never go to your classes unprepared, no matter how simple the lesson or how young your children. Always look at the chapter, hymns, &c and plan beforehand what you intend to take with them. Then do not teach it in a dry matter-of-fact way, but rather talk it to them. Speak heart to heart with them, and above all seek God's blessing upon what you say. We don't want so much to cram the children with Scripture facts, as to lay a foundation so strong and sure, that the characters built up on it will have the true ring about them. Sometimes we are in danger of losing sight of this, when we urge the children to diligence and perseverance so that they may win a prize. The prize is only a means to what we have in view and at best a poor one not the end itself. So parents if your children are not clever or diligent enough to win prizes, don't you be discouraged, but urge them ever to perseverance knowing that the character to be built, not the prizes, is our goal.

The half yearly examination was held the last week in July. The answering was good and we cannot help hoping that this was due not only to the teachers' work on Sundays, but also to the fact that since the table of lessons (see another page of the Magazine) has been sent to the different homes, the parents have taught the children themselves or at least have helped and encouraged them to learn the lessons. Sunday School and home are the only opportunities for the religious instruction of our children, so that we cannot urge the co-operation of and sympathy between parents and teachers too strongly.

There is another point we might bring home to you teachers—the force of example. What you teach and impress on the little ones, try to teach and impress on yourself and be very reverent in God's house; by being reverent yourself, you are teaching them to be reverent. Sunday School work may sometimes seem dull and disappointing, but it is not really so, if we think of the future. We are working for the future and must not expect to see our paradise yet awhile, but

of one thing we may be certain, that no true earnest loving work for these children will miss its mark. Let us thank God we have them to work for, for what would the world be without them!

DURING this month, at Morning Service, we are singing, instead of the "To Deum," the Canticle or Song which immediately follows it, entitled "Benedicite Omnia Opera," which Latin title is translated by the opening words of the Song, "O all ye works bless ye the Lord." It is said to have been sung by the three Jewish youths, mentioned in the last verse, when God preserved them from the fire, into which the King of Babylon had had them thrown as related in Daniel iii.

Mrs. DEAN has presented the Cathedral with a new Communion Table. It is the result of local labour having been very well and neatly made by Messrs J. Luxton and H. Rutter, of teak wood.

## THE BAND OF HOPE.

A MEETING of the above was held in the Assembly Room on July 20th. Papers were distributed and new members enrolled. Recitations and songs were very nicely given by some of the children. The enunciation in some cases was clear and distinct, in others again much too rapid for the size of the room. An ambitious and difficult recitation, viz., a scene from King John was attempted in a creditable manner by some of the boys (A. Ogilvie, P. Burnell, J. Grierson and F. Crook). It was a pleasure to listen to them and to think their minds were being stored with some of the finest poetry in our language. We hope to hear the graphic scene repeated at another Band of Hope meeting, but with less assistance from the prompter! It would be quite worth another trial and perhaps for the sake of the audience generally a few introductory remarks would not be amiss.

The Dean and Mr. Aspinall addressed the children on the subject of temperance, not merely in drinking, but in everything. Magic lantern slides, serious and comic were exhibited, the lantern sending everybody away in good humour. Subscribers who have not yet done so would please pay up arrears for 1893 and their subscriptions for 1894. All subscriptions ought to be paid at the first meeting held in the year, the papers subscribers receive, being paid for in England in advance. One shilling per annum entitles subscriber to a monthly paper.

## STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in

choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. Atlanta, Boys Own, Cassell's Magazine, Chambers, Girl's Own, Good Words, Family Herald, Little Folks, Chatterbox, Leisure Hour, Quiver, St. Nicholas, Sunday at Home and Strand Magazine.

LETTER received by Dean Brandon from the offices of the Free Church of Scotland, dated December 23rd, 1893:

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with your suggestion, transmitted to us through Mr. Robertson of Oban, I have sent you by the ship "Orchid" a case containing 100 Bibles, 50 Books of Prayer for social and family worship and 100 shorter Catechisms. We are thankful to you for making the suggestion and for taking the trouble to distribute the books. Any remittances you may make us on this account will make it easier for us at any future time to send you, if desired, further supplies. The bibles cost about 1/2 and 1/6 each and the prayer books about the same; but you may fix such price as you think suitable. With the compliments of the season, I am,

Your very faithfully,  
GEORGE M. RAE, D.D.  
SECRETARY.

P. S. The case is carried freight free by the Falkland Islands Company.

Bibles with Scotch version of the Psalms, 1/2 and 1/6; Prayer books for family worship, 1/6; Catechisms, 1d.

EXTRACT from a letter of Mr. W. F. Robinson to Mr. C. W. Hill, Honorary Secretary, Christ Church Select Vestry, dated March 8th:—

"I have now in hand £41 13s. 4d. belonging to the Church and if your Committee (Select Vestry) would send me £60 more we could get the remaining portion of the benches made and forward them by the first available opportunity, unless you would like this money kept for some other purpose. The donors of £80 of it prefer the seats as an object."

It was decided at the last meeting of the Select Vestry to send Mr. Robinson the amount required, viz, £70, to obtain the twenty more seats necessary to complete the seating of the Church down to the end, also two more seats for the choir.

The following items have contributed to the above:  
A. Mercer 15/-, Marriage fees £2 15s., Mrs. Dean £5, A. M. 2/6, R. D. 2/9, Offertories at Chartres

£1 11s. 6d., Ed. Murray and M. Smith 2/1, Ellen Smith 5/-, Mrs. Hooper 6/-, Miss Webb £1 1s., Mary and John Dickie 10/-, Thank Offering £1, Offertory, Shag Cove 11/6, H. Afford 2/6, A gift £1, For Rev. E. C. Aspinall £5, M. L. 10/-, Proceeds of articles very kindly sold by Mrs. Frazer at Darwin £12 11s. 2d. About £15 have been advanced to meet the amount required for the seats, accordingly any further contributions to make up the deficit will be thankfully received.

#### CAMP LIFE NOT ALL "BEER AND SKITTLES."

As Mr. Edward Le Grange was crossing Ted River on June 7th, his horse was carried four times down the stream, which was much swollen from recent rains, and then swept back to the west side of the river. The best thing he could do was to wring the water out of his clothes and shout for help, a house being not very far off, though the river and a ridge lay between. Fortunately a shepherd was within hearing and soon two men, Messrs. McCallum and A. McLennan, came to the rescue. The horse was first hauled across by means of a line which they threw across and then Le Grange, making the line fast under his arms was also got over. The "river" is only a few yards wide, but when swollen is dangerous to cross owing to the depth and rapidity of the current.

The following was communicated to the Editor by an East Falkland shepherd:—

"I have the pleasure of letting you and your readers know that I have a mare that had been ridden a journey and had hurt her leg. When I got home she came to the door and I said to a friend that I would take her into the house and dress her leg. The width of the door was two feet four-and-a-half inches. She led in, had her leg dressed and was led out again and let go."

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine,  
SIR,

I regret to have the occasion to forward the following resolution passed at our Social Club Meeting of August 4th, in relation to a paragraph in the July number of your Magazine—viz, "That this meeting, whilst fully conscious of the interest taken by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall in the welfare of the Stanley Social Club and Mutual Improvement Association, is of opinion that the statement in an article written by Mr. Aspinall in which he says, 'Some have given us a mere stringing together of extracts drawn from Reynolds, the Christian world, or some equally extreme and radical paper,' is unjustifiable."

It is the wish of the majority of the members that I request you to kindly insert this paragraph in your next paper for August. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
HENRY H. SEIDWICK,  
Honorary Secretary.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

Having seen a copy of the resolution passed by the Stanley Social Club and Mutual Improvement Association, I wish to point out that only half of a sentence is quoted from my article in the Magazine and that the whole sentence, taken with its context, does not and was not intended to read as a reflection upon the ability of any member or members of the above Club, or in any wise to weight the balance upon the Radical or Conservative side. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

BEFORE His Excellency the Governor's departure for England he was presented with an address expressive of regret at H. E.'s ill health which rendered it necessary for him to proceed to England and of the hope that a few months' rest would restore him to his usual health and vigour.

It was signed by the members of both councils, officials and a large number of the residents of Stanley.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL s. s. "PENTAUER" arrived from the West Coast on July 14th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and one child; Messrs. D. Bonet, T. McKay, E. Murray — Toby and T. Kutschio. Cargo from the West Coast, 500 bags of flour and sundries.

The s. s. "PENTAUER" sailed for Europe on July 18th. Passengers:—His Excellency Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K. C. M. G., Henry Waldron, Esquire, Mr. Noble and children, Mrs. Heiders; Messrs. C. L. Andrews, W. C. County, A. Dawkins, A. Ramez. Cargo for Europe, 2187 bales of wool and sheepskins.

The "Result" left Stanley for the West Falklands on July 20th. Passengers:—Bella McLeod, A. Porter, and — Toby.

The "Pandora" left Stanley for the West Falklands on July 23rd. Passengers:—Mrs. James Pitaluga and Henrietta Hutchinson (Teal Inlet), Messrs. R. Murray, J. Botwood, Albert and Aleck Kiddie (Hill Cove), G. Turner (Salvador).

The "Thetis" sailed for England on July 23rd. Passenger:—Mr. C. Watson.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

At the bank books should be sent by the 30th September addressed to the "The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Stanley." So that the interest due to the depositor may be inserted in his book.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Magazine at the rate of 6d. per line, prepaid. Small fly leaf notices will be enclosed for 5/- Full page notices clipped with the Magazine 10/-. Price of Magazine 2/6 per annum, when posted 3/-. A single cover 3d.

DEAN BRANDON left Stanley for Darwin, Lafonia, &c., on August 8th.

EXTRACTS from lessons on Health given to a girls' class in a national school by J. Berners.

People sometimes take a good deal of trouble to convince us that we want air to breathe. I once saw a man put a little bird under a glass jar and then, with a curious kind of pump he had, draw all the air away from under the jar, till the poor little creature fainted and almost died; when it was nearly dead, he let the air in again, and if I remember right, the bird recovered; but I never wish to see it done again, and I do not think you would like it either; we all of us know quite well that we cannot live without some air, and I do not see the use of tormenting poor little birds or mice to prove it.

But what we do not all know, or do not all think of, is that we want not only air, but good air. We are apt to take it for granted that any air will do for us; stale air, stagnant air, dirty air, even poisonous air; and many of us take no pains at all to see about getting it good.

What makes the matter worse is, that if there were nothing else at all to spoil the air (and there are a good many things, as I shall tell you by and by), we cannot help spoiling it ourselves by the very act of breathing.

All the time we are breathing, we go on spoiling the air as fast as possible, and if people are shut up in rooms where the bad air cannot get out and the good air cannot get in at all, it is sure to make them ill, and if they stay long enough, to kill them outright.

Perhaps you have read histories of this kind. I will tell you one which I have read. Some people in Scotland thought they would have a merry Christmas party, and invited their friends to come to a dance. As it was such cold weather, they no doubt tried to make it as snug and comfortable as they could, so they shut all the doors and windows tight, and then they began to dance. It was a small room with a low ceiling, and there were thirty-six people dancing in it all night. By the time morning came the air was so bad that it was really like poison, and very soon seven of the poor dancers were seized with a terrible fever, and two of them actually died.

Why was this?

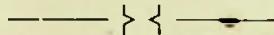
The reason of this and suchlike things is, that the air we breathe out is different from the air we take in. When we breathe, we do not just draw in the air and send it straight back again, though, at first, one might fancy that was all we did. We send away some things with our breath which were not in the air when we took it in.

1. One of these is water. Sometimes you can see this for yourselves. On a cold frosty day, you know we can see the clouds of steam coming out of our mouths. This steam is only very fine particles of water; if you have a veil over your face, it soon gets quite wet with drops of water out of your breath.

In warm weather we do not see the steam, but the water is there all the same; if you will breathe on a looking-glass at any time, you will make it dim and damp directly with the water of your breath. There is always a little watery vapour in the air; but hardly any compared with what there is in the breath.

(To be continued.)

## “GLADYS.”



We all have read stories of canine affection  
And patience, which often it must be confessed  
Should teach us a lesson—to bear without murmuring  
Our trials and troubles, when put to the test.

A true story this is' happened on the East Falkland.  
We'd a hard day sheep gathering, my dogs were all tired,  
Especially “Gladys,” the pet of the station,  
For beauty and work universally admired.

I was rather ahead in the line of the gathering  
So dismounted to wait till the sheep should draw past,  
The dogs took advantage of the short respite given them  
To stretch their tired limbs for a rest in the grass.

I led from the spot across a soft peat bog  
Towards a pond, for I saw my horse wanted a drink.  
When his thirst was sufficiently quenched I remounted  
And rode a short distance inside the pond's brink.

A short time elapsed before I missed “Gladys”  
Turned my horse sharply round to whistle and shout,  
Forgetting the fact I'd ridden through water  
Which would most effectually blot the scent out.

I felt disappointed when I found she'd deserted.  
Such conduct from “Gladys” 'twas hard to believe.  
From one of the others I would not have minded  
It wounded my vanity to be so deceived

At headquarters that evening my enquiries were fruitless.  
No dog had returned, still I felt no alarm,  
For I thought she would surely return to the shanty.  
And while there, I knew, she would come to no harm.

The third day I went home, no dog bounded forward  
To meet me, a sudden thought flashed through my head,  
Perhaps she had sickened that day while out gathering.  
And my favourite was now either dying or dead.

I mounted in haste, rode to the next shanty.  
No sign of her there, then I thought of the bog  
I had stopped at, when I lost her and wondered,  
If there I should find any trace of my dog.

When some distance away from the spot I was startled  
To hear a sharp bark ('twas for that sound I longed),  
And a dog ran towards me then turned and ran barking  
To the place where I mounted at the edge of the pond.

Just picture the meeting, which was more delighted  
The dog or the man? now each other they've found.  
I was grieving for “Gladys,” while she, I am certain,  
Imagined that I had slipped in and was drowned.

# FOR SALE,

A Fireproof Safe by "Taunton" by 26 by 18 by 15. £10.  
A Watchmaker's Regulator, beating seconds; 72 by 48. A very fine timekeeper.  
£10. Handsome case. Illustration sent if required.

Ships Chronometer in Rosewood case, a first-class instrument in thorough repair. £125

20 Views, with history and description, of the Falklands, in green cloth, @ 12/6. A few copies left in red morocco. @ 17/6. A splendid present for your friends at home; extra thick cover on each for posting. The prices are now less than the cost of production.

Several Ladies' gold watches and chains for sale at less than London prices, viz:

14 carat gold watch, 65/-	chain, 35/-	£5 0 0
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18	75/-	£5 13 0
"	80/-	£6 2 0
"	85/-	£6 10 0
"	90/-	£7 10 0
Net Cash with order		

Books and case inc. £10. T. H. ROWELL, STANLEY.

ANY persons having claims against John Casey, deceased, are requested to notify the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st instant.

ANDREW E. BAILLON, EXECUTOR.

ST. BARNABAS RECTORY,  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 7th 1894.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just seen a letter from you in the monthly report of the S. P. C. K. and am about to make a request which you will probably think a very curious one. My hobby is conchology and I am engaged in studying a particular family of Mollusca called the Patellidæ or in English the Limpets. The family is a difficult one and to thoroughly understand the species which are very variable one has to have specimens both young and old collected on the spot in different parts of the world. The shells one gets through dealers are not reliable as to locality.

Now I want you, if you will and if you can, to get some native or other person to collect for me a number of limpets from your coast. They occur there in thousands — on the rocks between tide-marks and some kinds, on the kelp.

I am willing to pay all expense of transportation and to send in advance such sum as you may ask to remunerate the collector. I should like say 1000 specimens — big and little, young and old.

If you can possibly help me in this matter I shall be extremely obliged, for though I have correspondents in most parts of the world I have never yet had one in Falkland Islands.

I may say I have received much assistance from missionaries in various places with the result that already I have the largest collection in the world of shells of the particular family which I study. Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

GEORGE W. TAYLOR

Should any one in the Falkland Islands wish to undertake the above collection, please communicate with The EDITOR, F. T. Magazine.

## NOTICE.

To any one who will kindly enter into correspondence with me, I shall be pleased to supply with books, music, (sent registered), periodicals, &c., issued in Europe (in French, English, German, Spanish, &c.,—post free—in exchange for used stamps used post-cards and stamped envelopes of the Falkland Islands and for which I will allow the utmost value. Be good enough to write to me, stating what books, &c. are required and I will endeavour to give you satisfaction by return of post.

ELIE MOYER.  
DIEULEFIT, DROME, FRANCE.

### Highland Sheep Dips, IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPOOFER.

#### FLUID DIP.

Soluble in Cold Water—Ideical with the Paste in composition

#### NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP.

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

### Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS.



## U.S. MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

HIGHEST AWARDS.



The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (Jan. 21, 1893) says:

In view of the fact, to which we recently called attention, that very large quantities of so-called "condensed milk," practically devoid of fat, are sold, it is of great importance to be able to rely on obtaining condensed milk containing its proper amount of fat, and not made with unwholesome sugars. We are able to recommend the Anglo-Swiss Company's brands as being what they are represented to be, and as thoroughly reliable.

Samples free to the Profession.

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

NO. 65. VOL. VI.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN OCTOBER.

7. 20th S. after Trinity.	Morning, Ezek. 34 : Phillipians 1 : Psalms 35, 36. Epistle, Ephesians 5, 15 : Gospel, Matt. 22
14. 21st      , ,	Evening, Ezek. 37 or Daniel 1 : Luke 8, 26 : Psalms 37.
18. St. Luke Evangelist.	Morning, Daniel 3 : Col. 3, 1-18 ; Psalms 32, 34. Epistle, Ephesians 6, 10 : Gospel, St. John 4, 46.
21. 22nd S. after Trinity.	Evening, Daniel 4 or 5 ; Luke 11, 29 : Psalms 73, 74.
28. 23rd St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles and Martyrs.	Morning, Isaiah 55 : 1 Thess. 3 : Psalms 90, 92. Epistle, 2 Timothy 4, 5 : Gospel, St. Luke 10, 1. Evening, Ecclesiastes 38, 1-15 : Luke 13, 18 : Ps. 93, 94
	Morning, Daniel 6 : 2 Thess. 1 : Psalms 105. Epistle, Phillipians 1, 3 : Gospel, St. Matt. 18, 21. Evening, Daniel 7, 9 or 12 : Luke 15, 14 : Psalms 106.
	Morning, Hosea 14 : 1 Timothy 5 : Psalms 132, 135. Epistle, Phillipians 3, 17 : Gospel, St. Matt. 22-15. "                St. Jude 1 :                St. John 15, 17. Evening, Joel 2, 21, or 3, 9 : Luke 19, 28 : Ps. 136, 138

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR OCTOBER.

1 M Ephes. 2,	7 S Philippians 1,	14 S Col. 3, 1-18	21 S 2 Thess. 1,	28 S 1 Tim. 5,
2 T    , 3,	8 M    , 2,	15 M    , 3, 1-18 & 4-22	22 M    , 2,	29 M    , 6,
3 W    , 4, 1-24	9 T    , 3,	16 T 1 Thes. 1,	23 T    , 3,	30 T 2 Tim. 1,
4 T    , 4, 1-25	10 W    , 4,	17 W    , 2,	24 W 1 Tim. 1, 1-18	32 W    , 2,
5 F    , 5, 1-22	11 T Colos. 1, 1-21	18 T    , 3,	25 T    , 1, 1-18 & 2,	
6 S    , 6, 1-10	12 F    , 1, 1-21	19 F    , 4,	26 F    , 3,	
	to 2, 1-8	20 S    , 5,	27 S    , 4,	
	13 S    , 2, 1-8.			

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE PARSONAGE.

Bibles at 1/6, Church Services and Prayer books at 3/3, 3/-, 2/6, 1/- and 6d. Church Hymns with music at 2/6, words only at 1/-, 8d. and 1d. Sankey hymn books with music 3/6, words only at 2/6, 1/6, 6d. 3d. and 2d. Peep of Day at 6d. and Line upon Line at 9d.

Bibles with Scotch version of the Psalms at 1/6 and 1/2. Prayer books for family worship at 1/6. Catechisms at 1d.

BIRTHS.

COLEMAN.—On August 12, at Stanley, the wife of J. Coleman, of a daughter.  
CLAUSEN.—On July 12, at Shallow Bay, the wife of W. H. Clausen, of a daughter.  
CAMPBELL.—On July 7, at Camilla Creek, the wife of J. Campbell, of a daughter.  
KING.—On June 8, at Stanley, the wife of J. King, of a son.  
HALL.—On May 14, at Port Howard, the wife of L. J. Hall, of a daughter, still-born.  
STEEL.—On March 14, at Darwin Harbour, the wife of James Steel, of a son.  
STEEL.—On May 19, at Tranquilladad, the wife of James Steel, Jr., of a son.

DEATHS.

GOING.—On June 16, at London, Dorothy Going, age 16 years, of scarletina.  
BIGGS.—On August 28 at Stanley, Frederick May Biggs, aged    years.

The Editor cannot be responsible for any omissions of Births, Deaths and Marriages, unless notice is sent in by the earliest opportunity. Address, The Editor, Falkland Islands Magazine.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's September 13th and 27th, October 11th and 25th.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Having had several instances of gambling in the Falkland Islands brought under my notice lately, I thought I could not do better than substitute for the usual address the following extract from "Hand and Heart," by the popular Bishop of Manchester in the hope that the more thoughtful may be led to endeavour to combat this one head of the hydra of evil.

Faithfully yours,

EDWIN C. ASPINWELL.

No one doubts or denies either the extensive prevalence of gambling or its terrible demoralizing effects. I have heard it said by well-informed persons who have made the gambling habits of the community a special study that in our time far more material and moral ruin is wrought by gambling than by drunkenness. It might once have been otherwise, but now many of those who have been delivered from the curse of drink have become the victims of this equally demoralizing form of selfishness. No habitual drunkard is more the slave of his depraved appetite than is the habitual gambler of his feverish desire to possess himself of money which he has not earned. Day and night he thinks of nothing else but variations in the odds, news from the stables, tips from the so-called prophets, tricks at cards, strokes at billiards, systems of book-making, and all the thousand fofus of mean craft and detestable deceit by which he may possess himself of the money of others.

Is it wonderful, when you think of the constant course of such a man's thoughts, desires and aims, that he should be marked out from all other men by his very appearance, by his shifty glances, his suppressed eagerness, and the sinister hints of deceit and covetousness which disfigure his face? He is but the logical outcome and complete expression of that principle of selfishness which underlies all gambling. He is the safety light hung out by nature to warn the unwary of impending shipwreck. Of course he is only the extreme type of a class, and there are many occasional gamblers who never reach his stage of degradation. In all cases, however, so far as a man gives way to the gambling impulse, he is risking and approaching this spiritual ruin.

Intellectually again, as Schopenhauer has pointed out, gambling is no more than the refuge of a vacant mind. Such a mind, if it is not supplied with artificial excitement, feels itself intolerably bored. It cannot, or will not, think, and it therefore seeks some employment which will excite it without thought. "Hence," says Schopenhauer, speaking of the habits of his own day, "in all countries the chief occupation of society is card-playing; and it is a gauge of its value and an outward sign that it is bankrupt in thought. Because people have no thoughts to deal in, they deal cards, and try to win one another's money." I believe that in these words Schopenhauer lays open one great cause of gambling among rich men without intellectual culture; and among many of the workers in our cotton mills, who, weary of their monotonous toil, and unprovided with wholesome amusement, seek the excitement which they crave in betting and gambling.

Let no one forget, however, that this amusement is

in itself immoral and degrading, and that he who gains the strong wine of excitement by such means must pay for it, not only in loss and wretchedness, but also in deterioration of character. Gambling, like every other act of a human being, takes its moral character from its motive. Now, what is the motive of gambling? I believe that it is always, at bottom, the desire to gain the property of another without attempting to give to that other any adequate value or service. It is distinguished from stealing, not so much by its motive as by its method. The thief and the gambler both desire to gain money without making any return, but in order to gratify this desire the thief adopts the method of violence or deceit, while the gambler induces his victim or would-be victim, to consent to be plundered, if he on his part may have the chance of plundering his would-be plunderer. Sometimes the gambler resembles the thief both in motive and method, when, for instance, he resorts to underhand means to deceive the person with whom he enters into apparently mutual risk.

The gambler is one who desires to possess himself of his neighbour's property without attempting to give in return any adequate value or service. Now, is the motive thus described right or wrong, elevating or debasing, egoistic or altruistic? The last of these alternatives furnishes us, I believe, with the means of taking the moral measurement of the habit. All moralists of the present day, whether Christian or Positivist, whether intuitionist or utilitarian, are agreed that the egoistic impulses are the common source of evil, while the altruistic impulses—those which lead us to consider the welfare of others—are equally the ordinary and natural sources of what is good. Now is there anything altruistic in gambling? The trader may be altruistic. He gives value for what he receives, and his altruistic impulses may be excited and exercised in making the article which he sells what it professes to be, and in considering, on the one hand, the welfare of those who work for him, and, on the other, that of those who buy from him. But what room is there for altruism in the gambler's pursuit? How can he benefit the man with whom he bets? If he wins it can only be through the other's loss. If he loses it can only be with disgust at his own stupidity, or what he calls bad luck. Can it be said that it may be a motive with him to give to his antagonist the same pleasant excitement which he feels himself? But that very excitement is only the excitement of the selfish desire of undeserved gain; it is only an immoral excitement, which must injure his antagonist as much as himself. Would you say that a man was trying to benefit another who gave him the excitement of a gallop which he knew was to end at the foot of a precipice? No, gambling encourages nothing but selfishness, and, therefore, gambling is evil in its very essence and principle. If so, then it is evil in every one of its manifestations, whether the gambling be for a large or a small amount; for what a man can afford, or for what is beyond his means. Selfishness is always wrong, in small things as well as in great, and no man can gamble even in the lowest degree without setting the selfish impulses into action.

Nothing has astonished me more of late than to hear

from moralists and clergymen the statement that if clergymen condemn betting to small amounts, and whist-playing for sixpenny points, they will make themselves ridiculous. No man is ridiculous for condemning what is wrong, though the whole world practise it. And I say fearlessly that it is wrong to bet or play for the smallest sums. It is always possible to try to break down principle by haggling about doubtful cases. It has been the devil's method from the beginning. What harm is there in eating pleasant fruit? What harm is there in having one's eyes opened? What harm is there in turning stones into bread to appease one's hunger? All the harm in the world, if one purchase such advantages by breaking God's eternal law of love. If a dishonest man wishes to excuse his dishonesty, what course does he take? Does he attempt to justify some flagrant breach of the Eighth Commandment, which every healthy conscience would condemn? No; he tries to puzzle the judgment by asking whether it is not right for a starving man to steal food; whether it may not be excusable for a merchant trembling on the brink of ruin to resort to a little diplomatic deception? No doubt such circumstances may diminish guilt, but they can never wholly remove it. No, I say, better starve than steal, better be ruined than lie, however small the deception or the dishonesty. Man's moral life is more to him than his physical life. It is moral suicide to save the less by ruining the greater.

"Swear not at all," said our Lord, because what goes beyond the simple affirmation is of the Evil One. Indulge no anger; because anger is incipient murder. Lust not at all, because lust is incipient adultery; and so I say gamble not at all, because gambling is incipient egoism. No doubt it is well to protect people from the worst evils of gambling by legislation, by the provision of wholesale amusements, or by entreating the editors of newspapers to suppress sporting articles and long lists of the odds offered on races. But you will never that way suppress gambling.

You must first of all convince people that gambling is wrong—wrong for the noble as well as for the ignoble—wrong in its least as well as its greatest, in its most harmless as well as in its most pernicious developments. Then at length public opinion will pronounce against it, and gambling, like drunkenness, will become ashamed of itself, and sneak into corners to hide its disgraceful practices.

#### LIBERTY, BROTHERHOOD AND EQUALITY.

The world's spirit aims at bringing all this about by drawing others down to the level on which each one stands. The Christian spirit secures equality by raising up. The man that is less wise, less good than I, I am to raise up to my level in these things; yes, and in social position too if he be fit for it. I am to be glad to see him rise above me, as generously as Samuel saw Saul (1 Samuel, ix—xii). And those that are above me, better than I, wiser than I, I have a right to expect to elevate me, if they can, to be as wise and good as themselves. This is the only levelling the Gospel knows. What was the mission of the Redeemer ut

this? To raise the lower to the higher; to make men partakers of the Divine Nature—His Nature, standing on His ground; to descend to the roots of society, reclaiming the outcasts, elevating the degraded, ennobling the low, and reminding—in the thunder of reiterated "Woës"—those who had left their inferiors in the dark, and those who stood aloof in the titled superiority of Rabbi—of the account to be rendered by them yet: (Matthew xxiii).

F. W. ROBERTSON, (Brighton).

#### STANLEY AMUSEMENTS.

On August 14th under the auspices of the Stanley Rifle Club, the nigger minstrel troupe known as the Bull's Eye Minstrels, conducted by Mr. W. E. Turner, the Secretary of the Club, gave their first entertainment. Prompted by the same curiosity and desire for amusement as the rest of the audience evidently were, I found myself anxiously awaiting the uplifting of the curtain behind which, doubtless, were hidden the amateur minstrels. To the strains of the opening chorus the curtain went slowly up at the appointed time, with a punctuality rather unexpected by myself and, no doubt, by the other onlookers, and the troupe were disclosed in all their glory of black faces and starched linen.

The corner-men were however absent, and toward the finish of the music made their appearance with that entire disregard of the audience which corner-men usually affect. Bones, however, on entering seemed rather nonplussed and evidently had forgotten where he was until called upon by Mr. Johnson who, with black face and white wig, explained to him his position and what was expected of him, whereupon after cracking a joke at the expense of audience and troupe, with the greatest sangfroid, he proceeded to sing a comic song entitled, "Push dem Clouds away." The chorus having been sung, a strange shrill whistling accompaniment was heard, which evidently gave the corner-men much uneasiness, and at the conclusion of the song was discovered to come from a very small minstrel concealed under a dressmaker's wire stand covered over which stood prominently on one side of the stage. Though certainly expecting something of the kind, I was considerably surprised at the smallness of the minstrel; and amused both at his novel introduction and coolness of demeanour. The programme of the troupe was then gone through, the songs and choruses by the members giving much pleasure, if applause is to be taken as an estimate. The eccentric costumes of the corner-men—evidently got up regardless of expense—gave an additional zest to the jokes which they all exploded with the imperturbable Mr. Johnson. The small minstrel before alluded to causing great amusement by his joke and song. The conversations of Messrs. Bones, Skins, Charcoal and Blacking-pot were the cause of great excitement to the audience, many of the jokes evidently being freshly imported from home.

The minstrel programme having finished with an encored song from the corner, and the stage having been cleared, His Excellency, the Administrator, proceeded in a neat speech to express the pleasure and satisfaction

the entertainment had thus afforded him and remarked that such amusements were deserving of every success. His Excellency then referred to the business which he had undertaken, viz, the giving away of the prizes, which were displayed on a small table in front of the stage, and after regretting the absence of Governor Goldsworthy and hoping soon to see His Excellency back in full possession of health; he said he was glad to have the opportunity of addressing such a comparatively large audience, and after remarking that the Stanley Rifle Club were really the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in this Colony, said he hoped the Club would meet with the success it so well merited. The object of the Club being to afford rational amusement and to improve the skill in marksmanship of the inhabitants of Stanley, which would, undoubtedly be of great use should the Colony be attacked by any invading force.

The giving of prizes was then proceeded with. None of the recipients having taken part in the troupe caused great amusement by their peculiar appearance at this gratifying moment. This being finished, and his Excellency having been heartily cheered, the programme was again gone on with. Mr. F. Lang exciting a large amount of interest with a pretty character song and dance which was admirably done. Sergeant Quanhan, who is always able to please his audience, then sang "After the Ball"; his fine voice giving a good rendering of this popular ballad. Mr. W. E. Turner appeared in a very grotesque costume and gave a stump speech on "Teinperance." His appearance after drinking from a pot containing no doubt the whites of eggs beaten up, causing great amusement to the audience, many thinking the same to be the froth from beer. The curtain having been dropped for a short interval was again raised for the performance of— as advertised in the posters—"A Screaming Farce." Singing for myself, I have always rather doubted the screaming properties of these farces; but I was agreeably surprised with this one, which had most funny situations in which "that boy Pete" invariably figured. The difficult parts of the female characters undertaken by Messrs Fleuret, Coulson and G. Turner, were well executed, and they added to the general amusement by their elaborately dressy appearance. The farce having concluded, the curtain went up again on all the members of the troupe who, it seemed, spontaneously essayed to sing "God save the Queen," and as a faithful chronicler I have to record that this was hardly a success, as some of the members seemed to have forgotten the words, and the instruments gave the keynote too high for the others. As the audience left they, like myself, seemed quite enthusiastic over the success of the evening's entertainment. The performance was, I believe, repeated the second evening; also with the same success.

#### ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

\* \* \* The Programme and Balance-sheet of the above Concert will be published in the next issue.

#### A FEW GARDEN NOTES.

ANY person accustomed to travelling about the Falklands must have noticed that every house as a rule has a garden attached to it. But how few are there that get the result from it they might. Of course a man on monthly pay cannot be expected to take the same amount of interest in cultivating his plot as a person that owns the land he cultivates, another drawback is that gardening is not looked upon with friendly eye by the employers, the idea being that the man who keeps a good garden does it at their expense; so between the two drawbacks a deal of excuse is to be made. In writing I do not wish to raise any controversy, but merely to point out how much better results may be obtained from the same amount of labour.

A great number of houses are situated near the salt water and the best manure can be obtained from the sea ooze; without manure no garden will thrive long:

To begin with the potato, which I suppose is of most interest to the Falklanders; as it is the only farinaceous plant that grows well in these wind-swept Isles. I have grown potatoes for a number of years, with varied success and the best way I find for planting is to make a trench eight inches or a foot deep put the manure in the trench and work it in the ground well, on that place the seed, the soil from the next trench fills the former.

The good old-fashioned red, which is the best potato that grows, requires very light dry soil. Shallow sandy soil that has yellow clay bottom suits them best. The soil should be made up to the necessary depth with ashes, peat dust, and white clay, and not too much manure. In planting always slice off the end that has the cluster of small eyes; when they show through the ground pull up any weakly shoots, leaving two or three at the most of the strongest, by doing this you limit the number of the potatoes and what grow will be more uniform in size. I have never had any success with white potatoes, with the exception of the kidney varieties. The red kidney does well anywhere if the ground is averagely decent. Magnum Bonum also if they are allowed room between the drills. I allow the early potatoes about two feet, the late three feet. For beet, parsnips, turnips, carrots, &c., I prepare the ground in the same way as for potatoes, for the two former the ground should be deep and rich at the top. Never have any manure near the surface as it divides any bulbous rooted vegetable causing them to split and forming numerous thick roots. All seeds are better for being soaked well before planting, a little dry sand mixed with the seed will separate them for sowing.

Nothing is gained by planting early in the spring in this uncertain climate, should the seeds come up their growth is slow and the plant is weakened by being blown about by the wind before it has any strength to resist it.

Potatoes will never thrive on ground that is naturally wet or on a subsoil of white clay, unless it is deeply trenched in narrow beds, the drills being N. and S. to get the full benefit of the sun between them.

It is useless to expect anything to grow without

shelter, which is one of the most necessary factors in gardening, and by attending to the foregoing, vegetables of excellent size and quality may be grown.

Another necessity is constant attention in the summer half an-hour after tea time will keep any small garden in good order and every one can spare that amount from the day.

MALVIXERO.

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

My brother had a black bearded dog of a very amiable and intelligent nature, he was also very friendly disposed to all animals, (except penguins, which showed his wisdom), a cat had kittens in the porch of the dwelling-house, one was left to console the mother, the rest going the road of most kittens; as soon as the dog discovered it he took up a station beside the box and would remain for hours with his eyes fixed on the kitten, one evening I missed the dog and kitten, and on search being made, the dog was found in his bed with the kitten nestled between his fore legs, on it being taken to its mother the dog took up his old position and as soon as he thought the coast was clear walked off with the kitten to his bed again and was greatly put out when it was placed beyond his reach; the most remarkable part of the story was the indifference the cat showed, she seemed to know the kitten was quite safe with the dog.

A. E. F.

A MOTHERLESS chick took up his abode in the pigsty and struck up a friendship with the tenant. The pig seemed glad of his company and they were the best of friends, feeding and sleeping together, the rooster using the pig for a perch at night.

But, alas, their friendship had a most tragic ending, for one morning while the pig was bubbling in the swill (as pigs generally do) by some mischance he got the bird by the leg and without any ado started crunching it, the poor wretch gave a yell and managed to get his head through the fence but only to place it in the mouth of a dog and before you could say "Jack Robinson" his head was off and the pig went on with his feed, that night the rooster took an inside billet.

A. E. F.

THE marriage of Thomas Goolwin and Emily Lyes took place in Stanley on August 2nd, the bridal party consisting of eight persons, also many friends were present. After the marriage there was a well spread table arranged whereat fourteen persons enjoyed a hearty tea, in the evening fifty-one enjoyed themselves. Plenty of dancing, many songs, and some amusing recitations were given from that time until an early hour the following morning, not less than twenty kept up the fun and frolic, when without one jarring note the marriage festival ended.

Wishing the happy couple a prosperous journey through life. I am Sir,

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

CONTRIBUTION towards Church Seats, £1.—W. Binnie.

PROCEEDS of articles kindly sold by Mrs. Bertrand at Roy Cove, £18 4s. 2d.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL s.s. "NEKO," arrived from Europe on August 15th. Passengers:—Mrs. Schlotfeldt and Captain Campbell. Cargo from Europe 1630 packages, from Monte Video 293 packages.

The "Neke" left for Punta Arenas on August 17th, Passengers:—Padre Seagiola, Mr. C. Williams, Mrs. Wallace and six children; Messrs J. C. Robins, J. Johnson, — Retlegardt, J. O'Neil, P. Curtis and R. Reeves.

The "Fortuna" sailed for the West Falklands on August 22nd. Passengers:—Mrs. C. S. Williams, Miss V. Felton, Mr. R. H. Buckworth, Mrs. Eneström and child, Mrs. Fleuret, F. Browning and C. Melin.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed for Charters and Weddell Island on August 23rd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rutter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Goodwin and Police Constable F. E. Adams.

The "Result" sailed with mails on the 21st inst. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barnes and five sons.

The "Pandora" sailed for the West Falklands and Sandy Point on the 24th instant.

The "Hornby Grange" reached England safely with passengers &c. from Port Howard.

#### RECIPE FOR A GOOD HUSBAND.

A GOOD husband, it has been wisely remarked, like the hare, must be caught before he is cooked. He cannot always be told at a glance and sometimes one must be summured and wintered before his real character is discovered, but it is safe to say that when caught he should be found to be composed of the following ingredients in suitable proportions, mother wit, good nature, gentleness, strength, meekness, purity and courage. But even when the full measure of some of these necessary qualities is lacking, a good husband can often be secured by a persistent use of the following recipe:—

Wifely tact,	10 parts.
Wifely forbearance,	" "
Wifely good nature,	" "
Good housekeeping,	" "
Good cooking,	" "
Wifely love,	5. " "

There are some brutes upon whom even such a precious mixture will be wasted, but they are very few, and a persistent application of it, morning, noon and night, for two years, is warranted, in nine cases out of ten, to make a man and a gentleman out of very common place material.

It is necessary to add that this recipe has been tried for many generations. In certain families it has been handed down from mother to daughter for many years and up to date no reliable substitute has been discovered for making a good husband.

¶ A practical working recipe for the making of a Good Wife much needed. Will some kind reader supply it?

EDITOR.

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE BULL'S EYE MINSTRELS,  
IN THE  
ASSEMBLY ROOM, STANLEY, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1894.

TROUPE.

1. March, Piano & Violins Messrs Turner, Watson, and Biggs.
  2. Comic Song "Push dem clouds away" Bones.
  3. Song "Linger Longer Loo" F. J. Hardy.
  4. Song "The Rustic Bridge" Skins.
  5. Comic Song ... Charcoal.
  6. Song "Massa's in de cold, cold ground" J. Coleman.
  7. Comic Song "Climbing up the golden stairs" Blacking Pot.
  8. Song "Somebody whispered so sweetly" Charcoal.
  9. Song "My darling Nelly Gray" Frank Hardy.
  10. Song "Oh dem Golden Slippers" Skins.
  11. Comic Song "The Nightingale's Song of Love" Bones.
- 
- |                        |                |         |                       |
|------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Johnson,           | A. Gilechrist. | Piano,  | G. Turner,            |
| Bones,                 | W. E. Turner.  | Violin, | A. Watson.            |
| Skins,                 | J. Lang.       |         | A. Biggs.             |
| Charcoal,              | W. Quianlan.   | Fife,   | Frank Hardy.          |
| Blacking Pot,          | ...            |         | H. Sedgwick.          |
| The Whistling Penguin, |                |         | Master Stanley Bound. |

PART II.

1. Presentation of Prizes by H. E. the Administrator.
2. Song and Dance J. Lang.
3. Song "After the Ball," W. Quianlan.
4. Stump Speech "Temperance," W. E. Turner.
5. Slab Dance ... ... J. Lang.
6. A Laughable Farce, entitled:—

"THAT BOY PETE."

CHARACTERS.

Colonel Podgers	...	...	F. J. Hardy.
Miss Podgers	...	...	G. Fleuret.
Julia	...	...	G. Turner.
Jack Scatterbrass	...	...	C. E. Aldridge.
Pete	...	...	W. E. Turner.
Sambo	...	...	Frank Hardy.
Sally	...	...	W. J. Coulson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

Statement showing Expenses and Proceeds of the above Entertainment.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
To Hire of Assembly Rooms, two nights,	7 10 0	By Cash at Doors, 1st night,	... 7 19 0
" Paraffin and Candles at rehearsals, ...	0 15 0	" Tickets sold, Mr. J. Williams,	... 3 18 6
" Messengers and Stationery,	1 10 0	" " " E. Rutter, ...	3 14 0
" Printing Programmes, Tickets, &c. ...	2 0 0	" " " Mrs. J. Turner, ...	2 15 0
" Dresser and Stage "properties," ...	4 15 9	" " " Mr. John Aldridge,	1 10 0
Total,	£15 10 9	" " " F. J. Hardy, ...	1 0 0
By Cash Balance,	£14 10 6	" " " Miss A. Felton, ...	0 19 0
	£30 1 3	" Donation from H. E. the Administrator,	1 0 0
		" Cash at Doors, 2nd night,	6 15 9
			£30 1 3

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. Atalanta, Boys Own, Cassell's Magazine, Chambers, Girl's Own, Good Words, Family Herald, Little Folks, Chatterbox, Leisure Hour, Quiver, St. Nicholas, Sunday at Home and Strand Magazine.

## ON READERS AND READING.

THE growth of the reading Public has been one of the most remarkable developments of the last twenty years.

In that time newspapers and periodicals have probably trebled their aggregate output.

The readers of the household take in their weekly supply as they take in their groceries; and the quantity is still on the increase.

That there is enormously more reading than there was twenty years ago no one will deny; but, though there are more people who read, are there more readers? I mean by that distinction to indicate some such difference as that between men who play cricket and cricketers, men who can smoke and confirmed smokers. Is there a great increase in the number of people who delight in books and make reading one of the principal objects in life? It would be strange if there were not more genuine readers than heretofore.

One indication of an increase in the number of readers is the growth of gossip about reading. Take up almost any publication short of the most serious, and you will find chit-chat about books and the men and women who write them; and even the reviews give the names of their contributors and thereby help to cause talk, if they do not share it.

Reading about reading has become a recognised source of interest. All of which shows that the public has "yearnings in its own natural kind" towards those "realms of gold" which once were a somewhat exclusive preserve for a limited class of bookish people.

A good deal may be said in favour of friends reading the same book simultaneously.

It affords topics for conversation, and it is likely that our salient impressions of a book read alone will be of value to other readers, the aggregate of individual opinions being a great deal higher than the composite impressions formed by reading in concert, in which case the impression of the most assertive reader is likely to influence unduly the whole.

But against concerted reading it may be urged that some members of each circle will be sure to be reading that for which they have no taste.

A score of families will join and buy a score of books which will be circulated throughout the year, until each family has had time to read each book. The choice of the books is divided between the readers, with the invariable result that half the families inflict on the other half books that are not enjoyed.

It is quite impossible to select a set of books, for reading or study that will exactly suit a dozen people, though their education may have been similar. Each must make his own way through literature helped by hints, it may be, but not personally conducted.

A great deal of nonsense is talked about the value of a few books well mastered. No doubt it is true that half-a-dozen books may be chosen which will form the ground-work of a real culture; but these books are not single works. The Bible and Shakspeare, for example, are more like a small library than a single volume. How are people to get the knowledge that admits of comparisons being made, unless they read widely and read a great deal?

The thorough reading of half-a-dozen books every year is a good plan, provided it is alternative to not reading a score or a hundred books.

Bacon's classification, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested," holds good still; but the men who have proved its truth are too inclined to come forward and advise those who follow after them to avoid the books that are to be tasted, to distrust the books that should be hastily devoured and to spend all their reading hours in industriously assimilating the more formal, serious and classical works. If the book in hand is worth only a casual perusal, he glances through it and throws it aside, if it seems to him to deserve careful attention he may make a summary of its contents or note down its most striking thoughts and passages; but if he dredges and grovels in it by the month, the probability is he will form a totally untrustworthy estimate of its comparative value. There is a great deal of canting writing about refining reading to—the best books. To read our way to the best books through a miscellaneous assortment of books that come to our hand is the only route to a thorough enjoyment of the best.

Yet it is always valuable to have hints from the old readers, or to learn how a lover of books reads his favourites.

Many a young fellow is floundering in libraries, doubtful what to read next and a word of advice may put him on the right track. He ought, for example, to realise the relative value of old and new books. Quite a large number of intelligent readers spend all their time in reading only the latest books. Still it must be remembered that the most valuable books for all purposes, apart from science, are the old books. It is not by laying siege to a few books that we become readers, although there are books that pay for such serious operations, but it is by pursuing our likings always in the direction of that which the judgement of men has pronounced to be the best that we shall gain a varied and discriminative knowledge of literature, and arrive at that delight in books as familiar as Leigh Hunt, with his accustomed fancifulness to declare that the death he most envied was on some quiet day to be found with his head resting on one of his treasured volumes.

ALPHA.

### To the Editor of the F. L. Magazine.

SIR,

In the issue of your valuable Magazine, for the month of July, there appeared a few lines from one who signs himself "Shepherd," letting us all know that he cured some seedy sheep in fourteen days by "spotting" them with Ness' Dip. At the same time he put some other sort of Dip—which is being used on his Station—on one seedy lamb. This lamb being examined after the same interval was still seedy.

Being a herd like himself, perhaps he will not take it amiss if I suggest some reasons why the lamb might be worse to cure than the older sheep, no matter what sort of dip was used. At the season of the year (shearing time) when he says he spotted them, the

lamb would only be three or four months old, and should be getting the most of its nourishment then from its mother. Now, the lamb being very scabby, I am led to think the ewe also had her share of the same disease. Therefore, unless "Shepherd" put dip on her as well, the work was only half done.

Very likely too, the ewe was off her usual feeding ground these fourteen days, and in consequence her supply of milk would be getting less every day, and, of course, the lamb going down in condition all the time would only encourage the scab to take a firmer hold. Or, again, this particular lamb may have been what the writer in his own vernacular would call a "mitherless ane," meaning that its mother had either died, or perhaps run off and left it, about the time it got its master's mark cut into its "leg." Any of the two ways would mean that the lamb had lost the chief source of its food supply at an age when it could ill afford to do so; and if it met with any one, or all, of these mishaps, then its puir wee body would be a fit subject for the scab insect to breed and feed upon.

However, I hope "Shepherd" was successful latterly in getting the lamb cured; if not, then it would be an act of mercy on his part to put an end to its short and miserable existence. I cannot say one word about this new dip as I have never seen nor had anything to do with it yet. As for the Station dip "Shepherd" put on the lamb, its cheapness may have been its best recommendation. But in the instance "Shepherd" has given us of its failure, the experiment was too limited to prove either its good or bad points. In comparing one dip with another they should both be applied to the same class of sheep, herding as one flock, getting the same feeding, and attendance. At the Station I am serving on we, also, have a Station dip, I might with all safety call it a "Standard Dip," its good effects being proved every year on different Stations in these Islands. I would willingly tell "Shepherd" its name, only I am afraid it would look like giving the dip manufacturer a gratis advertisement, and thereby causing the Editor to apply the closure.

I am, &c.,  
ROVER.

—o—

To the EDITOR of the F. L. Magazine.

SIR,

Will you kindly allow space for a few words in connexion with two letters that appeared in your last issue, which astonished one—and more than puzzled—the cause to find. Having previously read with interest the article referred to and feeling vastly pleased with the reasoning and depth of meaning conveyed in it as regards the momentous question of "Peace," and more than all with the—as then thought—(it seems however fallaciously) delicate compliment paid to the Social Club, and the speaking and thinking members thereof. What a pity that umbrage should be taken to the language as used in such a sense; but there, perhaps, the paragraph was so subtle, neatly-turned, and so beautiful—and yet withal the inference so clear—that it was misunderstood. The writer states he was much struck (admiration)! With what? Why, with

the consanguinity of opinion, whether from the "Times, Christain World, or Reynolds' Newspaper," all tended in the same direction, advocating the establishment of "Peace on Earth" amongst all nations, without having recourse to arms. And why, may it be asked in the name of common-sense, are the words, "some have given us a mere stringing together of extracts from 'Reynolds,'" &c., considered unjustifiable? Surely the learned and thoughtful members of this Social Club who have studied and read Papers and Essays, and had debates thereon, on various subjects, do not for a moment wish to say, or want to make us believe, that the views expressed by them in their different Papers enumerated in the learned address of the reverend gentleman, viz:—"School Boards, Arbitration, Criticism and Individuality," are any other than a mere re-producing of ideas collated from the sources named, and a stringing together, fitting each to the other, in fact, dove-tailing pieces in here and there so as to form a very presentable whole; which there can be no doubt they were when delivered before an appreciative audience, else why could the writer of the article in question have been so struck with them? Or, do they really wish to claim for them Originality, and totally ignore the seed from which they sprung?

Reading carefully the whole paragraph as it stands, from the words, "In watching a tempest," &c., &c., to "is at last dawning upon mankind." And in which the words occur that exception is taken to, how can any meaning or motive be possibly traced save and except the one advocated throughout the address, i.e.—

"Peace on earth, good-will towards men."

It must be regrettable, at all events, that such a course should under the circumstances have been pursued, the whole question might, without doubt, have been amicably settled in the Club Room, without the interference of the printer.

An earnest hope is hereby expressed that the author of the article may for long be given health, strength and wisdom from above, to continue his good work amongst the dwellers on these Islands; whether in the Pulpit, the Camp, or the Club, matters not; and also, that he may be able to find leisure time to write many more such interesting articles for the Magazine.

The foregoing has not, Mr. Editor, been written in a biased, carping or controversial spirit; solely to express an opinion on what—to say the least of it—must be regarded as a very lamentable disagreement.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
THE SCRIBBLER.

—o—

A collision occurred off Deal ten minutes before midnight on Saturday, June 17th, between barque "Ornen" of Sandefjord, from Port Stanley for Sandefjord, laden with oil and skins, and steamer "Claudius" of Sunderland, from Rotterdam for Bilbao, in ballast. Crew of "Ornen" got on board "Claudius" and were afterwards taken back to their own ship by the lifeboat belonging to the "Claudius." The barque, however, drifted on to the Goodwin Sands and had to be abandoned full of water, a large hole being knocked

into her starboard bow. The "Claudius" had her stern knocked away as far as the fore collision bulk head. Weather at the time reported fine and clear. The crew of the "Ornen" has been landed at Deal.

The "Ornen" sailed from Stanley on April 15th last, with about 3000 barrels of seal-oil in tanks, 13,000 seal-skins, a large number of empty barrels, 50 tons of coal, &c. The salvage steamer "John Dixon" of Whitstable and several shore boats were engaged in salvaging the cargo and H. M. S. "Seamew" went to protect the wreck.

On July 2nd the totally dismantled "Ornen" was towed off the Goodwins by tug "India" and passed Woolwich to London Dock on July 4th.

6850 skins were saved and landed at Ramsgate and Deal. Smack "Era" of Ramsgate picked up about 80 casks of oil and a few others were salved and landed by local watermen.

#### FIRE IN STANLEY.

A fire occurred on Sunday night, September 2nd, in the house of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall. The alarm was given about 4-45 a.m., on Monday morning, owing to the smoke penetrating to the room above. On going down stairs Mr. Aspinall found the smoke so dense, and heat so great, in the dining-room, that he first sent away Mrs. Aspinall and their little boy to Mr. Lewis'. After three attempts he was able to enter the room, and found the whole of the surface around the fire-place ablaze; having extinguished the actual flames, he ran next door for assistance, when Mr. and Messrs. Vincent and Alfred Biggs came at once, shortly followed by Mr. Lewis, all of whom rendered valuable assistance till every vestige of fire was quenched. It is supposed to have originated through the faulty construction of the house, a large beam of wood being exactly under the hearth.

Mr. Aspinall's immediate loss amounted to about £15 including £3 or £4 worth of books while everything in the room was more or less injured by the smoke and heat. Neither house nor furniture is insured, unless the former be insured at home.

DEAN BRANDON has visited the Darwin and Port Sussex Camps; Lively Island, &c.; and the last heard of him was from Walker Creek, August 29.

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

ALL bank books should be sent by the 30th September addressed to "The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Stanley;" so that the interest due to the depositor may be inserted in his book.

#### MAIL NOTICE.

THE Mail is due in Stanley October 25th, November 15th, and December 20th.

THE "Allen Gardiner," Captain Aslachsen, left for Keppel Island and Tierra del Fuego, August 29th.

#### FRESH AIR. (continued from last month).

2. There is another thing, which we also send out with every breath. We cannot see this because it is a kind of gas, which is as invisible as the air itself. The gas is called Carbonic Acid gas.

There is always a little of this gas also in the air; but hardly any compared with what there is in the breath.

2. We also breathe out animal matter, little particles of our own bodies just ready to decay and putrefy. Though we cannot see these, another of our senses can find them out, if we take notice. They soon give the air a close disagreeable smell. Good air has no smell at all.

And now I have got something to say to you about the use of noses.

I daresay you cannot see much use in the sense of Smell. Seeing, hearing, touching, are very useful to us, we all know; but as to smelling, that does not seem much good.

It is pleasant to smell a sweet rose or violet; and I believe, smelling really forms a good part of what we call tasting too; but we could get on pretty well without it, we think.

Now shall I tell you why smelling is of so little use to us? It is because we do not use it. Of all our senses, smell is the one that soonest gets out of practice; so much so, that numbers of people really do not perceive disagreeable smells at all. If they always accustomed themselves to take notice, and to use their noses, they would never consent to live in the horrid air they do.

That is a grand use of the sense of smell. It tells a person who attends to it, that there is some bad or injurious thing mixing itself in the air. A sensible person then sets to work to get rid of that thing, whatever it may be, and to make his air clean again. A stupid person takes no notice; and then his nose gets used to the disagreeable smell, and leaves off perceiving it.

If you go from the fresh air straight into a close room, you will notice the smell at once, though the people sitting in the room already do not know there is anything wrong. Then, if you sit down there too, you will soon get used to the smell, and leave off noticing it; but it will still be there, all the same, and the bad air will be doing you a great deal of harm.

In good air there are (mainly) two sorts of gas.

The first gas is a very lively, active sort of gas, called Oxygen; it is very fond of joining itself with other things, and burning them, and things burn very fast indeed in oxygen.

The second gas is a very slow, dull gas, called Nitrogen; and nothing will burn in it at all.

Oxygen would be too active for us to live in if it were quite pure; it is mixed with nitrogen, something as people mix brandy with water, to make it not so strong.

(To be continued).

### CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.  
The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the  
third Sunday at 8. A.M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

### CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.  
For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the  
Vestry on Saturday at 2.30. P.M.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

### PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

### THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

### PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant  
School at 10.30. A.M.

Dr. Going, late of the West Falklands, expected to sail for New Zealand on June  
21<sup>st</sup>. His many friends in the Islands will be deeply grieved to observe, in the  
notices of deaths, that he has lost his little daughter.

ST. BARNABAS RECTORY,  
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

April 7th 1894.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just seen a letter from you in the monthly report of the S. P. C. K. and  
am about to make a request which you will probably think a very curious one.

My hobby is conchology and I am engaged in studying a particular family of  
Mollusca called the Patellidae or in English the Limpets. The family is a difficult  
one and to thoroughly understand the species which are very variable one has to have  
specimens both young and old collected on the spot in different parts of the world.  
The shells one gets through dealers are not reliable as to locality.

Now I want you, if you will and if you can, to get some native or other person  
to collect for me a number of limpets from your coast. They occur there in thousands  
—on the rocks between tide-marks and, some kinds, on the kelp.

I am willing to pay all expense of transportation and to send in advance such  
sum as you may ask to remunerate the collector. I should like say 1000 specimens—  
big and little, young and old.

If you can possibly help me in this matter I shall be extremely obliged, for  
though I have correspondents in most parts of the world I have never yet had one in  
the Falkland Islands.

I may say I have received much assistance from missionaries in various places  
with the result that already I have the largest collection in the world of shells of the  
particular family which I study. Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

Should any one in the Falkland Islands wish to undertake the above collection,  
please communicate with The EDITOR, F. L. Magazine.

## NOTICE.

To any one who will kindly enter into correspondence with me, I shall be pleased to supply with books, music, (sent registered), periodicals, &c., issued in Europe (in French, English, German, Spanish, &c.,—post free—in exchange for used stamps used post-cards and stamped envelopes of the Falkland Islands and for which I will allow the utmost value. Be good enough to write to me, stating what books, &c. are required and I will endeavour to give you satisfaction by return of post.

ELIE NOYER.

Dieulefit, Drôme, France.

## Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.  
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Ideical with the Paste in composition  
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods,  
**ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.**

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable,

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

## J. Botwood

Wishes to inform the Public that he has accommodation for sick people, camp men and seamen. Terms 17/- per week. Special terms for married people.

## William E. Turner,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

ROSS ROAD, (NEAR JUBILEE VILLAS), STANLEY.

Portraits taken daily, sizes from C.-D.-V. to 8½ by 6½, all the latest appliances for Instantaneous and 1st Class Portraiture, building and interiors photographed at a few days notice. Special appliances for copying. I do this class of work on my premises and guarantee each copy to be equal to original. Charges same as portraiture viz. Cabinets 30/- per dozen, 8½ by 6½ 42/- per dozen, C.-D.-V. 15/- per dozen,

Enlarging done by a first rate house in London, see specimens at my studio.

N.B.—Interior views (new) of Christ Church, Organ, &c., for sale 3/6 each, mounted on good boards, unmounted 2/-; also interior of St. Mary's Chapel, same price.

NO. 66. VOL VI.

OCTOBER, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Colonial Chaplain.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints' Day.	Morning, Wisdom 3. 1-10 : Heb. 11. 33-12. 7 : Ps. 1-5. Epistle, Revelations 7. 2 : Gospel, Matthew 5. 1.
4. 24th S. after Trinity.	Evening, Wisdom 5. 1-17 : Rev. 19. 1-17 : Psalms 6-8. Morning, Amos 3 : Titus 1 : Psalms 19-21. Epistle, Colossians 1. 3 : Gospel, Matthew 9. 18.
11. 25th "	Evening, Amos 5 or 9 : Luke 22. 54 : Psalms 22-23. Morning, Micah 4 & 5. 1-8 : Hebrews 4. 14 & 5 : Ps. 56-58. * Epistle, Romans 12, 16 : Gospel, Matthew 8. 1-23.
18. 26th "	Evening, Micah 6 or 7 : John 2 : Psalms 59-61. Morning, Habakkuk 2 : Hebrews 11. 1-17 : Psalms 90-92. † Epistle, Romans 13. 1 : Gospel, Matthew 8. 23.
25. 27th "	Evening, Habakkuk 3, or Zephania 3 : John 6. 1-22 : Psalms 93-94. Morning, Ecclesiastes 11 & 12 : James 4 : Psalm 119. 33-72. † Epistle, Jeremiah 23. 5 : Gospel, John 6. 5. Evening, Haggai 2. 1-10 or Malachi 3 and 4 : John 9. 1-39. Psalm 119. 73-104.
30. St. Andrew, Apostle & Martyr.	Morning, Isaiah 54 : John 1. 35-43 : Psalms 144-146. } Epistle, Evening, Isaiah 65. 1-17 : John 12. 20-42 : Psalms 147-150. • Collect, Epistle and Gospel for 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. † Collect, Epistle and Gospel for 4th Sunday after Epiphany. ‡ Collect, Epistle and Gospel for 25th Sunday after Trinity. ¶ Day of Prayer for Missions.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

4 S Titus 1.	11 S Heb. 4. 14 & 5	18 S Heb. 11. 1-17	25 S James 4.
5 M " 2.	12 M " 6.	19 M " 11. 17.	26 M " 5.
6 T " 3.	13 T " 7.	20 T " 12.	27 T 1 Pet. 1. 1-22
7 W Philemon.	14 W " 8.	21 W " 13.	28 W " 1. 22-2. 11
1 T Heb. 11. 33-12. 7	8 T Heb. 1.	22 T James 1.	29 T " 2. 11-3. 8
2 F 2 Tim. 3.	9 F " 2 & 3. 1-7	16 F " 10. 1-19.	30 F " 1. 35-23
3 S " 4.	10 S " 3. 7-4. 14	17 S " 10. 19-	24 S " 3.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—On August 1, at Stanley, the wife of H. Clarke, of a son.

ALDRIDGE.—On August 9, at Stanley, the wife of R. Aldridge, of a son.

DICKIE.—On August 17, at Main Point, the wife of W. Dickie, of a daughter.

HARRIES.—On August 16, at Hill Gap, the wife of J. Harries, of a son.

BELL.—On September 7, at Stanley, the wife J. Bell, of a son.

KELWAY.—On September 9, at Stanley, the wife of G. Kelway, of a son.

BIGGS.—On September 16, at Stanley, the wife of J. Biggs, of a daughter.

ALDRIDGE.—On September 20, at Stanley, the wife of John Aldridge, of a son.

DODMAN.—On September 30, at Stanley, the wife of W. Dodman, of a son.

CURTZE.—On June 1, at Sandy Point, the wife of Walter Curtze, of a son.

CAMERON.—On October 1, at San Carlos, the wife of J. Gibson Cameron, of a daughter.

PERGOLIS.—On November 22, 1893, at Douglas, the wife of M. Pergolis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONNER : RIGG.—On July 18, George Bonner to Francis Rigg.

McKENZIE : BETHUNE.—On September 12, at Stanley, D. McKenzie to M. Bethune.

SUNDVALL : BULL.—On September 27, at Stanley, C. A. Sundvall to M. J. Bull.

FLEURET : PITALUGA.—On October 15, at Stanley, G. N. Fleuret to M. H. Pitaluga.

## PUBLIC HOUSES IN PUBLIC HANDS.

AMONG the many great subjects which are agitating the minds of the peoples of Great and Greater Britain at the present moment perhaps the greatest, and which will be the most far-reaching in its effects upon the Anglo-Saxon race, is that of Public House Reform. It has attracted such master-minds as those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr Chamberlain, the Bishop of Chester, and the Duke of Westminster to its support and must, by its straightforward honesty, justice and freedom from cant, gradually win its way to the heart and head of public opinion. What is it then? It is an endeavour to turn into a practical truth the old Republican motto—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

### LIBERTY.

Liberty from what? Why the oppression of a monopoly, held by the brewers, distillers and wine-growers of the day, by which they are enabled to get the licences of nearly all the places for the retail of their products to the working-man into their own hands and thus make a double profit, while, at the same time they largely encourage the abuse above and beyond the use of such things. Liberty to drink for his own good and not for the good of the house.

### EQUALITY.

Equality, so that the working man may be as freely able to use alcoholic beverages to indulge his taste as the wealthy and "better classes," and at the same time may have the benefit of the use of any surplus profits from the sale thereof for the support of any public, un-rate aided project for his and his neighbour's welfare as the rich man uses such for the up-keep of his club.

### FRATERNITY.

Fraternity that no individual should have the right to make the temptation and degradation of his fellows a means by which he may hoist himself into a position of wealth and worldly influence.

But how is this to be accomplished? Why, by putting the Public House into public hands, that either the municipality, or county, district or parish council, as the case may be, may either control the sale of all intoxicants or let it to a company which shall be restricted as to the amount of the profits it may be allowed to distribute to its shareholders. That all places for such retail sale shall be placed in the hands of managers who shall be paid high salaries and a bonus upon the sale of eatables and non-intoxicating beverages, but who shall in no way be allowed to acquire any self interest in the sale of alcohol. The above, except in one particular is known as the Gothenburg system and has been successful and largely instrumental in freeing those cities from the evils and crimes of drunkenness wherever applied. The one exceptional particular is that rate-aided projects should not be supported from the profits because it has been found that, if such are helped, there is the temptation to encourage the sale of liquors so that the rates may be kept down and thus aid the councillors to make a better bid for re-election.

Mr. Chamberlain advocated substantially the above legislation in the year 1877, but roused the opposition

of the "trade" through making no provision for compensation to those who already hold the licenses, which together with the crass fanaticism of the extreme temperance advocates was sufficient to defeat him. It is now advocated by the Bishop of Chester who proposes to compensate the present holders from the surplus profits; and thus, I trust, the opposition of the trade will be largely removed and that the majority of the people will be sufficiently right-thinking and fair-minded to support and carry his proposals.

—O—

## THE PARISH COUNCIL'S BILL.

For some years past the continual migration of the village population of Great Britain towards the great towns has been a source of anxiety to many of those who have had the rural welfare of the country at heart. Men of all parties and all classes, but, above all, the clergy, have been trying to formulate some scheme by which this constant depletion might be checked. During last year some of the liberal party were wise enough to see that the time was ripe to bring forward some measure before Parliament which might tend to the betterment of and quickening of interest in village life so that the schemes and ideas of many were combined and the Parish Council's Bill was formulated and laid before Parliament with the idea that if the government of their concerns could be put into the hands of the people much would be done that has hitherto been left undone to cleanse and purify and make more interesting and attractive village life. This bill was welcomed by all as a step in the right direction, but owing to the complicated nature of English life was found to have unduly borne upon the liberties and rights of some portions of the public and markedly upon those of members of the Church of England, so that when it in due time arrived in the upper house the bishops, as the mouth-piece of that body, while heartily welcoming and supporting the bill, brought forward five amendments four of which were ultimately accepted by the House of Commons and are now by all candid people of all parties acknowledged to have much improved the workability of the measure.

In both houses of convocation resolutions have been passed in favour of the bill in much the same terms as the following, passed at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference.

"That this conference welcomes the Local Government Act of 1894 as capable of promoting the social and intellectual interests of rural populations."

I have felt it necessary to bring before you the attitude of the Church towards the Bill on account of the misapprehensions and mis-statements contained in many papers.

In reference to this bill the Archbishop of Canterbury said—

"It is quite absolutely certain that there are some persons engaged in sedulously stating that the Bishops had proposed in the House of Lords that the meetings should be held in the public houses. Of course we know the extreme ridiculousness of any such state-

ments, but they are made in the papers which are put into the hands of the people with whom the clergy want to stand best. I may say that the Bill was received with our whole heart. In my own case, and I know in other cases, it was received without suspicion. It was said just now that it was looked upon as a suspicious measure. I do not believe that the clergy who looked deeply into it, and recommend it, did so with any kind of suspicion whatever. They saw the injustices perfectly plainly. There were four or five very distinct injustices, but they have mostly been removed, and the remarks which have been made failed to realise the fact that the adverse opinions which were expressed with regard to the Bill were entirely confined to the removal of those injustices. They may have taken various forms and have touched upon verbal details, so that the objections might seem to be many in number. Those few injustices were distinctly perceived by us from the first, and pointed out, and Chancellor Dibdin has told us what has happened to them. It is interesting that this great effort is now being made with regard to rural life."

The five points above mentioned were Elementary Schools, Parish rooms held for secular purposes, closed Churchyards, Vestries and Trusts of Charities in the hands of the Churchwardens. These were all to be given into the control of the Parish Council and would have had the effect of dislocating if not practically destroying the work of the Church throughout the country, especially pressing hardly upon the most active, enlightened and broad-minded workers in that body.

Elementary schools are as they were, and justly so, figures having been published showing that the Church of England alone has raised £700,000 in the year 1893-4 to meet the immense requirements put upon the voluntary schools by the education department. Parish halls built in the last forty years are as they were (very few having been built longer). Closed churchyards, as long as they do not come upon the rates, are as they were. Vestries are left to be dealt with by a separate measure. Churchwarden's trusts when not strictly ecclesiastical have to be given up.

These concessions were acknowledged by the Canterbury Diocesan conference to be due to the tactical skill and genuine hard work of the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the fairmindedness of Her Majesty's ministers.

Now what then will the Bill do in those places where it is properly worked? It will put into the hands of the people the power to apply the following Acts, which have hitherto only applied to towns:

The Baths and Washhouses Act will give the Council power to open bathing places where the lads might be taught swimming, either in the rivers or lakes. The Burials Act—the Parish Council would be the future Burial Board. Public Improvements Act, 1860, under which a parish over 500 might provide public walks, parks, recreation grounds, seats, shelters, &c. Public Library and Museums Act, 1892. Any rural parish might now have a public library, museum, science and art school and an art gallery, or more parishes than one might combine for these

objects. The acquirement of small holdings by which every cock can crow on his own dunghill. Improvements in Sanitation, the Council might deal with ponds, drains, unhealthy dwellings, &c. Administration of the poor law, the rate-payer paying the piper, the labourer calling the tune—this may or may not prove the weak spot in the Bill, time will show.

Thus we see that a great and magnificent measure has been passed and it now remains to be seen if the opportunities for service thus offered will be unselfishly taken up by those who pay the rates, for the benefit of those who haven't sixpence wherewith to bless themselves.

Would we do it here in Stanley? Did I hear or did my ears deceive me?—methought Echo said, "Quien sabe."

— O —

#### A PENNY SAVED, A PENNY GAINED.

A SHOVEL to remove ashes is a much needed article. Those sold in the Stores are like Goldsmith's spectacles "made to be sold," not used.

On East Falkland several have constructed ash-shovels out of dip tins. The two corners of the shovel are riveted, and a handle made of half hoop iron is also riveted on to the shovel, the hoop iron is trebled, one goes over the shovel, the middle piece a very short way under the shovel, while the third goes further, so that the rivet can pass through and secure the upper and lower hoop iron to the shovel. The rivets are those used in baling wool. These shovels are guaranteed—when carefully made—to last for years and are infinitely handier and make much less dust than the iron spades now in use.

#### A SHILLING SAVED, A SHILLING GAINED.

A BAKING powder tin cut down until about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high makes a capital pocket match box. II.

— O —

To repair a worn hair sweeping brush; take the upper piece of wood off, remove the hair and wire out of the holes in the old brush, pass a loop of twine through the hole from the upper side of the brush, put the hair into this loop and draw the twine up again, securing it by careful knotting. When each hole has been thus filled with hair—horse hair is best, nail on the upper piece of wood to protect the twine and the brush will last for years. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Patience and perseverance will have their due reward—a serviceable article and a reduced store bill.

— O —

WOULD subscribers to F. I. Magazine who received Home Words instead of Church Monthly with the September number kindly communicate with Dean Brandon, when the right numbers will be sent to them.

— O —

## NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

A MARE was so tame that she would follow her owner into the cook-house at Darwin and stand with her fore-feet on the table; she would also stand perfectly still—when fettered—on the Green and allow six or seven men to play leap-frog over her, only one or two however could clear her in the leap, most coming to grief by the time they reached the mare's shoulders, she would allow four men to carry her, they joined hands under her and thus lifted her up—though occasionally the men next her heels had a somewhat warm time of it.

CAMILLA CREEK.

GULLS have been frequently observed rising from the beach with leg bones of sheep, which they dropped from a great height to break them and thus got at the marrow.

DARWIN HARBOUR.

SEA-HENS not only rob the shags of the fish they catch—for they must always come to the surface to swallow—but sometimes compel the unfortunate shags to keep continually diving until exhausted, when the sea-hen will drag their victim to the beach and kill it.

HILL COVE.

A cat at Port Howard, East, and a dog at Hillside are in the habit of opening two doors—fastened with a latch—when they want to get into the kitchen.

A dog at the Parsonage (he came from North Arm) used to escape out of the enclosure where he was kept. On being watched he was observed to throw back with a fore paw the wooden catch which kept the gate shut and thus effect his own release.

## SAGACITY OF A HORSE.

EARLY one morning during the summer of '92, I was coming through Government House Paddock and noticed a strange horse grazing therein, I turned him out on the road through the small gate nearest the Reservoir, (this gate has, at top, a spring fastening) and saw him go up the road towards the Camp, in the direction of the Powder Magazine; I had not gone a hundred yards when, hearing as I thought footsteps, I looked back, and was greatly surprised to see the same horse walking deliberately up to the gate he had just come through. I chuckled to myself and thought "you'll be very much disappointed," as I had carefully fastened the gate with the spring. My curiosity was aroused, however, when I saw the animal actually try the gate with his shoulders, this failing, he raised his head over the gate, and after one or two attempts succeeded in freeing the spring with his lower jaw and quickly walked into the paddock again; this time he gave me a good ten minutes before I could prevail upon him to leave.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to tell something more of this seemingly well-known animal, as I have since heard him familiarly spoken of as "Old Bob Campbell." One or two to whom I related the above incident, at the time, said "Oh! that's just like him."

W. A. W.

## BLEAKER ISLAND.

ABOUT five years ago several large sand hills—about 30 feet high—in the Sand Bay, south east of North Point, began to blow away into the sea, the sheep having eaten down the grass that grew on them. After some time five vaults were uncovered. Two are about 10 yards from high water mark, the other three are a few yards further inland. The vaults were about 5½ feet long, 1½ feet wide and 4 feet deep. The sides and ends were built (without mortar or clay) of stones taken from the beach. Some of the boulders had evidently been broken into two with a hammer, the bottom of each vault was paved with flat stones. The walls and pavements were neatly and carefully put together. Mr. William Fell had the sand shovelled out, but nothing was found, except a small handful of stuff in one of them, it looked like burned or decayed cloth. There was not the slightest trace of anything else. The vaults were made in the sand and as the latter is blown away, the walls fall in; thus only one of them is in a perfect condition. They are situated in the south west of the Bay, opposite the anchorage to the westward of the two Sand Bay Islands. Can any one give any clue regarding the time or purpose of their erection?

About 200 yards inland, to the south west of the vaults, a stone erection for a "try-pot" and some seal bones were uncovered: among the latter Duncan Fell found a "flitching" knife; it had a wooden handle, and though the blade was much eaten by rust, on being ground on the grindstone, it was discovered to be of excellent steel, takes a fine edge and is in daily use. There is no mark of any sort—beyond that caused by rust—on the knife.

Duncan Fell shot lately a goose with wings almost white and the back part of the breast was also white. The wings were much whiter than those of a gander.

The "sinch-horse" at Bleaker Island, while waiting at the moss for the cart to be filled, will go away for a drink, graze for a while and of its own accord come back and stand in his place beside the horse in the shafts. When the work is over for the day, it will go to the gear house and wait there until its gear is removed.

## STANLEY.

MANY years ago—when living on the front road, within a few yards of the beach—a tub of penguin eggs was observed to be decreasing at a greater rate than was warranted by the family consumption. A candle was left in the room and a watch set at a crevice in the door. Two rats were seen to emerge from a hole in the floor and run at once to the tub. While one clambered up, the other raised himself on his hind legs, rested the fore feet against the side of the tub and threw his head back, the rat in the tub carefully rolled an egg into the receptacle thus formed. The rat with the egg then gently lowered himself to the ground, both rats assisted in rolling the eggs to the hole in the floor, one went down while the other carefully lowered the eggs down to him. On the first night an egg was

broken, this seems to have taught the rats the need of caution in handling them. Potatoes were just thrown out of the basket, where they were stored, and rolled over without care to the hole.

THE WATCHER.

Port Edgar.  
DEAR SIR,

August 31st, 1894.

On seeing in the Magazine that you would like to know when the last fox was killed, the last one to my knowledge, I think it was in the year 1873 or '74, was killed by Mr. Edward Packe in Fox Bay. A man by the name of John Dack and myself went out to kill beef as they were all wild cattle in those days. We killed a cow down by Gun Hill and returned home with the beef, arriving about two o'clock in the morning. When Mr. Edward Packe went out in the morning he saw a fox going into the hen house so went into the house and got his rifle and fired at the fox and broke its fore leg, he then hit it with the butt end of the rifle and broke it, as he had no more bullets. This fox is supposed to have come across our tracks and followed them, I have helped to kill plenty in White Rock, but that is the last one. I am almost sure it was in 1874.

I will enclose a threepenny piece, dated 1874, that I found in a bull's stomach, I send it to let you see it and will you please send it back to me, if it is any use for the Magazine I will tell you all about it.

I remain, yours truly,  
E. J. SMITH.

We have written for particulars of threepenny bit which we received safely.—EDITOR.

SIR,

In reply to your query about the foxes—the last fox killed in the West Falklands to my knowledge, was killed in Fox Bay, west side, in the early part of the year 1874. That was the last one I either saw or heard of, possibly some may have been seen later, in some other part.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely.  
Thomas H. BUTLER.

West Fox Bay.  
SIR,

September 1st, 1894.

The last fox killed out here was shot outside the old cook-house door at West Fox Bay, which used to be the Station dwelling house, in February 1873.

A WITNESS.

Swallows were observed about Shag Cove and Port Howard in the spring of 1893. One was caught—in an exhausted state—at Darwin Harbour. They are the same as those in Patagonia. As they are "death on the blue-bottles" it is to be hoped that they will not be interfered with.

What is the best way of applying kelp as manure to potatoes?

S—IE.

O—

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

SIR,

If you will kindly allow me space, I should like to say a few words on a paragraph which appeared in

your last issue of the F. I. Magazine, under the heading of "A Few Garden Notes."

Your correspondent says a man on monthly pay cannot be expected to take the same interest in cultivating his plot, as a man that owns the land he cultivates. "Malvinero" does not give us the reason for not taking the same interest. I think a man with any energy in him, that goes in for gardening, does his best to get a good crop, whether it is his own land or not, as it would be for his own benefit. Of course there are men that would rather be lounging about idle, than take a spade in their hand and try to turn bad into good in their spare time.

Then "Malvinero" says that gardening is not looked upon with a friendly eye by the employers, and the man who keeps a good garden, does it at their expense, but he omits to tell us how that is managed.

With regard to the planting of potatoes, your correspondent's may be a very good way, but the following is equally good and mostly practised with good results.

I spread the manure regularly over the surface previous to digging, then plant as I dig, that is, dig enough for one row and then plant it, so as to avoid trampling over the ground, placing the sets six inches below the surface, not cutting them at all but using medium sized ones, except for early potatoes, for these I use good sized ones allowing only about two eyes to remain in each, the distance between the row, for early ones, fifteen inches and for main crop, eighteen inches to two feet according to variety. I think "Malvinero" must have a larger garden than most Falklanders to be able to allow his potatoes so much space.

As to other seeds the only ones that I find benefited by soaking, are peas and beans, for other seeds I have always found it best if the ground is very dry, to draw the drills and give a good watering previous to sowing.

Soot is very beneficial used moderately for all garden crops, not only as a manure but as a destroyer to a great extent of garden pests, it may also be used as a liquid manure; in that case mix half a pint of soot with two gallons of water. Again I never plant such things as carrots, parsnips or beet, on freshly manured ground but use ground which was well manured the previous year as it prevents them growing forked and coarse. Carrots should be sown in drills from nine to twelve inches apart and half an inch deep.

Parsnips in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and one inch deep. Beet in drills the same distance apart as parsnips but half an inch deeper in sowing.

Hoping the above notes may be found useful to some of the readers of the F. I. Magazine.

I am, Sir,

ONE WHO HAS TRIED.

It may not be generally known that lime is a valuable fertiliser, not only for farm crops, but also for the garden it is a thing that does not want to be applied yearly; where I knew it to be used with good effects, it was applied about every seven years; it should be spread over the land at the time of sowing or planting, keeping it near the surface, it has been known to produce good crops where other manures have failed, a good dressing for ordinary soil, is from twenty-five to thirty bushels of slaked lime for half an acre.

## GARDENING NOTES.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

Sir,

Having seen the gardening notes in the September number of the Magazine and those sent in for the October number, I ask permission to make the following remarks.

1. Our summer season is short and lacking in warmth, the heat of the sun being often more than counterbalanced by the continuous gales of summer. Seeds should be sown as soon as the weather and ground permit. "Malvinero's" plan of steeping them—in damp sand, I would add—is excellent, as it gives them a week or fortnight's start over those sown in a dry state.

2. The manure being spread, or worked into the trench in which the potato sets are planted, helps to warm the ground and thus (a) Ward off frost, and (b) Promote the early growth of the potato.

3. In nine cases out of ten our soil is too light to retain a sufficiency of manure from the previous year for a crop of parsnips, carrots or beet. My parsnips run to two feet long but only weigh one pound, though the ground was well manured the previous year. I shall try "Malvinero's" plan this year—namely, work the manure well into the trench and have a covering of rich soil, at least four inches deep, between the seed and the manure.

I am, Sir,  
ONE WHO HAS TRIED IN STANLEY.

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## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

YEARS ago Flower and Vegetable Shows were held in Stanley. Successful Exhibitors still possess the cups, &c., won thereat. Now that there are far more gardens in Stanley and many scattered throughout the Islands could not the Shows be revived? All those interested in the subject are invited to give it their best consideration and to prepare exhibits for next autumn.

Will any one form a Committee to start and work the show? It would be a matter of real benefit and interest to Falkland Islanders.

O

## PROPOSED CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE RULES OF THE STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

1. That all voting done at all meetings be done by ballot.

2. That an Honorary Treasurer be elected independent of the Secretary.

3. To have the minutes of all Club and Committee meetings kept in due form.

4. To send due notice to all defaulting members before their names are struck off the books.

5. To deposit in Government Savings Bank all balances in hand from month to month.

6. That the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and other members of the Committee be nominated at the previous meeting to that of election night, so as to be

able to get the best men in the best place for the interests of the Club.

7. To lay before the Committee, whenever any member thereof desires, a list of those to whom money has been lent, the respective sums and securities.

8. That Rule 21 be carried out in due form and to the letter.

9. To have all accounts annually audited by a qualified auditor appointed by the Club members.

10. To have insured all houses and furniture on the security of which money has or will be lent.

11. That the Secretary of the Club be a paid one.

12. That the Secretary receive, say, about Ten or Twelve Pounds per year.

13. That the percentage on money lent be reduced to 3 per cent on account of the extra expense to members having to insure the security.

14. To have the Club land made over to the Chairman, Secretary and Committee for the time being and their successors in office in trust for the Club from year to year.

15. To place on record the Club's appreciation of the Honorary Secretary's long and continued labours on behalf of the Club—the success of the Club being largely due to the aforesaid labours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

—O—

DEAN BRANDON left Stanley, August 8th to visit the camps of East Falkland and the adjacent Islands. Services, Bible Readings, Lantern Exhibitions, Examination and Catechizing of children were carried out continuously from house to house. Fifteen Services were held and sixty-seven Bible Readings given, twelve Baptisms were celebrated, seventy children were examined and catechized. The Magic Lantern was exhibited thirty-eight times, subjects—The Jewish Tabernacle worship in the Wilderness, Mines and Miners, The History of the Bottle and some Comic Sets, The Honey Stealers, Robbing a Raven's nest and a few slipping slides.

August 8th Fitzroy North, 9th Hillside, 10th–13th Hill Foot, Hill Head, Black Rock and Darwin Harbour, 14th High Hill, 15th Black Rock, Hill Head, Swan Inlet and Laguna Isla, 16th Norton Inlet, Bluff Creek, Mac Kinnon Creek and Teal Creek, 17th Darwin and Camilla Creek, 18th–20th Darwin Harbour, 20th Cantera, 21st Port Sussex and San Carlos South 22nd Port Sussex, 23rd–25th Darwin Harbour, (heavy fall of snow and south east gale), 25th–27th Lively Island, 27th Walker Creek, 28th Island Harbour, 29th visited two families near Walker Creek, Myles Creek and Arrow Harbour, 30th Adventure Sound and Mappa, 31st–September 4th Bleaker Island, 4th Hawk Hill, 5th Cattle Point, Horn Hill, Mappa and Adventure Sound, 6th The Peat Banks, North West Arm and Lion Creek, 7th North West Arm and Danson Harbour, 8th–10th North West Arm and North Arm, 10th Head wind, boat could not cross from Speedwell Island, Danson Harbour, 11th Speedwell Island, 12th Head wind could not cross to George Island, 13th George Island, 14th Crossed to Speedwell Island and to East Falkland, Danson Harbour and Moffatt Harbour,

15th-19 Finlay Harbour and Great Island, 19th Finlay Harbour and Wharton Harbour, 20th Cygnet Harbour, Egg Harbour, Hope Cottage and Mariquita, 21st Orquita and Tranquilidad, 22nd-24th Darwin Harbour, 24th Camilla Creek, Port Sussex and San Carlos South, 25th San Carlos North, 26th Moss Side, Cape Dolphin and Elephant Beach, 27th Moss Side and San Carlos North, 28th San Carlos East, Rat Castle, Third Corral (Bombilla Hill) and Douglas Station, October 2nd-5th Pedro, Seal Inlet and Arrozomalo, 5th Pedro, Douglas Station, Rincon del Moro and Salvador (by boat), 5th-8th Salvador, 8th Rincon Grande, 9th Horse-shoe Bay, Whittington's Rincon, Long Island and Stanley.

—O—  
RECIPES.

**STEWED RHUBARB.**—Boil  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint water with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound loaf sugar for about five or ten minutes then add 1 pound rhubarb cut in small pieces and stew very gently until the pieces are tender but not broken. Young rhubarb should neither be peeled nor washed but the sticks wiped with a clean soft cloth.

**RHUBARB JAM.**—Take equal quantities of white sugar and rhubarb cut into small pieces and soak them together for three days, in a deep crock, (don't use a tin vessel), putting first a layer of rhubarb then a layer of sugar and so on in alternate layers, taking care to have sugar on the top. On the third day strain off the juice and boil it from thirty to forty minutes. Try a little on a plate, if it stiffens it is boiled enough. Then add the pieces of rhubarb and simmer until tender, but the pieces should be whole, not mashed up. Ginger can be added or not according to taste.

This excellent recipe is a Scotch one familiar to residents in North Arm from one of whom it was obtained.

**RHUBARB JAM.**—Take 5 pounds rhubarb, 5 pounds sugar and soak according to the directions in the preceding recipe. Strain and boil the juice, add the rhubarb and 1 pound dried figs cut up small, simmer together until tender. Chopped almonds can be substituted for the figs.

Old rhubarb is best for jams.

**RHUBARB JELLY.**—Cut into nice lengths 7 pounds of good juicy rhubarb and put it down to cook with one breakfast cupful of cold water. Allow it to simmer gently until all the juice is extracted, then give it a rapid boil and run it through the jelly bag. To each pint of juice add  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of white sugar and to the whole quantity a tea-spoonful of powdered alum and any flavouring liked. When the sugar melts boil it quickly for eight minutes, then try it. If boiled too long it will be syrupy. Rhubarb jelly thickens a good deal after being dished. Old rhubarb is best.

**RHUBARB MOULD.**—Boil 2 pounds rhubarb with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound white sugar. Soak 1 ounce gelatine in a little water for an hour or so. When the rhubarb is sufficiently cooked add the gelatine, give all a good boil up and pour into a mould which has been soaking in cold water. Riceflour, cornflour, &c., can be substituted for the gelatine, but the flour must be carefully blended with a little cold water before adding it to the rhubarb.

SHIPPING NEWS.

**THE MAIL** s. s. "HERODOT" arrived from the West Coast on September 15th. Passengers:—Mr. George Greenshields, A. Schipanovitsch and Juan Valentien. Cargo from the West Coast, 621 packages.

The s. s. "HERODOT" left for Europe on September 17th. Passenger:—Mrs. Goss. Cargo for England, 457 bales of wool and sheepskins.

The "Result" arrived on September 10th—had been blown off from Port Howard.

The "Fortuna" arrived from the West on September 12th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. W. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hennah and child and Police Constable F. E. Adams.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island on September 15th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Betts and family, Mr. and Mrs. Persich and family and Miss Abuzia.

The "Hadassah" and "Hornet" arrived on September 23rd.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived from Chartres on October 4th. Passengers:—Mr. G. W. Benney (Saunders) and Mrs. Dixon (West Point).

The following crew was shipped on board the "Allen Gardiner." Captain Olaf Aslachsen, William Griffin, Edward Carey and Franz Buse. She left Keppel Island for Tekeenica Bay with sixty sheep on board. Called into West Point Island and sailed thence for the South.

The "Fair Rosamond" was paid off on October 6th and is laid up awaiting repairs. The "Hornet" is also laid up and was being repaired. Many carpenters are at work on the American ship.

The "Earl" left Stanley to sail on the Beauchene Islands. She called on her way at Bleaker Island and Speedwell. Dennis and Joseph Buckley were landed on the Beauchene Islands with a supply of stores. A gale coming on, the "Earl" parted one anchor and had to slip the other. Having no anchor left, she tried to get into Bleaker Island harbour, but was unable to do so. She then made for Seal Cove, where she was beached. She is thought to be alright, except that the gudgeons of the rudder have carried away. The crew consisted of F. Brown, Dennis and Joseph Buckley and — Evans.

The "Chance" was chartered to go out and bring in the Buckleys and the "Earl."

The "Irene" went out eggling. She is supposed to be working the Volunteer rookeries. Crew:—J. Klein, C. Poole and R. Betts.

H. M. S. "Acorn" arrived in Stanley, October 11th.

Report of schooner "Zelia," passage from Buenos Ayres to Stanley. Left Buenos Ayres Roads on August 20th with a general cargo and live stock for Stanley. Had a very rough passage with gales from the South and South East. Had a severe gale from the S. E. with snow and hail squalls on September 5th. Vessel then about 20 miles to the North of Cape Bougainville. Made land September 8th, Macbride Head, and arrived in Port William on September 9th.

C. R. SEKLES, Master.

## H. M. S. "ACORN."

H. M. S. "Acorn," composite sloop, 970 tons. 850 horse power, natural draught and 1200 forced draught. Commander F. L. Inglefield, R. N. Eight 5-inch B. L. guns and eight machine guns. Complement, 127 men, 7 commissioned officers and 2 warrant officers. Commissioned at Chatham, May 10th, 1894; left Portsmouth June 9th and arrived at Rio Janeiro July 2<sup>nd</sup>, calling at Las Palmas, St. Vincent and Pernambuco—fine weather throughout. Commissioned for relief of H. M. S. "Racer" which has returned to England. Since arrival on station has visited Bahia and Monte Video. Eight days out from latter—fine passage.

Since leaving Chatham she has traversed a distance of 9135 miles, out of which 4621 have been done under steam, 3172 under sail, 2042 under steam and sail. The "Acorn" has a cricket team which has been most successful on the whole, matches being played at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, Rio and Bahia.

On the voyage here we were accompanied by Cape pigeons and other sea birds and saw several large albatrosses.

On the voyage from Rio to Pernambuco several officers saw a fight between two sea-monsters—a thresher shark, which is one of the species of shark armed with a long tail and with this lashed the whale it was fighting with, who repaid the blows it received with interest.

The ship "Sterling" arrived at Port William September 20th with rudder disabled, leaking bulwarks and boat stove. The ship experienced a succession of gales for forty days off Cape Horn and September 16th found upon sounding the well 32 inches of water and increasing rapidly. It was blowing a heavy gale at the time from the Westward, as it showed no signs of abating, it was decided to run for Port Stanley—was boarded six miles off the Lighthouse by Mr. Ratcliffe, who took charge. The Pilot, Mr. Wilmer, being otherwise engaged. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he worked the ship to anchorage with a head wind and no moon, coming to anchor at 11.30 p.m. Repairs will be completed as soon as possible and vessel resume her voyage to San Diego, and Vancouver. Cargo, steam coals and Gasoline oil, 120 days out from Philadelphia.

C. B. WHELDON, Master.

The "San Joaquin," an American coaster, which will be remembered in Stanley, running round Cape Horn fell in with a colossal iceberg on the night of September 8th last. The vessel was some 400 miles off the Falkland Islands, on its way to the port of New York from Hiogo. She was making about eight knots with stiff, favourable winds, when a huge iceberg was sighted by the look-out. After sunset, the wind freshening, all light sail was stowed, the remaining lower sails were full set. The presence of ice had been indicated by the drop in temperature and second mate Guthrie and a Jap sailor were on the forecastle head when, shortly after eight o'clock there loomed up

dead ahead an iceberg. Guthrie ran aft and ordered man at wheel to bring her head to port, but the man was panic-stricken and fled down the after companion way. Standing near the wheel however was Miss Larabee of Everett, Massachusetts, sister to the Captain, who was completing a sea voyage for her health. When the helmsman abandoned his post Miss Larabee rushed to the wheel and seized it, but before she could move it the bow of the clipper ran full on the berg, bringing down on her fore deck tons of ice. The Captain ran to the aid of his sister and took the wheel, fearing all was over. Immediately after the ship struck she swung broadside to the berg and came round with such force that the port channels of her mizzen rigging were smashed and the screen of her red port light broken. The scene was wonderful—the red light from the brig reflecting upon the frozen mass lighted up the great fissures and caverns and gave them the appearance of the infernal regions. Far above the ship there was a canopy of ice, for the berg had the overhang peculiar to those in the South Atlantic and the men feared that a part of this mass might drop at any moment.

It was ten or fifteen minutes after the collision before the Captain knew exactly the extent of her injuries. When he found that there was still hope of saving her he had all available sail set and all hands were put to backing the mizzen topsail yard and under the influence of a north-westerly wind the ship gradually drifted, stern first, off the iceberg to the south east. The men set to work to clear away and at noon next day had everything ready to begin to fit the ship with a jury rig.

The pumps had been sounded and it was found she was making no water. A German barque passing by offered assistance but the Captain refused and the "San Joaquin" sailed nearly 6000 miles under jury rig, only putting into Barbadoes for provisions.

The berg was fully 1500 feet above water and about 4½ miles long.

The ship "Speke," Captain Wainwright, arrived in Port William on October, 109 days out from Antwerp to San Francisco. General cargo. Cargo shifted, decks swept, steering gear wrong, sails split, cranes of topmasts gone and mate and two men lost overboard.

Barque "Astoria" 1429 tons, Captain Dagwell. Cargo of lumber from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Antwerp. Put in on September 16th, the water tanks having burst. The "Astoria" was hailed by the Pilot off the lighthouse when near the Billy Rock. The Pilot shouted to the captain to stay the ship but that was found to be impossible and as there was not sufficient sea room to wear, the vessel had to be anchored in dangerous proximity to the Billy Rock. In fact the ship it is believed actually did scrape the rock, but a subsequent survey proved that no damage had been sustained. The Kosmos steamer "Herodot" made an ineffectual attempt to tow her into a less dangerous position, but happily the Captain by slipping an anchor and swinging the ship round was able to get

his vessel out beyond the lighthouse and bring her back to a safe anchorage. After getting tanks and water on board, the "Astoria" proceeded on her voyage September 29th.

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EXTRACTS from the Official Gazette of October 4th:

His Excellency the Administrator directs it to be notified that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Captain F. Cragie Halkett, to be Colonial Secretary, &c., in the place of the Hon. C. A. Fraser.

Captain and Mrs. Halkett and family are expected by the October mail.

His Excellency the Administrator has this day been pleased to recognize John Harris Miller, Esquire, as Consul at Stanley, for the United States of America.

EXTRACTS from the Official Gazette of October 11th, 1894:

His Excellency the Administrator directs it to be notified, for general information, that official intimation has been received of the expected arrival of His Excellency the Governor on or about the 5th of November next.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given that the following Land surrendered for Sale by the Lessee under the provisions of the Land Ordinance 1892, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at an upset price at the rate of four shillings per acre, on the 21st day of December, 1894, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Government Dockyard. The Plan of the Land can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office; that is to say:

That portion or section of land situated on East Falkland Island and known as Whittington Rincón, and by the number 68, containing as ascertained by survey 17,777 acres, bounded on the North by Section 67 (A. Pitaluga) 2 miles 580 yard; on the N. W. by Section 33 (A. Pitaluga) 2 miles 800 yards, and the East side of Horse Shoe Bay; on the South by the shore of Port Salvador and Section 5 (R. C. Packe) 1 mile 1424 yards; and on the East by Sections 14 and 65 (T. Robson) 5 miles 1000 yards.

The following improvements on the land have been valued under Section 3 of Land Ordinance 1882, at the sum of £1067, namely:

One Wool Shed, not including Press.  
One Sheep Dip, Pens, and Draining Stage.

Paddock.

Landing Stage.

Tanks for Dipping.

Shepherd's Cottage.

Small Shepherd's House.

Contribution towards the erection of four miles of boundary fence dividing Section 68 from Sections 14 and 65.

Contribution towards the erection of the boundary fence dividing Section 68 from Section 5, including water fence.

It has been determined by the Administrator in Council that the purchase money of the above land may be paid by fifteen equal yearly instalments, but, as will be seen by the conditions, the value of the lessee's improvements on the land, namely—£1067, shall be paid by the purchaser within seven days from the date of the sale or at such later period as may be agreed upon by the lessee and purchaser.

O

FRESH AIR. (continued from last month).

When we breathe, the air goes down into our lungs, which are something like large sponges inside our chests. These sponges are full of an immense quantity of little blood-vessels, and an innumerable quantity of little air-vessels; so that the blood almost touches the air: there is only a very, very thin skin between them. Through that little fine skin the blood sends away the waste and useless things it has been collecting from all parts of the body (the water, the carbonic acid gas, and the animal matter I told you of), and takes in the fresh oxygen which the body wants.

You have often heard man's life compared to a candle, or a taper, have you not?

I will show you some ways in which they really are very much alike.

When a candle burns, if we keep it from getting any new air, it soon uses all the lively gas, or oxygen, and then it goes out. (This is easily shown, by inverting a good-sized glass jar over a lighted candle).

When we breathe, if we were kept from getting any new air, we also should go out, or, as we say, die.

If the candle only gets a little fresh air, it burns dim and weak.

If we only get a little fresh air, we are sickly and weak.

The candle makes another kind of gas, not fit for breathing.

We also make the same gas (carbonic acid gas) not fit for breathing.

So do lamps and so do fires.

You see now one great way of spoiling the air. We cannot help constantly spoiling it ourselves, by our breath.

I will here tell you what I think is a great or golden rule to follow, if we wish to have good health.

Everything which comes away from the body is always to be got of rid as quickly and thoroughly as possible.

Whatever nature has done with, and sends away, is sure to do us harm if we let it stay. Now our bodies have several ways of getting rid of their waste. One of these ways is by the breath, as I have just explained to you. Therefore if we obey our golden rule, we must get rid of this spoilt air as completely as we can.

How are we to get rid of this bad air and to get in fresh air, without being too cold?

(To be continued).

#### DEATH.

VOICE.—On August 30, at Sandy Point, Mrs. A. W. Voice—suddenly.

#### IN MEMORIAM, OCTOBER, 1890.

Though all is fair and I am Lord of all,  
Without my children I am desolate.

BUCHANAN.

"Have mercy upon me for I am desolate and  
afflicted. Psalm xxv, 16."

#### CHURCH SERVICES

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the  
third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

#### CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the  
Vestry on Saturday at 2.30. P.M.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

#### PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

#### THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

#### PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant  
School at 10.30. A.M.

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#### CHRIST CHURCH ADDITIONAL SEAT FUND.

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THE following contributions, towards the repayment of the £45 advanced to meet the amount required for the seats, are gratefully acknowledged. Thomas Goodwin, Junior, 10/8, A. Fraser 5/-, Norman McLeod 10/-, Thomas Goodwin 5/-, Charles Earle 5/-, William Earle 2/6, George Bowles 5/-, A Friend 10/-, Duncan Fell 7/-, Miss Pitaluga 10/-, Nessie Pitaluga 5/-, Nellie Pitaluga 5/-, Chubby Pitaluga 5/-, Thomas Myles £1, Mrs. Myles 10/-, Ann Myles 2/6, Thomas Myles, Jr., 2/6, Charles Carbonnier 19/-, Peter Lungberg £1, Alexis Boyer 4/2, E. Small 10/-, David Smith £2, James Smith (Great Island) £2, Wharton 10/-, Charles W. Little 5/-, Mrs. Steel 6/-.

The twenty-two additional seats are expected about Christmas—they cost £5 each. A special effort is being made by the Select Vestry to have the Church seated uniformly throughout before the Bishop pays us his next annual visit. The kind assistance of all friends is solicited to enable them to carry out their enterprise to a successful issue.

LETTERS, dated September 24th, have been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. They came in H. M. S. "Acorn." His Lordship's present address is 1318 Calle Artes, Buenos Aires.

EXTRACT from Official Gazette of September 27th, 1894.

Information has been received from Captain H. F. Huges-Hallett, H. M. S. "Garnet," that, on June 3rd, 1894, he observed an ice island, about 10 miles in length and apparently aground, in approximately lat. 45 deg. 45 min. S., long. 60 deg. 45 min. W., or about 330 miles northward of the Falkland Islands.

NOTE.—Although ice islands have been reported near this locality during the last two years, this one is further westward than any yet seen, and shows that the ice is drifting towards the coast of South America. Mariners are therefore warned to exercise caution when navigating between the Falkland Islands and Rio de la Plata.

## For Sale,

The house (either furnished or unfurnished) and grounds known as "Eagle Cottage" belonging to Mr. Lazar who is about to leave the Islands. Please apply with offers to MR. HENRY S. LASAR.

## Highland Sheep Dips, IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.

### FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition  
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.  
**ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.**

## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

THE "Irene" wrecked, knocked a hole in her side going over the bar into the Volunteer Lagoon. J. Klien, C. Poole and R. Betts got safely ashore at Johnson's Harbour in the boat.

The "Fortuna" arrived on October 23rd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Baillon and Mr. and Mrs. Fleuret.

The "Chance" arrived on October 22nd. Passengers:—Messrs. D. and J. Buckley from the Beauchene Islands. The "Earl" was too much damaged to be towed in and remains on the beach at Seal Cove. Some hair and fur seal skins were saved.

The Falkland Island Company's store ship "Celox," Captain Salveser, arrived October 11th, she is now discharging. She was 64 days on the passage from the time she last left England.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS VIEW ALBUMS,

Containing 20 Views and a History of the place; reduced to 12/6, being less than the cost of production. An excellent souvenir for your friends at home. Extra thick cover supplied for posting.

T. H. ROWELL, STANLEY.

WANTED, a girl, between 12 and 15 years of age, for a situation on the West Falkland. Apply to the EDITOR.

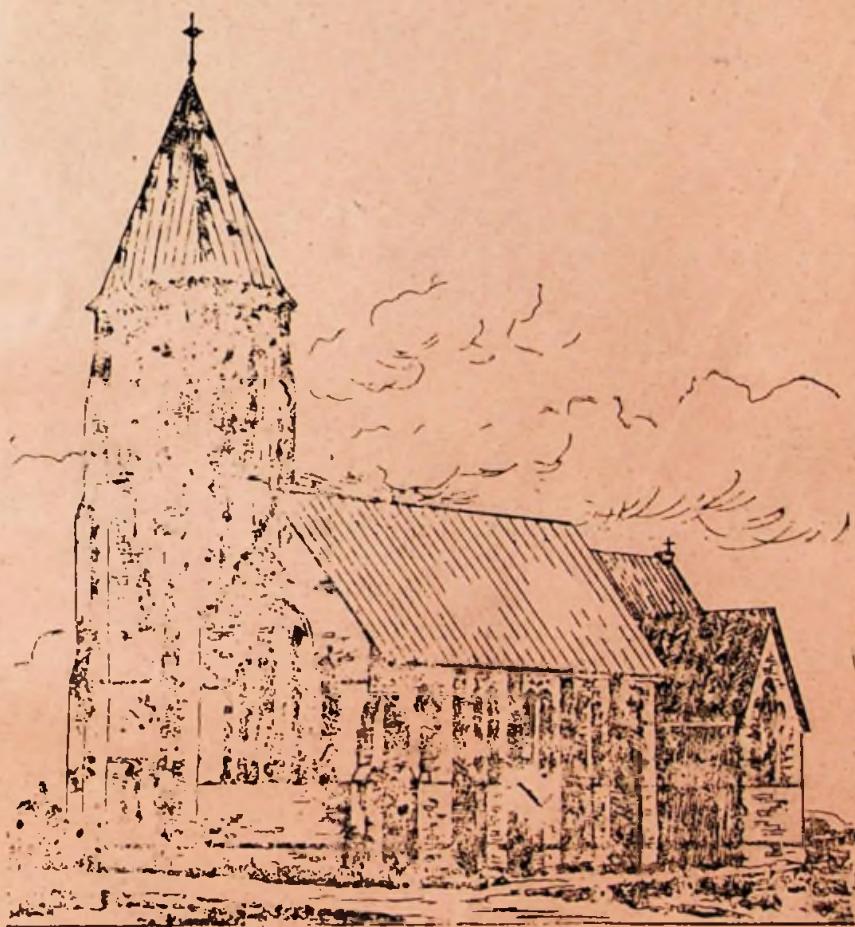
NOVEMBER 1894

No. 67. VOL VI.

DECEMBER, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. C. Robins and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN DECEMBER.

2. 1st S. in Advent.	Morning, Isaiah 1 : 1 Peter 4. 7 : Psalms 9-11. Epistle, Romans 13, 8-15 : Gospel, Matthew 21, 1-14.
9. 2nd „ „	Evening, Isaiah 2 or 4. 2 : John 12. 20 : Psalms 12-14. Morning, Isaiah 5 : 1 John 2. 15 : Psalms 44-46.
16. 3rd „ „	Epistle, Romans 15. 4-14 : Gospel, Luke 21. 25-34. Evening, Isaiah 11. 1-11 or 24: John 17 : Psalms 47-49. Morning, Isaiah 25 : Jude : Psalms 79-81.
21. St. Thomas, Apostle & Martyr.	Epistle, 1 Corinthians 4. 1-6 : Gospel, Matthew 11. 2-11. Morning, Job 42. 1-7 : John 20. 19-24 : Psalm 105.
23. 4th S. in Advent.	Epistle, Ephesians 2. 19-23 : Gospel, John 20. 24-32. Morning, Isaiah 30. 1-27 : Revelation 11 : Psalms 110.113.
25. Christmas Day.	Epistle, Philippians 4. 4-8 : Gospel, John 1. 19-29. Evening, Isaiah 32 or 33. 2-23 : Revel. 12 : Ps 114 & 115. Morning, Isaiah 9. 1-8 : Luke 2. 1-15 : Ps. 19, 45 & 85. Epistle, Hebrews 1. 1-13 : Gospel, John 1. 1-15.
26. St. Stepens, the First Martyr.	Evening, Isaiah 7. 10-17 : Titus 3. 4-9 : Psalms 89 & 110. Morning. Genesis 4. 1-11 : Acts 6 : Psalm 119, 105-145. For the Epistle, Acts 7. 55-61 : Gospel, Matthew 23. 34-40.
27. St. John, Apostle & Evangelist.	Evening, 2 Chronicles 24. 15-23 : Acts 8. 1-9; Ps. 119. 145. Morning, Exodus 33. 9 : John 13. 23-36 : Psalms 120-125. Epistle, 1 John 1. 1-11 : Gospel, John 21. 19-26.
28. Innocent's Day.	Evening, Isaiah 6 : Revelation 1 : Psalms 126-131. Morning, Jeremiah 31. 1-18 : Revelation 16 : Ps. 132-135. For the Epistle, Revel. 14. 1-6 : Gospel, Matth. 2. 13-19.
30. S. after Christmas.	Evening, Baruch 4. 21-31 : Revel. 18 : Psalms 136-138. Morning, Isaiah 35 : Revelation 20 . Psalms 144-146. Epistle, Galatians 4. 1-8 : Gospel, Matthew 1. 18-26. Evening, Isaiah 38 or 40 : Revelation 21. 1-15 : Ps. 147-150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR DECEMBER.

2 S 1 Pet. 4. 7	9 S 1 John 2. 15.	16 S Jude	23 S Rev. 11.
3 M „ 5.	10 M „ 2. 1-46	17 M Rev. 1.	24 M „ 14.
4 T 2 Pet. 1.	11 T „ 3. 16-4. 7	18 T „ 2. 18-3. 7	25 T Luke 2. 1-15
5 W „ 2.	12 W „ 4. 7.	19 W „ 4.	26 W Acts 6.
6 T „ 3..	13 T „ 5.	20 T „ 6.	27 T John 13. 23-36
7 F 1 John 1.	14 F 2 John	21 F John 20. 19-24	28 F Rev. 16.
1 S 1 Pet. 3. 8-4. 7	8 S „ 2. 1-15	15 S 3 John	22 S Rev. 8.
			23 S „ 19. 1-11

BIRTHS.

GREENSHIELDS.—On August 7, at London, the of James Greenshields, of a son.

LEE.—On September 29, at Port Purvis, the wife of A. V. Lee, of a son.

WILLIAMS.—On October 19, at Weddell Island, the wife of C. S. Williams, of a son.

HENRICKSEN.—On October 29, at Stanley the wife of H. Henricksen, of a

DIXON.—On November 1, at Stanley, the wife of W. Dixon of a son—still-born.

DEATHS.

HUGH McLEAN, at Patagonia. He was crossing the River Gallegos with the mail. The horse was found, but neither Hugh McLean's body nor the mail.

CAPTAIN WINTHROP.—On September 15, at Llanduduo. He had recovered from a severe attack of influenza and had been three weeks in Llanduduo to recruit. A telegram was received, on the morning that he had intended to return, announcing his sudden death of heart disease.

## ADVENT THOUGHTS FOR FALKLAND ISLANDERS.

WHAT are the lessons this Advent season brings to us? Advent is the special season appointed by the Church, as a preparation for the observance of the coming into the world of God, as the Perfect Man in Human Flesh. The proper Lessons, Epistles and Gospels chosen to be read during these four weeks before Christmas, recall the long preparation in Old Testament times for the first coming of the "Christ, the Son of the Living God," Matthew xvi. 16, and remind us that we likewise should prepare for His second coming in judgment.

1. The thought that Christmas Day brings home to us is the fact—to use the words of the Collect for that day—that God has "given us His Son to take our nature upon him and us at this time to be born of a pure virgin." In other words, God came on this earth of ours about 1900 years ago, to all outward appearance as a Man, a village Carpenter, Jesus of Nazareth. It was in this guise of Human Flesh that He gave us God's final revelation of Himself—a revelation conveyed to us in our Master's teaching and works of love and unselfishness, as found in the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and further exemplified and expounded in the Acts of the Apostles and their Letters as contained in the New Testament.

2. But though we look for no further revelation of doctrine or teaching on this side of the grave, yet it is the life work of each true and earnest Christian man and woman to understand and reproduce in his life the inner Spirit of these doctrines of Christ—to bring every part of his being and all his motives and actions into touch with the Spirit of Christ.

3. Do we Falkland Islanders hold before ourselves the high ideal of the Christ-like spirit and character? To answer this question in a practical manner we shall take one of the subjects which touch on our daily life and try our standard by that of Christ and His Apostles.

St. Paul tells us that "The grace of God hath appeared . . . instructing us . . . to live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world." Titus ii. 12. The word "sober" has a much more extensive meaning in the Scriptures and Prayer-book than it has in everyday conversation. It means "of sound mind, discreet, prudent, moderate, temperate, chaste and sober." The Christian therefore should be moderate and temperate in all things.

In the Falkland Islands our greatest temptations are perhaps to run to excess in eating, drinking, smoking and dress. If the truth were only known, most of our ailments—excepting colds and rheumatism—would be found to arise from excess in eating, drinking and smoking and in some cases from unsuitable dress.

There is not space enough in a short paper to dwell on all four—let us look at the excess in drink.

Beyond all doubt and from various causes there has been a steady advance in the temperate use of intoxicating liquors or in total abstinence from their use.

In Stanley, it is now—thank God—the exception to see one in the streets under the influence of drink and

the public houses steadily decreased until, at one time, they were reduced to one half of their original number—from ten to five.

In the Camps there has been the same advance in moderation. Lately a complaint was made—in the public house interest—that during the past summer few men-of-war had been here, but the remark was added, "I would sooner have six camp men than the whole crew of a man-of-war, but the camp men are becoming very scarce." The above remark speaks well for the men-of-war and for camp men. To meet the October mail many came in from the camp, and to their credit be it said that, with very few exceptions, they bore out the truth of the above remark. Let us hope that the exceptions will become fewer still and that "breasting the bar" and "wets all round" will become things of the past. So far as can be judged, the use of intoxicating liquors in the camp is becoming much more temperate and thus, as in most cases, a reformation is working up from the mass of the population which will, sooner or later, partly shame and partly lead those who, from their position, circumstances and education ought to be the leaders in all that is good.

4. But much remains to be done. Until every man and woman who uses intoxicating drink in these Islands can be taught to do so "soberly"—the true teaching of Christ has not produced its due effect in this part of daily life amongst us.

It ought to become a shame and a disgrace in the eyes of the public for any man—gentle or simple—to consume a bottle of whiskey at a sitting, or for any man to make the public house a place of daily or evening resort. The wives and daughters have toiled all day—in most cases—far harder than the husbands, fathers or brothers. The least the latter might do is to remain at home at their own firesides and help to brighten the evening. Most of our homes are—thank God—bright, clean, tidy and attractive; every man can have his own newspaper and books as well as home work to make the house still more comfortable and ease the labours of the women. "But the men must meet their equals and discuss the topics of the day." It would do them a deal more good to meet and discuss these questions with their superiors in intelligence and common sense—their wives (in most cases, not in all). But it is nothing else than shameless self-indulgence to spend almost nightly a few shillings at the public house—money which should be laid by to give the children at least as good a start in life as the fathers had. An artisan who allows his sons to grow up as labourers has not done his duty either to his family or the public. Failure in duty is failure in Christian practice and life. In the camp the father who weekly spends seven shillings and six-pence on a bottle of whiskey or on beer—nearly enough to keep a child at school and Church in Stanley—has not done his duty and has failed in Christian practice and life.

Honestly speaking, those who have become slaves to the daily, nightly or weekly habit of drinking strong liquors are in a hopeless case. With but very few exceptions they can never shake off the habit and

remain bond-servants to the degrading habit unto their lives' ends.

But the young, and those who have not as yet been bound with the band and chain of strong drink, should exercise the greatest self-restraint and moderation. Other far better and stronger men have gone down before the enemy. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," 1 Corinthians x. 12. When your neighbour's house is on fire look after your own. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise," Proverbs xx. 1.

In the British Empire drink is the strongest lever which the enemy of mankind—the devil—wields. As in a besieged fort double guards are stationed at the weakest part, so we need to be doubly on our guard against the insidious assaults of the drink demon.

May this advent season and the fast approaching close of another year make all Falkland Islanders more serious and thoughtful in their own lives and conduct. May each and all be stirred up to strive more earnestly against the sinful habits and ways which hold sway among us. Life is serious and life is short. Take to ourselves the words of Jesus—"I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh, when no man can work," John ix. 4.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

O

## ON EXTRAVAGANCE.

I MEAN by extravagance, wasteful expenditure of all kinds. The extreme example is seen in the man who, searching feverishly for pleasure and excitement, flings away his earnings with both hands and is contemptuously called a "juggins" for his folly by the companions who have assisted at the fleecing.

The extravagant woman can seldom rush to ruin quite as fast as the extravagant man, but she is certain to arrive at her goal eventually.

The people whom she thinks she dazzles are well aware of the end of the scene. There are many by-ways to ruin, some of which are trodden unawares, but extravagance is the high road. Yet we seldom hear it denounced in these luxury-loving days. Economy, thrift, the watching of leakage in expenditure have an air of meanness when seen at close quarters. We most of us cherish a greater personal liking for the fools who make free with their money than for the worthies who scraped the money together. Bargaining and screwing and saving are not operations that develop the noblest or most lovable human qualities, but they are better than extravagance, for they add more to the general welfare of the community.

In condemning extravagance I would guard against exalting niggardliness, though of the two it is preferable.

There is a difficulty in fixing the limits of extravagance, because it is very largely relative to one's means and one's needs. A sum allowable for spending by one person may not be properly spent by another, although the incomes may be equal; nor can the same

purchases be fitly made by all people with a similar income.

There are men who could not spend more than sixty or seventy pounds a year without being extravagant. Emerson remarked that we ought to spend after our genius. Well, the genius of the majority tends to little spending. I do not say, on the other hand, that because certain people do know how to spend, therefore they should spend, their taste is a sufficient authorisation. It may be wisest to refrain. What I wish to point out is that extravagance is measurable according to a sliding-scale. This man may spend a hundred pounds, without being extravagant, to that man's fifty, though the two are equally rich. For example, it would not be extravagance in Mr. John Ruskin to buy a picture at any price within the capacity of his purse, but the latest manufacturer who has made his "pile" could not, without extravagance, buy the same picture. The studious youth buys a book out of his hard savings—the buying of the same book by a stupid man with ten times the amount of money would be extravagance. There being this disparity one cannot make rigid rules with respect to extravagance.

Spending is not in itself a weakness. The point is—how is the money spent, by whom, for what purpose? The answer to the question—What have our homes gained by our spending? will tell whether we have been extravagant.

Is the spending really an investment. The bank-note spent in buying a costume to make one's fellow-parishioner's wonder on Sunday and our neighbour, Mrs. Frolic, green with envy is very likely to be extravagance.

The worst form of extravagance is spending for the sake of spending. Anybody can squander money, but it is not everybody who can save. Yet the mere scattering of money has great attractions for many of us—particularly for women. Let a man take a walk past attractive shops with a woman and buy all she wishes to have, and, when the expedition is over, notice what has been spent and what has been received. The probability is that hardly a single article need have been bought. There is on his part a sense of having squandered money without return and on her part pride at having caused him to gratify her whims so foolishly—the more needless and lavish the expense the greater the compliment to the lover of spending.

The rush after new dresses, however hideous they may be, is explainable only on the supposition that, after all, we have not much more independence of action than sheep following each other through a gap. Cicero told the truth when he remarked that "not to have a mania for buying is to have an income."

There is one phase of extravagance that may be viewed with leniency—that is, the free giving of money for personal service and because it is a pleasure to give. There are many compensations to the man who is free-handed in a personal way, and indulgence in this direction can be afforded if foolish expense in selfish acquisition be guarded against. The spendthrift is easily forgiven if he is generous to those about him.

The world was ready to overlook, and I do not judge

harshly, the picturesque and almost heroic extravagance of the men of the last century. A long list might be given of the names of notable men who were hunted by bailiffs to their very death-beds. Shakspere seems to have been almost our only careful literary man. Money would not stay in the pockets of a vast majority of our great writers, until the latter half of the present century.

It was not only the rakes—like Greene, Marlowe and Savage—but the respectable citizens—like Spenser, Ben Jonson, Fielding and Coleridge who were plunged into impecuniosity by their habits. No doubt the craze for extravagance culminated in the men of the last century, Goldsmith being the type of literary man who was always under water through reckless spending—he boasted that his creditors were to be found in every kingdom in Europe—and Pitt, Fox and Sheridan fixing the types of extravagant public men. When Pitt died he owed a fortune. These men set a sort of fashion in extravagance and gave debt a fictitious glory, just as the young noodle of the present day thinks it rather fine to run a publican's bill of impressive proportions. But in the end extravagance is always revenged.

The recounting of the devices that have been suggested and put into action for preventing extravagance would make a very curious chapter in the history of the race. Luxury in eating and display in dress have been officially attacked again and again, but never with any heart or with a semblance of success.

When the Romans ordered water to be mixed with wine when they pretended to gibbet socially the people who spread too sumptuous a table and when they limited the number that might attend a feast, they were doing more to advertise than suppress the weakness which they philosophically condemned. Montaigne came nearer the remedy when he said—"To let none but princes eat dainties or wear velvets and interdict people to do it—what is it but to give a reputation unto those things and to increase a longing to use them? Let kings first begin to leave these superfluous expenses and we shall all follow, and, without edicts, ordinances, proclamations or acts of parliament it will be observed as a law."

Many of your readers may not know that in England there have been laws ordaining that no meals shall consist of more than two courses and no course of more than two kinds of food, except at festivals, and that furs, skins and silk have been prohibited as dress material for all persons with less than one hundred pounds a year income—money at that time, of course, being much more valuable than now.

But all efforts to regulate luxuries legally have failed and it is at last generally agreed that the only remedy open is to convince the most sensible part of the community of the folly of extravagance.

ALPHA.

O

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

THERE are neither rats nor mice on Lively Island, though the small Islands in Choisoul Sound swarm with

rats. Are there any other inhabited islands free from these pests?

SPEEDWELL ISLAND, George Island and Barren Island enjoy the same immunity from rats and mice as Lively Island.

A HEN—three years old—when prepared for roasting weighed nine pounds. She was bred from fowl obtained for the s.s. "Schleswig" which came to the Islands some years ago and took a cargo of live sheep to England. The fowl originally came from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, and though so large were good layers.

#### LIVELY ISLAND.

A PIG, which in the middle of the day always becomes most ravenous for food—though only fed twice a day, morning and evening—used to root up everything in its sty. At times rolling the feeding tub into its house. On many occasions its food was delayed, because the tub was in the house and the boys were away from home. It then became frantic with rage and charged about the house and yard, furiously rooting up the bed, tub, &c. When the tub rolled out, right side up, the food was given to it. After this had occurred many times, the pig began to understand the reason of the delay and would roll out its tub, turn it right side up and thus receive its food at once.

#### ISLAND CREEK.

A WHITE Johnnie Rook has been observed by several people for the last two years. Has any one ever noticed a similar occurrence elsewhere?

#### LOW BAY.

A PAIR of Logger Heads (Steamor Duck) stole the brood of a pair of Gray Duck and kept them for two or three days with their own brood. The Gray Duck then recovered theirs, it is supposed while the Logger Heads were asleep on the beach.

#### FOX BAY, EAST.

A WETHER sheep had hoofs on the fore feet which measured on an average  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length; those on the hind feet averaged 8 inches. They had been cut down twice. The poor animal became so weak that it had to be killed to save its skin.

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

A JACK ROOK attacked a lad driving sheep. The sheep happened to pass near its nest. It scratched his face and neck. Another pair drove away a dog from some sheep it was rounding up and so cowed it, that it took refuge under the horse its master was riding. A boy attempted to rob the latter pair, but the parent birds showed such a bold front, that he thought "discretion the better part of valour" and left them in peace. "He that fights and runs away, remains to fight another day."

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

WHEN the Gray Duck is brooding and is about to return to its nest, both birds fly towards the nest. When just over it, the duck drops straight down on the nest and the drake returns to its feeding ground.

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

BARREN Island—off George Island—was set on fire by lightning, January 11, 1894, between 10. and 11. A.M. Fortunately it was on the East side. It burned for

for about 10 days, the prevailing wind kept it for the time on a point and prevented it from spreading to the westward. As it began to creep out from the point heavy rain extinguished it.

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

An anchor—which seems to be of an old fashioned type—lies on the rocks at Pig Point, on the west side of the south of Speedwell Island. One fluke is broken off, the other—though much eaten away with rust, measures 20 inches across; the shaft is 11 feet long, about 1 foot in diameter, with a ring for the chain or hawser; the stock must have been of wood; the place where it was made fast is square, with a ridge on each side to help to keep it in its place. There is no wrecked wood on that portion of the beach, but in the tufts a few yards from the beach are several heaps of stones and shingle—apparently the floors of tents. Many small pieces of iron-bolts, nails, iron hoop, hinge, &c., are lying about in the tufts; also small pieces of decayed and partly burnt wood and two or three pieces of leather—the inside soles of women's and men's boots. A barrel of oak staves was let into the bank just above the beach, in the bottom was a hole, it rested on the solid rock down which water flowed into the barrel. Several copper coins have been found about the tent floors, two were picked up on September 12, but no date can be made out on them. It is called the Spanish wreck. Does any one know why?

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

Mr. W. PATTERSON, George Island, found on the beach to the south west of the Island, on September 7, 1894, a ship's life buoy. It was quite fresh and in perfect condition. There was painted on it in large letters, "C. H. Watjen, Bremen." A few days after a boat hook was also picked up, it was quite fresh and could only have been a very short time in the water.

A GRAY DUCK and an Upland Goose laid in the same nest. The eggs were taken away by the person who found it. Shortly afterwards, a pair of Gray Duck and a pair of Upland Geese were seen standing at the same time beside the nest.

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

Some sheep took refuge on the beach, during the heavy fall of snow which occurred on August 23rd and 24th, 1894. They were found, a week after, still kept in the same place by the heavy drift, which had imprisoned them. Several were dead, apparently smothered by the drift falling in on them as it melted. The others though weak and suffering from cramp in their legs, became all right after they had grazed a while.

#### SPEEDWELL ISLAND.

"SUSIE," a two year old mare, was missed after the heavy fall snow on July 10th. After some searching she was heard whinnying on the beach. The snow had completely covered her; through a small hole in the snow, most likely kept open by the heat of her breath, she put out her nose and called for help. She had to be dug out.

A BIRD was shot at George Island, almost as small as a wren; very like—in colour, size and chirp—a mule canary; it was very wild.

W. P.

A SIMILAR pair has been seen at the Cantera for the last two years and has brought out a brood. Their home is on one of the Islands. They are numerous on

the coast of Patagonia. They used to be numerous at San Carlos, North. It is a great pity to shoot any or every strange birds, as they are thus hindered from breeding and remaining in the Islands.

S.—IE.

#### O

#### PROGRAMME OF EVENTS to take place in GOVERNMENT HOUSE PADDOCK on DECEMBER 15th, 1894.

1. Long Jump. 1st prize, £1, 2nd, 13s., 3rd, 6s.
2. 100 Yards. 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s., 3rd, 10s.
3. High Jump. 1st prize, £1, 2nd, 13s. 3rd, 6s.
4. 440 Yards. 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s. 3rd, 10s.
5. Throwing Hammer (weight about 16 lb). 1st prize, 12/6, 2nd, 7/6, 3rd, 3s.
6. Mile Race. 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s., 3rd, 10s.
7. Pole Jump (length of pole to be 10 feet). 1st prize, 12/6, 2nd, 7/6, 3rd, 3s.
8. Three-Legged Race. 1st prize, 15s., 2nd, 10s., 3rd, 4s.
9. Ladies' Race. 1st prize, 12/6, 2nd, 7/6.

Field Gun and Volunteer Competition. Prizes given to the Navy by the Volunteers. Prizes given to the Volunteers by Commander Inglefield and Lieutenant Purvis.

10. 220 Yards. 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s., 3rd, 10s.
11. Putting the Weight (weight about 16 lb). 1st prize, 12/6, 2nd, 7/6, 3rd, 3s.
12. Veteran's Race (men over forty years). 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s., 3rd, 10s. (1 Yard Handicap for every year over 40.)
13. Tug of War (teams of 10 men). Prize, £6.
14. Sack Race. 1st prize, 12/6, 2nd, 7/6, 3rd, 3s.
15. Obstacle Race. 1st prize, £1 10s., 2nd, £1, 3rd, 15s.
16. Menagerie Race. 1st prize, 10s., 2nd, 5s. (No sticks allowed, only string for reins—dogs and horses barred.)
17. Wheelbarrow Race. 1st prize, 15s., 2nd, 10s., 3rd, 4s. (Wheeler to be blindfolded and a man or boy in barrow to guide.)
18. Consolation Race. 1st prize, £1 5s., 2nd, 15s., 3rd, 10s.

Greasy Pole (3 tries for 2d). 2 Prizes—Hams.

#### CONDITIONS.

1. Three trials will be allowed for Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 11.
2. If less than 5 start for any race or event, only two prizes will be given; less than 4, one prize.
3. Men competing in tug of war, wearing boots, must have them of ordinary pattern, without spikes or sharp pointed nails. Three pulls: to pull a mark 15 feet from centre of rope over centre line.
4. All disputes will be settled by the Committee present, their decision to be final.
5. Consolation Race open to all who have competed in, and completed the event, and not taken a prize.
6. A bell will be rung and flag with number of race hoisted at a flagstaff 5 minutes before each event.
7. No competitor can take more than 4 prizes.
8. All complaints to be lodged with Referee within half an hour of the finish of the race.
9. Entries to Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 18, 1s.; post, 2s. All other competitions, 6d.; post, 1s. Entries to be deposited with Hon. Sec. by noon of December 13th. Post Events any time until the bell rings for the event.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL CONCERT in aid of the Roman Catholic Schools was organized by Miss Biggs, and took place on October 26th. The attendance was large, and the proceeds amounted to £ . One item calls for dozen or more children trained by Sergeant Quianlan. It was a very pretty sight. The children dressed in sailor costumes, ranged in a certain order, performed the exercises simultaneously, singing at the same time well-known tunes. It would be splendid for the young people generally—as well as for the children—if they could induce Sergt. Quianlan to organize a permanent class of this description for them.

#### PART I.

Duet.	Sweet Convent Bells.	Miss Coulson and Miss C. Biggs.
Song.	Marching to the Front.	Sergeant Quianlan.
Song.	Sweethearts.	Miss A. Carey.
Song.	The Whistling Thief.	Mr. Durose.
Quartette.	Tessa's Song—Gondoliers.	Misses Carey, Kirwan, Binnie. Messrs T. Binnie & F. Durose.
Song.	Misses Carey, Kirwan, Binnie. Messrs T. Binnie & F. Durose.	Mr. Lewis.
Song.	Douglas.	Miss M. Pimm.
Song.	Timber Toes.	Mr. V. A. Biggs.
Duet.	Two Little Girls in blue.	Miss Carey and Sergeant Quianlan.
Song.	Tell me gentle Stranger.	Mr. McAtasney.
Song.	Lament of Flora McDonald.	Miss M. Pimm and Mr. A. Biggs.
Song.	I'd rather not.	Miss Coulson
Song.	Little Birds they Chip Chip.	Miss M. Prior and Master Percy Burnell.
Song.	Gobble Duet.	Annie Laurie Misses C. Biggs, K. Mitchell, Messrs Lewis and Durose.
Qualette	Misses C. Biggs, K. Mitchell, Messrs Lewis and Durose.	Display—Physical training—by 13 young girls of Stanley, viz.:—The Misses Crook, Kirwan, Durose, Ogilvie, Roberts, Ca.ey, Smith, Betts, Wilmer, Aldridge, Burnell and Newing, under instruction of Sergeant Quianlan.

#### O

#### PART II.

Four Part Song.	Sir Knight, Sir Knight, oh whither away.	Misses Carey, Kirwan, Binnie, Messrs. T. Binnie & F. Durose.
Comic Song.	Muddle Puddle Porter.	Mr. Durose.
Song.	Rich and Rare were the gems she wore.	Miss Kirwan.
Song.	The Coster's Courtship.	Mr. F. Lewis.
Duet.	The two Cousins.	Misses Carey and C. Biggs.
Song.	The last Watch.	Sergeant Quianlan.
Song. (Italian).	Il Mariano.	Miss Crook.
Duet.	The Wind and the Harp.	Misses E. and G. Biggs.
Duet.	Piano and Violin.—The Review.	Mr. and Mrs. Gregau.

To conclude with a Laughable Farce entitled "The Jealous Husband."

#### CHARACTERS:

Charles,	The Jealous Husband,	Sergeant Quianlan.
Elsa,	The Suspected Wife,	Miss Carey.
Jack,	Confidential Servant,	{ Coloured } Mr. W. E. Turner.
Lena,	Jack's Swoonheart,	Miss Mitchell.

EXTRACT from the Official Gazette of November 5th, 1894.

The following Address and Reply are published for general information:—

To His Excellency Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

Glad we are your Excellency to see you again among us.

It was with deep regret that we saw you leave us three months ago, and the expressions of sympathy in your illness that we then tendered to you were true and sincere.

We trust that your visit home, short as it has been, has restored you to health and strength, and that your continued—and we hope lengthy—stay with us will be as pleasant to you as we know it will be beneficial to us and to the best interests of the Colony.

Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I have received on arrival once more amongst you such kind and friendly greetings, though the assurance that the expressions of sympathy which you offered me on my departure for England were "true and sincere" was scarcely necessary in view of the sympathy shown to me during my illness.

The friendly feelings invariably evinced towards me by the community in general, show that my desire to benefit the Colony has not been unappreciated by you, and you may be assured that your kind and sympathetic address cannot but strengthen the desire I have ever felt to afford every assistance to the working class and thus to further the best interests of the Colony.

(Signed)  
ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.

His Excellency Administrator Thompson and Captain Inglefield, R. N., of H. M. S. "Acorn," offered two prizes—one for boys and the other for girls—in the Government School for the best compositions on the Falkland Islands. The following were the prizes—No. 11 being the girl's and No. 31 the boy's.

No. 11.] COMPOSITION ON THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands lie to the East of Patagonia. They consist of two large Islands East Falklands & West Falklands, also a number of smaller ones. The coast is very rocky. It is also very indented. These openings afford great shelter to the different ships. All the dangerous places round the coast are marked by kelp. The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis in 1592. Horkins visited them in 1594. When the English first took them the seat of Government was in Port Louis. Then Captain Ross said that it would be better to have it in Port Stanley as the Harbour was better. Port Stanley was called after Lord Stanley. Another funny thing about the Falklands are the stone runs. They are about 20 or 30 feet wide. They generally run down a mountain side. When horses or cattle come to one of these stone runs they think it better to turn round & find some other way to get to the place they are bound for. Children sometimes find ferns & flowers in these stone runs. The chief Inlets are Chartres River and Bay of Harbours.

There are not many fruits that grow wild here, there are only berries and they never stay long in their resting place. The names of the different berries are:—Malvina or tea berry, which gets the name tea from the nice tea it makes. The tea berry grows in wet soil especially in swamps which are very numerous in the Falklands. The Diddle-Dee berry also grows in the month of March. This berry grows on little bushes which make excellent fires. The berry itself is a dark red when it is ripe. It has a bitter taste. When it is ripe it makes very nice jam. Another berry that is eagerly devoured by the children here is the mountain berry. This berry generally grows on mountain sides. It is a large berry pink on one side and white on the other. It has a sweet taste.

There are not many different kinds of flowers in the Falklands but what there are grow very thickly. One flower that grows very thickly is the Pale-maiden. This flower generally has six petals. Its colour is white streaked with brown. The other flowers are mostly yellow & white or brown & white. The Pale-maiden blooms about the middle of October. Another flower called the Dusty miller blooms about the 25 of December. It is like a small sunflower only its colour instead of being yellow & brown is white & yellow. Several grass and tussock are very abundant. In one time tussock used to grow all over the Falklands but when all the cattle & horses came here they rooted it out. It still grows however on one Island. When people want their horses or cattle to get fat they put them on tussock Island. When they come to bring them off the Island they find them nearly rolling in fat. The horses coats are sleek and shiny.

There are a good many different kind of birds in the Falklands the names of some of them are:—

The Sparrow which is a little brown & gray bird they begin to lay in September. The eggs break in October or November.

The Lark also lays its eggs in September. There are a good many other birds that lay their eggs about that time. Other birds that live in these Islands are the Dotterel Robin Curlew gull Loggerhead Duck Teal Duck Wiggon. Of all the birds the Penguin is the most interesting. It is really half bird & half fish. There are three kinds namely the jackass, Jentou & the rocky. The Jentou does not make a nest it just lays its eggs in a round hole on the ground. The rocky lays its eggs on the top of rock. The Jackass lays their eggs in deep holes, the eggs can only be reached by having a stick. The Penguins look very pretty because of their white fronts & black backs. When they go down to the sea they generally go in a line. When you are far away from these penguins they look like little men. Their eggs are very nice to eat therefore people very often go to get their eggs. When they have got the eggs they bring them to Stanley & sell them. The molly-ank is another large bird whose eggs are devoured by the people of Stanley. Its eggs are very large, they are white spotted with pink. The shells are very tender.

The different kinds of fish that live in the Falklands are:—

Mullet, trout, a kind of herring, rock cod and many others. The principal fish are the seals. They are very numerous. At one time they were beginning to get scarce. Then the English began to send some Man of Wars down.

There are no wild animals in the Falklands, the chief tame ones are the:—

Cat, Dog, Horse, Sheep.

The chief exports of Stanley are:—Wool, mutton, beef. The frozen mutton is supposed to be the best in America. The wool is sent home to be made up in cloth.

The Farmers have to do a lot of work before the wool is ready to be sent home. First they have to shear the sheep. This takes a good long while, if the Farmers have a lot of sheep, as they generally do. Then they have to put the wool into a large box. On top of this box there is another box. A man has to stand in one box & press it down. Then it has to be spread out & rolled into bales. They are then sent home to England where they are taken to market & sold to make cloth.

The chief amusement of the people in Stanley is the dancing which takes place in the assembly rooms. They have a good many balls here.

Once a year there is a May party for the children and after-wards there is a ball for the grown-up ladies and Gentlemen. Another pleasant thing that the children have are the sports. They go up to the Government padlock. There are races for all sizes except of course the ladies. The gentlemen sometimes run races. There is always a prize for the one who wins the race.

First prize is 5/-.

Second " " 2/6.

There is an egg and spoon race. In this race each girl or boy has an egg & a spoon lent them. They have to run carrying the spoon with the egg in in their

hands if the egg fall out they have to pick it up & run on. Another race which affords great pleasure to the children is the thread & needle race. In this race each child going in for the race has a piece of cotton & a needle given them. In the middle of the race course they sit down & thread the needle. Then up they jump & run on until they come to the place where they were told to stop. Another race is the three legged race. Two girls tie their legs together the left leg of one girl & the right leg of another. This race makes the children have a great many tumbles.

After the races are over the children are very hungry so they all march down to the assembly rooms where they have enough cakes & tarts to satisfy their hunger.

After they have had tea they have games. The chief game is Sally Sally water. They play at these games until it is time for them to go home.

The men have foot-ball & cricket matches.

In the summer the inhabitants of Stanley have picnics. Christ Church Choir have a picnic every year. They generally go to Sparrow Cove. At Sparrow Cove there are many penguins rookeries.

People in the Falkland Islands often go over to the other side of the Harbour in little pulling boats or in sailing boats. On a calm day this is very pleasant. It is very nice to get up early in the mornings & go for a walk.

Ladies & Gentle-men & sometimes children often go out riding.

Sometimes they go to the Light-house & sometimes to a farmer who lives up town.

The Light-house stands on a Cape called Cape Pembroke. The Light-house is surrounded by sand. It is a lovely sight to see the waves dash up against the shore. They dash up so high that they can be seen a long way off. Although the Climate of the Falklands is not very hot or very cold it is considered healthy. The summers are not very hot & you can hardly ever have a calm day. The wind rises early in the morning & does not go down until either late at night or about 5 or 6 in the evening. The soil is not fertile therefore no trees grow. The only ground that is cultivated for kitchen gardens.

The chief production of the Falkland Islands is Wool.

There are three places of Worship they are the:- Church of England, Roman Catholic, Baptists.

There are four schools namely.

One Catholic School.

Two Government " "

One Baptist "

The trades of the Falkland Islands are:- Farmers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths School-masters Merchants Publicans & others.

This composition was written in School without any assistance from dictionaries, &c., Captain Inglefield and His Honour Judge Thompson being present, and are printed verbatim.

Number 31 will appear in our next issue.

## DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Two of the "Acorns" had a narrow escape last week. A warrant and a petty officer obtained permission to go in search of sea-bird's eggs in the ship's dinghy, as it was supposed to the head of the harbour; but they rashly went into Port William and attempted to reach the rookeries near Kihuey Cove. They left the "Acorn" at 9 A.M. and not having returned by 9 P.M. anxiety was felt as to their safety. Search parties were organized and the steam cutter and gig were sent to examine the coast in and around Port William. A party of F. I. Volunteers, in uniform, headed by Sergt. Quianlan (consisting of Sergt.-Instr. Quianlan, Sergt. G. Rowlands, Cpl. J. Coleman, and Ptes. W. E. Turner and Frank Hardy) volunteered their assistance, but the Commander, thinking his own men would be sufficient to find the missing people, thanked the Volunteers, but declined their good offer. However, these brave men, accompanied by their Sergeant, returned to the shore and, having borrowed one of the Company's cutters, sailed over to Sparrow Cove and landing there succeeded in finding the missing party with their boat, returning with them to the "Acorn" about 3.30 A.M. This act, unostentatiously undertaken by men who had already done a good day's work—for they had been drilling late—was worthy of the good traditions of the British Volunteers, and their friends of the Naval Service thank their brothers-in-arms for their kind and timely aid in so promptly rescuing two of their shipmates from so perilous a position.

## DUTY.

His Honour, Judge Thompson, stated in open court on October 31st that having heard that cases of shocking cruelty to animals sometimes occurred in the Islands, he wished it to be understood that if any such case came before him, he would not give—on conviction—the option of a fine, but inflict the severest penalty the law allowed. Such cases do occur in the Islands. Masters, men and all the inhabitants of the Islands should report any such occurrence as may come under their notice.

These acts of cruelty are generally inflicted by those who are themselves abject cowards as regards enduring physical pain. A little wholesome discipline in cracking stones on a frosty morning for the public roads would help very considerably in enforcing the fact that God's brute creation feel pain almost as much as the human being.

AT Hill Cove, on the evening of September 11th, a ball was given by the manager, Mr. Miller, to the employes on the Station and their friends on the neighbouring farms. The weather being favourable, there was a good attendance. About sixty persons sat down to an excellent supper, prepared by Mr. Meyer in his usual efficient manner. The young men belonging to the settlement had the ball-room beautifully decorated with appropriate mottoes, pictures, flowers, evergreens, &c. Songs were rendered by Mrs. Goodwin, Messrs. Kiddie, McAskill, Rice, Summers,

THE REV. W. Hill Philip, late of Darwiz, has gone to New Zealand.

Pritchard, Albert Kiddie, Check and D. Lee. Messrs. Meyer and Legrange discharged the duties of M. C. Dining was kept up with great spirit to an early hour next morning, when the company dispersed, all being highly satisfied with their night's enjoyment.

CORRESPONDENT.

THE MAIL s. s. "PENTAU" arrived on October 26th. Leaving Antwerp the steamer collided with an English schooner on the river Schelde, the vessel sank and one man lost his life, the others were saved. After arrival in London a survey had to be held on board of the s. s. "Pentaur," but nothing serious being discovered the steamer left for the Falklands after two days detention.

The "Pentaur" brought 204 packages from Europe and 205 packages from Monte Video. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Blake and four children, Miss Firmin, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and two children, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Greenshields, Mrs. Warburton, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss Hosea, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Miller, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. McCall and baby, Mr. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Evansen, Mrs. M. Stewart, Miss Neil; Messrs. J. Dixon, Price, D. McLennan, D. Richardson, S. Thompson, C. Sav, A. Bourne, J. Milne, J. Cooper, E. Morrison, D. McDonald, J. Morrison, D. Morrison.

The s. s. "Pentaur" left Stanley for Sunly Point on October 28th. Passengers:—Mrs. Bragg, Mr. John Greenshields; Messrs. — Silva, W. Kelway and F. Lewis.

THE extra steamer "TANIS" arrived in Port Stanley on November 4th, with the following passengers:—His Excellency Sir R. Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K. C. M. G., Mr. and Mrs. Cragic-Halkett and three children, Miss Browne and two children and Mr. Noble.

The "Result" left Stanley for the West and San Julian, September 18th. Reached San Carlos, September 24th; Port Howard, September 26th; Fox Bay, September 27th; Egg Harbour (for ballast), September 28th; Hill Cove, September 30th (took on board 147 rams, lost only two). Carcass, October 2nd; New Island, October 3rd (cut tussac). San Julian, October 11th (beached the vessel to clean her bottom, then took on board 21 horses for — McKay, lost 3). Sailed from San Julian, October 19th, reached Fox Bay, October 28th; Stanley October 28th. Passengers to Stanley:—Messrs. Joseph Robson and — McKay (San Julian), J. Halliday, J. Crisp, G. Rattley, Mrs. T. Martin and baby.

The "Allen Gardiner" sailed from Stanley, August 29th. Anchored at Keppel Island, Sept. 1st. Sailed from Keppel, Sept. 12th; 60 sheep on board; left Sunlers Island on the 13th, West Point Island on the 14th and New Island on the 15th. Anchored in God Success Harbour on the 22nd and in Oshuwia on the 25th. Sailed for Tekeenica on the 26th, having on board Mr., Mrs. and Miss Laurence, and anchored there on the 27th, landed 44 sheep. Sailed from Tekeenica on October 2nd with Mr. Laurence's party and Mr. Pringle on board and anchored at Harburton (Rev. T.

Bridge's station) on the 2nd. On the 5th sailed for Oshuwia and anchored there next day. On the 10th ran alongside the s. s. "First of May" and took cargo on board for Tekeenica, sailed on the 15th and anchored at Tekeenica in the evening. Took on board posts for Keppel Island and sailed on the 22nd, anchored at Oshuwia next day. October 25th embarked five horses for Rev. E. C. Aspinall, sailed and anchored at Harburton the next day. Sailed on the 28th and anchored in Port Stanley on the 29th, next day landed the horses in good condition. While in Stanley, Robert Kirwan was discharged to enable him to ship on board the "Result," Edward Casey taking his place in the "Allen Gardiner."

The "Chance" sailed for Salvador and Teal Inlet on October 19th. Passenger:—Miss L. McCarthy. Returned to Stanley October 22nd.

The "Hadasah" returned to Stanley October 22nd.

The "Fortuna" sailed for Hill Cove and Port Howard on October 28th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Blake and four children, Miss Firmin, — Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and two children.

The "Result" sailed for the West on November 2nd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. King (Port Howard), Mr. and Mrs. J. Halliday, and family (Fox Bay).

The "Hadassah" sailed for Douglas Station, Saunders and Carcass Island on November 4th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Greenshields and child, Edwin Newing, (Douglas Station), Miss Hosea, (San Carlos, North), Mrs. Warburton (San Carlos, South), G. W. Benney and Robert Betts (Saunders Island).

THE barque "Galgorn Castle," of Belfast—Captain Bryant—anchored in Port Winian and Port Stanley on November 2nd. When off the Plate cargo heated slightly, its temperature being F. of 91 degrees—crew wished to put into Monte Video, but Captain Bryant did not consider this an alarming temperature. Passed through the Straits of Le Maire, 63 days out. On the night of October 24th, in Latitude 56.40 South, Longitude 80 West, strong gale blowing, with high sea, the ship made some fearful lurches and shifted her cargo at 11 P.M. By midnight she was completely over at a list of 47 degrees to starboard. Tried to get her off before the wind, but failed. Trimmed coal for 18 hours continuously, weather moderating. On the 25th main hatch burst in, also forward sleeping apartments, apprentice quarters, Captain's room and pantry—former gutted, latter with 4 feet of water. Much water getting into ship, the starboard side being perfectly swept, life-boat, gig, and davits being all gone, deck beams and side-stringers straining badly and leaking all over—cut away topmasts; the vessel righted about 7 degrees. On the 26th the ship's list was 27 degrees and a ship coming in sight the crew desired to abandon the ship at once. The barque "Rajore" stood by the ship at Captain Bryant's request. Volunteers having been called for, 10 of the crew offered to stand by the ship, the rest then consented to do the same. At 4 P.M., with the wind on

the starboard quarter made for the Falkland Islands.

# Shipping News.

The "Allen Gardiner" sailed for Pebble Island and Keppel Island on November 4th. Passenger:—Rev. E. C. Aspinall.

The "Chance" sailed for Port Stephen and Weddell Island on November 6th.

The "Hornet" sailed for North Arm on Nov. 7th Passengers:—Mrs. Evenson, A. Harris, D. Richardson, S. Thompson, C. Say, A. Bourne, J. Milne, J. Cooper, E. Morrison, D. McDonald, J. Morrison and W. Evenson.

The schooner "Pandora" was wrecked at Punta Delgada, September 27th. After having had some dreadful weather in the Straits, the Captain had to run her on shore, as she was sinking. The crew had to leave her, and she started to break up immediately. After being on shore several days, the Pacific steam boat "Potosi" took the crew on board, while passing, and landed them safe in Sandy Point. J. W.

It is with much regret we have to report the loss of the schooner "Pandora."

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on Nov. 11th.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived from Keppel Island on November 13th.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island on November 15th.

Captain Bryant of the barque "Galgorn Castle" wishes to give public expression to his thanks for the timely and skilled assistance rendered to his ship by Captain Inglefield R. N., the officers and crew of H. M. S. "Acorn." The "Galgorn Castle" was anchored in a disabled state having lost all her spars except the lower masts and in dangerous proximity to the Billy Rock, Port William. Though half of the "Acorn's" crew were ashore on leave and it was late when the hawser was made fast the "Acorn" towed the "Galgorn Castle" into the Harbour of Stanley and enabled her to anchor at about 9 p.m. on November 2nd.

The United States ship sailed for the Pacific on Nov. 10th. Passengers:—Misses Ellen and Madeline Biggs and Alfred Biggs. They are going to join their brother in British Columbia.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.  
The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.  
The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

## CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.  
For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

## PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

## THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

## PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's November 22nd, December 6th and 20th.

### DESTITUTE POOR COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Destitute Poor Committee it was decided (A) To give Mrs. Miller Five Shillings worth of stores per week on condition that her two children were sent regularly to School. (B) To pay—for the present—£1 per month towards the board of Mrs. Dix.

Alice Felton, Honorary Secretary.

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## Thomas Watson

has just received a fresh supply of New Season's Tea. Prices from 2/-, 2/6 per lb. Parcels of 12 lb. 1/9, 2/3 per lb. Also Novelties and Fancies for Christmas and New Year in great variety.

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## Joseph Lellman

has on sale a splendid selection of Accordions, varying from 10/- to 60/-; also Symphonions, Blow Accordions, Musical Jugs and Albums, &c.

A good stock of Haberdashery, Drapery and Millinery Goods.

Potatoes, Onions and other Montevidean Produce always on hand.

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## For Sale,

The house (either furnished or unfurnished) and grounds known as "Eagle Cottage" belonging to Mr. Lasar who is about to leave the Islands. Please apply with offers to MR. LASAR.

---

## Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.  
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition  
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon,  
Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.  
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

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## Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

No. 68. VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1894.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

# The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.  
Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Kelway and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JANUARY.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Circumcision of our Lord. | Morning, Genesis 17. 9 : Romans 2. 17 : Psalms 1-5.<br>} Epistle, Romans 4. 8-15 : Gospel, Luke 2. 15-22.   |
| 6. 2nd S. after Xmas.*       | Evening, Deut. 10. 12 : Colossians 2. 8-18 : Psalms 6-8.<br>Morning, Isaiah 42 or 60 : Luke 3. 15-23 : Psalms 30 & 31.<br>Epistle, Ephesians 3. 1-13 : Gospel, Matthew 2. 1-13.<br>Evening, Isaiah 43 or 44 or 49. 13-24 : John 2. 1-12 : Psalms 32-34. |
| 13. 1st S. after Epiphany.   | Morning, Isaiah 51 : Matthew 8. 1-18 : Psalm 68.<br>Epistle, Romans 12. 1-6 : Gospel, Luke 2. 41-53.<br>Evening, Isaiah 52. 13 & 53 or 54 : Acts 8. 5-26 : Ps. 69 & 70.   |
| 20. 2nd,, ,,,                | Morning, Isaiah 55 : Matthew 12. 1-22 : Psalms 102 & 103.<br>Epistle, Romans 12. 6-17 : Gospel, John 2. 1-12.<br>Evening, Isaiah 57 or 61 : Acts 12 : Psalm 104.  |
| 25. Conversion of St. Paul.  | Morning, Isaiah 49. 1-13 : Galatans 1. 11 : Psalm 119. 33 to 72.<br>Epistle, Acts 9. 1-23 : Gospel, Matthew 19. 27-31.<br>Evening, Jeremiah 1. 1-11 : Acts 26. 1-21 : Psalm 119. 73 to 104.   |
| 27. 3rd S. after Epiphany.   | Morning, Isaiah 62 : Matthew 15. 1-21 : Psalms 120-125.<br>Epistle, Romans 12. 16-22 : Gospel, Matthew 8. 1-14.<br>Evening, Isaiah 65 or 66 : Acts 16. 13 : Psalms 126-131.   |

\* Epiphany of our Lord or Manifestation of Christ.

BIRTHS.

- RUTTER.—On September 15, at Weddell Island, the wife of H. Rutter, of a daughter.  
 NEWMAN.—On October 21, at Stanley, the wife of F. Newman, of a son.  
 RICHIE.—On November 4, at Fanny Cove, the wife of J. Richie, of a son.  
 CAREY.—On November 12, at Stanley, the wife of D. Carey, of a daughter.  
 BOWLES.—On November 17, at Moss Side, the wife of G. Bowles, of a daughter.  
 HEWITT.—On November 19, at Lion Creek, the wife of D. Hewitt, of a daughter.  
 PATTERSON.—On November 27, at Danson Harbour, the wife of W. Patterson (George Island), of a daughter.  
 DIX.—On December 10, at Stanley, the wife of C. Dix, of a son.  
 STEWART.—On November 29, at Teal River, the wife of G. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- SARNEY : WOOD.—On November 12, at Port Howard, Harry Sarney to Annie Wood.  
 ALAZIA : MILLER.—On December 6, at Stanley, G. Alazia to J. Miller.  
 ASLACHSEN : HARDY—On November 22, at Stanley, O. Aslachsen to M. Hardy.

DEATH.

- POOLE.—On December 4, at Stanley, Robert Poole, aged 3 months.

The Editor cannot be responsible for any omissions of Births, Deaths and Marriages, unless notice is sent in by the earliest opportunity. Address, The Editor, Falkland Islands Magazine.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's December 20, 1894 ; January 3 and 17, 1895.

## THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

AT the close of another year our thoughts naturally go back over the events and occurrences of the past year. We think of the friends who have been called away, of our own work during the year, our successes, disappointments, advances and failures. We look forward to the new year with hope, and trust that we shall avoid the mistakes of the past and be more cautious and progressive in the future.

Christianity always points forward. The old, the disappointed, the soured, those who have failed, speak of the "good old days." The Christian speaks of and works for the good time which is coming in this life as well as in the next.

Growth of character is very slow and has to be upheld and advanced through many a fall and many a mistake. Feeling that such has been our experience it should make us more patient and watchful and should also cause us to be more tolerant towards others—especially the young. They must buy their experience. We who are further advanced in age or character should not be too hard on them. Give them the same liberty as we had, extend to them the patient forbearance which our elders lavished on us, and they will, with God's blessing, grow in wisdom, experience and watchfulness.

There is all the more need for our doing so during the new year.

1. Life is, after all, but a moment compared to eternity. Every moment human beings die—infants, children, youths, adults, middle-aged and old. The Czar of Russia in his prime, a giant in strength, one of the mightiest monarchs in the world, is to all appearance touched by the hand of death. It is necessary that each should do the duty laid upon him with all diligence. Otherwise he will pass into eternity with unformed or ill-formed character, the weight of his influence having been thrown against the progress and advance of the human race.

2. The end at the very furthest will come shortly. In our youth a week, a month, a year, seemed such a long time to wait for some expected treat, now time passes so fast that we are often unable to overtake our work—the year is ended almost before we have realized that it has begun.

Each earnest individual, with these thoughts in the mind, at the close of 1894 and the commencement of 1895, should resolve to promote (a) His own growth in character and (b) The growth of a healthy and sound public opinion in the community in which his lot may be cast.

(a) One's own growth in character. Every act and thought promotes this growth, either for weal or woe. The body ceases to grow, remains stationary—merely repairing the waste of its tissues and then becoming old can no longer sustain life. It is otherwise with our real selves, all through life there should be an inner growth in faith in God, patience, forbearance, truth, honesty, faithfulness to duty, fearlessness in standing by right and justice. In old age there often is a failure in intellect—does this failure arise, in some cases, from one's own fault?—a failure

during life to cultivate the faculties and affections of the inner man aright. Just as many a one is aged and worn out in their bodies, long before their time, through overwork, excess, or foolish conduct.

(b) The growth of a sound and healthy public opinion. Mankind is naturally selfish and content to look out for the safety, comfort and gain of self. Christianity takes us out of this narrow circle and tells us that the brethren of Christ, the Catholic Church, includes all mankind. That as Christ died for all, so all are bound closely one to the other. What is done for others will stand by us in the hour of death and in the day of judgment. Not that we are to work for others in hope of gaining something of God's favour thereby, this would be mere selfishness under another guise. But because it is our duty, we follow the Master's example—we share with others what has been freely given to us. To do this faithfully and truly will not always, or even generally, gain us popularity, good-will or even gratitude. It crucified the Master, it stoned St. Stephen, the first Martyr, it killed St. James, the brother of St. John, with the sword, it put to death eleven of the apostles; it has ever more or less hampered, persecuted and opposed the real friends of the people; hence the literal truth of the apparently harsh and cruel saying, "The voice of the people, the voice of the devil."

Let us illustrate and apply the above.

In the Falkland Islands we know one another more or less intimately, and though we are rather hard on each other in our criticisms and in imputing low and interested motives, yet in any case of necessity, distress, suffering, sickness or want, Falkland Islanders are generosity itself—willing to give money, time or labour to alleviate distress.

But this very excess of generosity leads often to gross and unmistakable injustice. In the Social Club, it was openly stated by educated, reading men, that they were not guilty of perjury if they brought in a verdict plainly contrary to the evidence, provided that they knew that the criminal or defendant would receive a heavier punishment than they thought he deserved.

What is the EFFECT of this low moral standard? Gross perjury, falsehood and lying; statements made and even written, which are false and contrary to fact, even in the knowledge of those who make or write them.

What is the CAUSE of this low moral standard? False sentiment. What is sentiment? "A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling towards or respecting some person or some thing; sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility." But not justice, truth, honour or uprightness.

When in private life, or when called upon to discharge our duty as members of the community, in forming an opinion which must be openly expressed in writing or otherwise, the evidence and the evidence alone should guide. If we pity and favour because the person is supposed to be poor, friendless, young or a Falkland Islander; or because he or she is supposed to be rich, friendful, old or a foreigner, our opinion or verdict is not an honest one. We lower our own

standard of morals; we, in so far as our influence extends, lower the public standard of morals, and, what perhaps is still worse, we lower the standard of truth among the young and the rising generation. For the young and the children all hear those things discussed, and through their perfect faith and confidence in "father" they are taught that, under the most solemn and serious circumstances, it is right to act and speak falsely and contrary to truth. Naturally they will reason that, if such is the case, there can be no harm in telling a lie to screen a fault or escape punishment. Is there reason to believe, that such is really the outcome of want of principle and moral backbone on the part of the fathers?

Let each be much more careful in giving or writing an opinion. Weigh the evidence, and if we cannot, as in the sight of God, give a whole-hearted assent, then it is our duty to withhold it, to meet the consequences whatever they may be. Not to be bullied, talked, persuaded, driven or led into making a statement, we believe is not literally true.

Let this love of truth go with us into every detail of life. Into our conversations, assertions and acts. Train the children in the strictest regard for the truth. Let them see that we put perfect confidence in their word, because falsehood is sinful and cowardly and we have never known them to tell a lie. Never punish a child severely, if he confesses his fault.

Punished they must often be, but let it not be one that the child thinks severe. Let it see that we are pleased and gratified with its love for truth. By God's grace under this wise and judicious training, the child will grow up like the four square man, who faced every wind that blows from the four quarters of the globe, fearing no one, ashamed of nothing, because never guilty of a sinful, low or mean act.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

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### A NEW YEAR REVERIE.

ANOTHER New Year lays a reminding hand upon us, and says, "Think!" It is not often that some of us have time for reflection. But now there is a lull after the Christmas merriment, before the holiday feeling has passed away, while, "from full hearts still unsatisfied we sigh," and so we approach, with minds prepared, the time when serious thought is most natural.

Are there many people, I wonder, who pass the New Year by without a single introspective glance? "It cannot be pretermitted by king or cobbler," said quaint Charles Lamb; but is it not?

There are, no doubt, some who have lost sight of time, who drift, careless whither they go or where they have arrived, to whom to-morrow will be as yesterday, this year as the last, who are reckless as time itself, and to it each year must be but as an indistinguishable drop in an ocean; but most of us are arrested for a moment at least by the thought of the New Year, and some are not disinclined for the reverie that so seldom leads them away from the "noisy present."

It is not profitless thought, this lingering over the past, this tender dallying with our own place in the

world. True, we cannot modify events one iota by any amount of thinking; the tide of circumstances flows on and we may not control it,

"The moving finger writes, and having writ

Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit

Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,

Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

But we can use our thoughts to alter ourselves, and so alter our relations to the universe; and, if we do that, our New Year reverie may be more than a sentimental indulgence—it may be a reforming process.

What is the age at which reverie turns backwards instead of forward? The young man who has not passed twenty-five ought to have his thoughts almost wholly ahead. He cannot have much past that repays survey; nor can he have lost hope of the future, unless his incapacity is patent and overwhelming. It is when a man reaches the middle line of active life, from forty to forty-five, that his reminiscences become gradually of more importance than his previsions of later years. He turns towards the greater half of his life. Now he begins to have sufficient evidence to trace the natural history of his own being. As the outcome of his life shapes itself, he can watch with new interest the boy who represents his earliest recollections, and thence all along, until character has become "set" and success or failure is finally determined.

The mystery of the continuous identity of dissimilar beings is present with every one of us. Suppose you could meet that boy who once was you, meet him to-day, having, on the one hand all your accumulate experience and growth of character, and being able, on the other hand, to understand the boy—your boy self—as you cannot understand any other boy, to understand him from the recollections of the distant past; would any bond of genuine sympathy be felt, apart from the sentimental pleasure of memory? Would you, strong and self-reliant, and knowing yourself of fully approved courage now, have any patience with the timid, shrinking, sensitive lad who was all atingle with nerves? and how would he have felt if he could have known that he would become what you now are? If you have sunk below the level the boy mapped out, it is surely time that you strove to do no discredit to those early ambitions; and if by good fortune or by unsuspected qualities you have reached positions of which your boy-self never dreamt, a spirit of thankfulness is the least that can be expected from you.

But it is by comparing our present attainments with the ideals formed in early manhood that we can probably make the best use of our New Year retrospect.

To youth all things seem possible, even the speedy regeneration of mankind.

How the world would have been remodeled if we could have carried out the dreams of our youth! The way looked so plain and short! What is our relation towards those thoughts now? Do we still cherish those early hopes, though sobered by experience? Or is the gloss gone from life? Alas for the man who in gaining the world has lost his own soul—the man without any beliefs, who asks, what is the use of all your teaching and polishing? Anybody can live a faith-forsaken life, though it is sad enough; anybody

can sink into the sensuality of worldly pleasures, physical enjoyment, amused cynicism, hopeless content; anybody can drift with circumstances and eat, drink, and be merry or starve and hate—feeling that nothing matters since to-morrow we die. Have we followed that easy course? It takes a true man to retain his purity of spirit and loftiness of motive when brought into contact with the greed, hypocrisy and grossness of the struggling world; to clear away the false ideals that have been cherished but found untenable, and to replace them by other pictures of what is right and good; to preserve a belief in the inherent beauty and attractiveness of honesty and kindness. At these New Year audits it is worth our while to ask ourselves, at the risk of being uncomfortable and tiresome, whether we are or are not letting our short span of years slip by without doing the work the world may very reasonably require of us.

Ah, the pathos of the man who has missed his mark and who still lives! It is deeper than the pang we feel at the loss of the man of promise who dies before he can express himself completely, whose sun is eclipsed ere noonday.

The present is a time for bracing ourselves afresh, for taking a new hold of life, for determining to seize all its remaining chances, and to make our record as honourable as is possible. This is the time when good resolutions are made. That they will not all be kept is not a sufficient reason for despising them indiscriminately. If we could prevail upon a score of intimate friends to write down honestly the good resolutions that occur to them most readily, when they are overhauling their character and planning its improvement, there would be a very curious revelation of disposition. That may be inferred from the resolutions of notable men that from time to time have been confided to the world. Dean Swift and Benjamin Franklin supply contrasted examples. One says, "Let me be strong;" another is content with "Let me not be weak." But enough of this moralising and introspection, let us look away from ourselves to the wider issues that must attract our thoughts if we are to live worthily. How will the year that has passed from us stand among its compeers in the world's history? Looked at on the largest scale will it not make itself felt in the history of the race?

The war cloud has burst in Corea, what will be the end? The world waits for the coming of the terrible day when the jealousies, hates, ambitions, and restlessness of mankind will take the awful form of the greatest conflict that mankind has ever waged. The four great Continental nations are straining every nerve to equip themselves for the war which they believe to be inevitable. While that is the case civilisation is little better than a cause for gibing. The world cannot think well of itself while it is armed for slaughter as it has never been since the days of the primeval savage, when each man slew his fellow.

Though the signs of a new day are brightening the morning sky, the night clouds still hang black and lowering, and prophecy is futile. Rather let each one of us turn once more to his or her own thoughts and aim, that we may equip ourselves for the work of the coming year and enter upon it determined, whatever fortune awaits us to fight at least a good fight. ALPHA.

No. 31.] ESSAY on the FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falklands consist of two larger islands and 100 smaller islands, rocks, sand banks and islets. The two larger islands are called the East Falkland (2300 sq. miles) and the West Falkland (3000 sq. miles) these two with the small ones measure 6500 sq. miles. The Falkland were discovered by Davis in 1592 and visited by Hawkins in 1594. They were surveyed by Capt. Fitzroy in 1838, and part of the islands in 1892 by Lieutenant White. The coasts of the islands are indented very much and in every inlet there is a good anchorage for a vessel. These inlets are of much use to the farmers in sending their wool away the largest inlets are King George's Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound and Bay of Harbours. There are many rocks around the coast and the dangerous places are marked by kelp. The most easterly point is Cape Pembroke on which stands the lighthouse, its light can be seen 14 miles away in the day time a tall white figure can be seen, it is at the entrance of Port William.

The interior of the Falklands is mountainous, the highest peak is Mt. Adam 3215 ft. high, the mount is in the West Falkland. There are also many peat bogs on which it is unsafe to ride for the horse may get bogged, horses have been known to be bogged in one of these places, it could not be got out so it had to die there. Another remarkable thing in the Falkland are the stone runs, they are formed of stones from 1 to 5 cubic feet with their corners unbroken. It is supposed that the weather had broken the rocks with which the mountains are covered. The rocks have fallen off the main rock and have rolled down the mountain side sank in the soft places the rain has then washed away the soil from above them and between them & left them as we can see them. Sometimes among the stones different kinds of pretty ferns are found. The stone runs which are from 20 to 30 feet wide, form capital fences for the farmers for, horses cattle & sheep will not attempt to cross a stone run—the animal will go and look for some other way to get past.

There are many ponds in which there abound ducks of two or three kinds and plenty of trout, while along the banks of the streams are found the nests of many different kinds of birds. In some places the camp is covered with big green boulders called the balsome bog. On a fine day a nice smell comes from these bogs and a sticky substance like gum comes out of them, the shepherds use this for wounds. The whole of the Falkland land is occupied by 28 farmers the Southern half of the East Falkland is inhabited by Scotchmen which the Falkland Islands Company import from Scotland. The farmers do not all live in the Falklands, some live in England and have a manager to look after the farm. The managers pay men who live away in shanties by themselves to mind the sheep. The lambs are marked in September, then the sheep are shorn, the fleeces are rolled and packed away till the time for pressing and then put it in bales. The men put the baling in the box the wool is put in the box and pressed then bands of hoop iron are passed round the bale and fastened, the bale is then marked and either sent straight to England or sent to Stanley in a schooner and placed in the Great Britain.

There are not many plants in the Falklands, there is a flower called Pale Maiden it is a white bell with brown streaks in it. It grows on the top of a stork which is like stiff strong grass, it blooms in November and nearly covers the ground it is eagerly looked forward to by the children of Stanley who go out picking them. Another flower is the Dusty Miller, which is a large white daisy smelling of almond it blooms the same time as the Pale Maiden. There is a bush called Didly Dee it grows on a peat bank it bears a red berry which is very bitter but makes very good jam. When a bush is dry it will make a splendid fire, which are used as signals. Another bush called Fuchine it bears a white flower but no fruit, there is a creeper called the Malvina it bears a very sweet and pretty berry half red and half white, it also has a little white flower, the leaves of the Malvina or tea berry makes very refreshing tea. The mountain berry grows all the year round on a boldsome bog. The strawberry is a creeper and grows in a stone run in January it is very sweet & soft, in picking them there is great danger of squashing them. A gigantic grass called Tussac grows on the smaller islands but it has disappeared off the larger ones, it is very nourishing—horses and cattle which are put on the island to be fattened very soon are as fat as seals.

There are many kinds of birds, the sparrow, lark, blue bird, thrush, snipe, dotrel, robin are the small kind they lay from 2 to 4 eggs in October, larger birds different kinds of hawk, gulls, owls, geese (which are eatable). The sea birds are the shag, kerloo, cape pigeon, looper duck, quaks, penguins all lay in rookeries & lay 2 eggs. There are 3 kinds of penguins, rooky, gento, & jackass the rookies are the smallest then the jackass, the gento is the largest. The gento & rooky lay on the open ground but the jackass lays in a hole. Another bird is the mollyauk which lay large eggs spotted with red. There are not many fish except those that are the mullet, smelt & rock cod. There is also a large fish called the seal, they live in rookeries there is a certain season to kill seal in, if not they would all be killed off.

The chief productions of the islands are, wool, tallow, hides, frozen mutton, the imports are all kinds of groceries and other things. The only part of islands cultivated are kitchen garden in which grow cabbages, turnips, potatoes, carrots, radish, lettuce are grown, the soil is pretty good. The summers of the Falklands are not too hot or the winters too cold, snow does not last long on the ground. The wind generally rises between 9 & 10 and falls again between 4. P.M & 5. P.M. The trades are chiefly blacksmiths & carpenters who repair ships and boats.

The first settlement was at Port Louis but Capt. Ross said Port Stanley was a better harbour than Port Louis so the seat of government was changed in 1837. The government is carried on by a governor & councils the colony owes no debt, the total revenue is £8,000. The total amount of the exports in 1890 was £16,000 and the import £55,000.

The governor is, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Judge & police magistrate Mr. Thomson, Colonial Secretary Mr. Hill. There are 3 schools.

1 Government School.

## 1 Baptist School

1 Catholic "

The Government has over 70 scholars while the others not so many. There are 3 places of worship, one Protestant, which was built in 1890 & is not finished yet, a Baptist Tabernacle and a Catholic Chapel. The people are of mixed nations.

This composition was written in School without any assistance from dictionaries, &c., Captain Inglesfield and His Honour Judge Thompson being present, and is printed verbatim.

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## SELECTIONS.

"My lord," said the prior, "did you ever purchase a gift for one you loved and keep it by you, carefully wrapped up, not letting him know it till the day came to produce it?" . . . It may be that God our Father does the same at times. I believe that many will find gifts on their Father's table at the great marriage feast of the Lamb which they never knew they were to have and some which they fancied were lost irrecoverably on earth, and if there be anything for which our hearts cry out that is not waiting for us surely He can and will still the craving.

"One thing experience teaches that life brings no benediction for those who take it easily. The harvest cannot be reaped until the soil has been deeply ploughed and freely harrowed. 'Learn to suffer and be strong'—and it is certain that without suffering there can be no strength. The discipline of life is a necessary prelude to the victory of life, and all that is finest, purest and noblest in human nature is called forth by the presence of want, disappointment, pain, opposition and injustice. Difficulties can be removed only by arduous efforts. These test our manhood and at the same time confirm our manhood.

W. H. D. ADAMS.

We have need not only to watch but to keep up a strong habit of self-control. How it is that every act we do leaves upon us its impression, we know not; but the sear and the scars of our bodily frame may warn us of the havoc sin makes in our unseen nature. The current of our thoughts, the wanderings of our imaginations, the tumult of our passions, the flashes of our temper, all the movements and energies of our moral being, leave some mark, wither some springing grace, strengthen some struggling fault, decide some doubtful bias, aggravate some growing proneness, and always leave us other and worse than we were before. This is ever going on. By its own continual acting, our own fearful and wonderful inward nature is perpetually fixing its own character. It has a power of self-determination, which to those who give over watching and self-control, becomes soon unconscious and at last involuntary. How carelessly men treat themselves!

CARDINAL MANNING.

ATHLETIC SPORTS,  
HELD IN  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE PADDOCK, DECEMBER 15th, 1894.

PATRONS, H. E. Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy and Thomas Augustus Thompson, Esq.

COMMITTEE, Commander F. S. Inglefield, R. N., Chairman, Lt. Purvis, R. N., Dr. S. Hamilton, Rev. Father O'Grady, Rev. E. C. Aspinwall, Rev. E. C. Murphy, Messrs. T. H. Rowell, V. Biggs, G. Turner, J. Williams and R. Aldridge.

JUDGES, Judge Thompson and William L. Gill, Esq., R. N.

STARTER, Sergt W. Quanlan. CLERK OF THE COURSE, Chief Constable G. Hurst. REFEREE, Rev. E. C. Murphy. HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER, C. W. Hill, Esq.

Long Jump. Chief Engineer Hibbard won this easily, jumping 14 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. 2nd prize was taken by Lieut. Colomb, jumping 14 feet, and the 3rd prize by C. Hills, A. B.

100 Yards. Joe Williams 1st, F. Hardy 2nd, Chief Engineer Hibbard 3rd. Williams, in spite of being in ordinary costume, came in a good first.

High Jump. F. Hardy 1st, Chief Engineer Hibbard 2nd. This was a well fought contest, but won eventually by Hardy who jumped 4 feet 5 inches in beating Hibbard by 1 inch.

440 Yards. F. Lollman 1st, F. Hardy 2nd, A. Green, R. M. I. I., 3rd. This flat race was won in good style by Lollman who performed the distance in 1 minute 7 seconds, beating the second man by 5 seconds.

Throwing the Hammer. R. Aitken 1st, J. Bell 2nd, Sergt. Quanlan 3rd. Aitken won this in the true Scotch way, throwing the hammer over his left shoulder, but Bell was only beaten by a few inches.

Mile Race. F. Lollman 1st, A. Biggs 2nd, C. Smalley, O. S., 3rd. Lollman won this race in first-rate style, leaving his opponents well behind at the finish—showing his superior training; Biggs came in a good second and Smalley an easy third, the rest of the competitors being left nowhere.

Pole Jump. Lieut. Davidson 1st, Joe Williams 2nd. This was a keen competition, lasting some time, between Davidson and Hardy, eventually won by the former jumping 8 feet which the latter failed to clear. Williams again came to the front in ordinary costume, taking the second prize on account of Hardy's having to relinquish his prize by the rule disallowing any competitor to take more than 4 prizes.

Three-Legged Race. Albert Lollman and Dick Jones 1st, Adamson and Gadd, Stokers 2nd, A. Green and C. Smalley 3rd. This was a very close race indeed, the spectators being quite uncertain until the decision of the judges was given who had won.

Ladies' Race. No ladies coming forward to compete in this race, children competed for their prizes. Annie Lehien 1st, Alice Aldridge 2nd.

220 Yards. F. Lollman 1st, F. Hardy 2nd, Lieut. Davidson 3rd. This was a closely run race, Biggs only just being beaten for the third place.

Putting the Weight. Sergt. Quanlan (23 ft. 6 in.) 1st, Joe Williams 2nd, H. Stoetzel 3rd. This was a hotly contested event there being many competitors, Quanlan eventually winning by 2 inches and there was only a 4-inch difference between second and third competitors.

Veteran's Race. Captain Inglefield 1st, R. Aitken 2nd, W. Etheridge 3rd. This event was won in good form by Captain Inglefield, H. M. S. "Acorn," who came in an easy first, a short distance separating second and third.

Tug of War. Now came the most exciting event of the day, the hitherto undefeated Stanley team being pulled over twice in succession by the "Acorn's" team much to the surprise of the majority of the spectators and much to the delight of the "Acorn's" men who were thus enabled to wipe out the defeat previously suffered by Her Majesty's ships. This victory was due to the "Acorn's" team in training having been ably coached by Mr. Gill and though a much smaller team pulled their more powerful and weighty adversaries over.

Sack Race. F. Hardy 1st, T. Dunnage, Stoker, 2nd, A. Green 3rd. This race was run in heats and caused much merriment amongst the onlookers, several of the competitors toppling over and remaining helpless on the ground till assisted up by their friends. Again Hardy relinquished his prize, so Dunnage and Green took first and second places.

Obstacle Race. A. Green 1st, F. Betts, O. S., 2nd, — Petersen 3rd. This contest had many competitors and somewhat illustrated the truth of the old adage—"there's many a slip between the cup and the lip;" one competitor who obtained a long lead to the last obstacle was thrown out of the race by others who were more fortunate in finding the exit from the obstacle, which was a sail pegged down and the competitors had to find the entrance and the exit.

Menagerie Race. Three calves, a cat, and a curious animal which might have been anything but probably represented the last survivor of the Falkland wolves, were entered. The first place was taken by Dr. Shuttleworth, H. M. S. "Acorn," closely followed by Lieut. Colomb and W. Coulson who took second places.

Wheelbarrow Race. Biggs and Aitken 1st, Gadd and Adamson 2nd, R. Petersen and D. Aitken 3rd. The winners of the first place kept a good line and scored an easy win.

Consolation Race. Ramsay, W. R. Steward, 1st, Shears, I. S., 2nd, Kelway 3rd. The first and second places were keenly contested for, Ramsay winning by a couple of feet.

Greasy Pole. Won by Petersen.

There were three extra races for prizes given by His Excellency the Governor.

100 Yards (open to the crew of H. M. S. "Acorn.") A. Green, R. M. I. I., 1st, Adamson, Stoker, 2nd.

100 Yards Volunteer Band Boys' Handicap. W. Manning 1st, R. Jones 2nd.

100 Yards, Girls of Physical Drill Class. Mabel Roberts 1st, Mary Aldridge 2nd.

Prizes were given by His Excellency the Governor after the conclusion of the sports with suitable words

to the prize winners, and finally cheers were given for the Governor, Captain and Officers of H. E. S. "Acorn," the Sports Committee and Spectators; thus terminating an eventful afternoon which afforded it is to be hoped both amusement and recreation for the onlooker as it entailed a certain amount of work for committee and competitors.

On October 3rd, an outdoor entertainment was given by Messrs. Kenneth McLeod, manager of Laguna Romero Estancia, and Chas. J. F. Finger of the Central Camp Hotel.

The festival was intended to celebrate the marriage of Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cameron, the proprietor of Laguna Romero Estancia. Campmen and shepherds from all neighbouring Estancias attended and with a right good will helped to make things go as merry as the proverbial marriage bell.

The horse racing proved a great success, and amongst the most important events were the following. 300 yards race.

1. "Lively" ridden by A. Biggs late of the Falk. Is.
  2. "Roussalo" „ L. Avela of Lag. Romero.
  3. "Happy-go-lucky" „ J. Correa „ „
- 250 yards race.

1. "Bob" „ „ L. Avela „ „
  2. "Labuno" „ „ S. Brunel of Di. Marquesa
- Grand Military race 600 yards.

1. "Anarchist" „ R. McLennan, Oazy Harb.
2. "Beauty" „ C. Collier, San Gregorio.

The last race caused great amusement, by far the greater majority of the competitors, illustrating the truth of the old trite saying, "More speed, less haste", and coming in faultily geared, made an undignified acquaintance with mother earth, whilst their steeds took a hasty departure, leaving a trail of saddle, rug and gear behind them. The last event was a challenge race of 200 yards, wherein K. McLeod beat Chas. J. F. Finger easily.

In the evening a supper was given to all visitors, and while the supper table groaned under the weight of the good things set thereon, toasts were drank to the health and happiness of the bride.

Later on a concert and ball were given, and, as an interval, a mesmeric and thought-reading entertainment by C. J. F. Finger. Then when the moon rose, horses were geared up, and after a cheery "Auld Lang Syne," good night greetings and friendly partings were made.

C. J. F. F.

A CHALLENGE RACE took place on Saturday, November 17th in splendid weather on Shallow Harbour Sand Beach, Dunmose Head, between Mr. D. McAskill's "Frolic" and Mr. T. Paice's "Rosello," distance 500. It was a splendid race from the start, the horses getting off well together, but "Frolic" managed to get the lead which she kept, winning by a neck and head. Stakes £5 aside. Both horses were ridden by their respective owners.

Then a little excitement occurred. Presently some one began to murmur sweepstakes and, of course, it was soon picked up by all hands. Being sporting men

of course, the money was soon forthcoming and plenty of horses being handy a race was soon got up. Mr. S. Govett's "Star," Mr. H. Handley's "Garibaldi," Mr. D. McAskill's "Swallow" and Mr. T. Paice's "Rosello." It was a very exciting race, some of the horses being colts and, of course, bad to get away, but when they did it was riding from the start. Star took the lead, which he kept throughout the race, winning by a good length, the others following like a tail. Distance, 500 yards. Stakes, £6, divided as follows:—

1st. Star,	£3,	Jockey, D. Morrison.
2nd Garibaldi,	£2,	" Owner.
3rd Swallow	£1,	" Owner.

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

A FRIENDLY match between H. M. S. "Acorn" and the above Club took place on November 9th at the Club Range. The weather was a little squally and cold consequently the competitors had a little of the usual growling of the Falkland Island weather. The following are the scores:—

H. M. S. "Acorn."	
Captain of Team, Mr. W. A. Price, Gunner.	
NAME.	SCORES.
F. Hamilton, L. S.	81
Pte. T. Bundy, R. M. L. I.	78
Mr. Price, Gunner,	69
J. Perrin, Quartermaster,	65
Lieut. Davidson,	64
J. Harding, Gunner's Mate,	64
J. Lomas, P. O.,	56
F. Meads, A. B.,	54
	Total, 531

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.	
Captain of Team, W. E. Turner.	
NAME.	SCORES.
T. H. Rowell,	81
Sergt. W. Quinlan,	82
F. Hardy, Sr.,	80
R. H. Aldridge,	79
W. E. Turner,	74
F. J. Hardy, Jr.,	67
J. Coleman,	61
Albert Biggs,	60
	Total, 583

The S. R. C. winning by 52 points. At the conclusion of the match the party adjourned to the Club's head-quarters, the "Stanley Arms," and there held a Smoking Concert until midnight, and a very happy and jovial evening was spent, songs and speeches being rendered by all the members of each team present.

#### STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

At the Monthly Meeting of the above held on Dec. 3rd, Mr. W. E. Turner was elected Secretary, by ballot, Re Mr. J. Lellman resigned and the books were accordingly handed over to Hon. A. E. Baillon and the Hon J. J. Felton for audit, the result of which will be published in the next issue.

## FRESH AIR. (continued from October).

In summer time this is pretty simple, but in winter it is more difficult; because it is a very bad thing to be cold, and a thin, cold draught is especially bad. Still, if people will give their minds to it, and use their common sense, they will find out how to manage.

The bad air, loaded with carbonic acid gas, when we first breathe it out is warm. Warm gases are much lighter than cold ones, therefore they are inclined to rise up, just as steam and smoke do; so the bad air at first goes up to the ceiling; then, if there is an opening near the top of the room, it goes out, and we are free from it; but if there is no opening, it by and by gets cold and heavy, and comes down again. Then we have to breathe it.

If you open your window at the top, it will let out the bad air, and you will not feel a draught.

This is just as necessary by night as by day; because, of course, we go on breathing all night. People who take pains to shut in the bad air, and to shut out the good air, all night long, can never expect to wake refreshed, and as much the better for their sleep as they ought to be.

It is very dreadful to go into the bed-rooms of such people, before they have left them in the morning, and fully explains why they are so often languid, pale, and cross, all the first part of the day. Those who have tried it know very well that they sleep better, and wake fresher, if they keep the air of their bed-rooms clean and sweet all night.

But do not suppose it is a good plan only to open your window a little way at all times. It is a good plan in cold weather, and when you are sitting in the room; but it will not keep the room so perfectly fresh, as that it will not need a good thorough airing as well, when you can manage it.

If it is ever so cold, be sure and open the window wide, both top and bottom, as often as you can in a day, while you are out of the room; and keep your bed-room window open part of every day if it is not raining.

It is not even enough to open the window; for to air a room or a house perfectly, you want a draught through. This is why it is best to have a fireplace in every room, even if you do not want a fire in it; the chimney makes another opening for the air to get through: (not if you stop up the chimney, though, with straw or sacks, as some people do).

A house ought always to have an open space both behind and before, because then, when you open the front and back windows and doors, you will have a glorious current of air all through, blowing all the refuse and impurities away.

Thus we get rid of the bad, and receive fresh supplies of good air.

But one would think by and by we shall have used up all the good air, and have made it all bad. If we consider what an immense number of people there are in the world—how many there are, even in London, always engaged in spoiling the air, pouring out the bad carbonic acid gas from their lungs every minute—it seems strange there is any air left fit for us to breathe.

(To be continued).

## SIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL s. s. "DENDERAH" arrived from Punta Arenas on November 17th. Passengers:—Messrs. T. Greig, W. Petersen, J. Tanner, T. Maner, P. Paveice and A. Vhatelija. Cargo from West Coast, 500 bags of flour, 30 bales of hay, 40 bags of potatoes and sundries.

The "DENDERAH" sailed for Europe on November 19th. Passengers:—Mrs. Brandon, Captain Bryant, Mr. R. Goss and one son, C. Lengst. Cargo for England, 425 bales of wool and sheepskin.

SMALL-POX and fever are more or less prevalent in Sandy Point—two deaths from the former were reported. The Mail Steamer was accordingly put into quarantine. The passengers for Stanley were quarantined on board the "Great Britian." After twelve days they were allowed ashore.

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on Nov. 11th. Passenger:—Thomas Allan.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island on November 13th.

The "Result" arrived from the West on Nov. 15th. Passenger:—James Kelway.

The "Hornet" arrived from North Arm on November 17th.

The "Fortuna" left Stanley on November 23rd for San Carlos. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bonner and John Mannan.

The "Richard Williams" left Stanley for Pebble Island on November 23rd Passengers:—Mrs. Betts and three children.

The "Result" left Stanley on November 23rd with the West Falkland mail.

The "Hornet" left Stanley for North Arm on November 24th.

The "Hadassah" arrived from West Point on December 1st. Passenger:—W. Dixon.

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on December 5th. Passenger:—Miss Gertrude Biggs.

The "Hadassah" sailed for Hill Cove on Dec. 5th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon.

The "Result" arrived from Fox Bay, with 12 horses, on November 30th. She sailed for Port Stephens on December .

The "Allen Gardiner" sailed for Keppel Island on November 23rd. Passengers:—Mrs. Aslachsen, Miss Bound and Miss Smith.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived in Stanley on December 14th. Passengers:—Mr. Whaits, Mrs. Aslachsen, Miss Bound and Miss Smith.

The "Fortuna" sailed for Darwin and Walker Creek on December 13th.

The "Hornet" arrived in Stanley with the first load of this season's wool from North Arm on December 12th.

The "Result" arrived in Stanley on December 17th. Passengers:—Miss V. Felton (Weddell Island), Juan Echaurle (Weddel Island) and N. Wood (Port Howard).

THEODORE La Gorida, Morris Lallemand and Richard Seroff deserted from the "Speke" on December 6th. There disappeared at the same time from the ship, a

life boat, compass, 4 oars and a quantity of chain—supposed for use as ballast. Captain Wainright offers a reward of £5. each per man and £10. for the boat.

#### CRUISE OF H. M. S. "ACORN."

Nov. 19th, 10. A.M. Left harbour, steamed round Pembroke Point, then shaped course for Pleasant Roads, Mount William and Sappers Hill were soon out of sight and at 4.15. we anchored in Pleasant Roads,

Nov. 20th. Blowing a howling gale of wind all day, so that what with the wind blowing and sand flying off, covering the ship with a kind of mud paint, Pleasant Roads did not do credit to its name, the only thing to be done was emulate Mark Tapley and take some credit for being cheerful, in the afternoon a second anchor was let go to prevent the ship dragging.

Nov. 21st. A battue of geese, two boat loads being brought off by an energetic shooting party. 1.15 P.M. the weather having moderated, we left the desolate region of Pleasant Roads, where not even the prospect pleased and skirting the kelp islands which help to make Pleasant Roads an anchorage, steered for Mare Harbour, 5.35 anchored in East Cove. East Cove has the advantage of being snug enough for any ship to lie peacefully at anchor, but apparently has no further attractions: there was a small shepherd's hut in a corner of the cove, which was the only sign of life to be seen; the day closed amidst heavy showers of rain.

Nov. 23rd, 6.15 A.M. Left harbour and headed our destination for Lively Island, 7.30 anchored in Kelp Bay. A shooting party got away early and under the guidance of Mr. Cobb's manager had very fair sport during the day, there being numerous hares, but though there weren't enough Nimrods to bring off all the hares seen, yet a good bag was made and enough hares shot to make a change of diet for both men and officers. Bell—the manager—most kindly offered to take the party to Phillipore island but unfortunately time would not admit of a visit there, much as the sportsmen would have liked to have shot wild cattle. 5 P.M. left Lively Island for Port Edgar,

Nov. 24th. 10 A.M. Arrived at Port Edgar, this most perfect harbour has narrows like Port Stanley, though no outer harbour like Port William, might be used with advantage in war time, though to be of real use, a very large outlay of money would have to be made: the scenery of Port Edgar cannot be said to baffle description like some places on the face of this earth, but nevertheless it certainly has the richest look and least barren appearance of the ports visited, on the one side you have a succession of undulating hills and valleys with a background of one mountain called Mount Emory about 1100 feet high, and on the other there is the Edgar Ridge, which is simply one long line of hills about 250 feet high, then as you look round there are several creeks to be seen, one of some miles in length and terminating in Lake Hammond. A party visited this lake and saw several sea lions, but from all accounts from the past and at present sea lions are more attractive at a distance.

Nov. 25 and 26 were spent at Port Edgar. Nov. 26 and also on the preceding Saturday a seining net was thrown up one of the creeks and a large number of fish caught. We found the people at Port Edgar most kind

and hospitable, they provided us with fresh milk and eggs, which were most acceptable, our sole regret was we could do so little in return for their kindness.

Nov. 27, 6.45 A.M. Left for Fox Bay, firing one gun on route, anchored at 11 A.M. Fox Bay has 2 Settlements, one on either side and has over the luxury of a Doctor, who also acts in an official capacity as Judge and fulfills other offices when the occasion demands it, it has pretty scenery and though there is nothing but geese in the way of sport, yet excellent fish can be procured, and the moa caught with the seining net over two tons of fish and had even that to come away with that load leaving a lot behind.

Nov. 28th, 7.20 A.M. Left for Port Howard, arrived 2 P.M. Some of the scenery in the Sound is really fine, there being numerous mountains and some of the higher ones, notably Mount Maria at the back of Port Howard, having patches of snow left here and there, but what spoils the scenery of the Falkland Islands is the sameness to the ordinary eye and also one looks at it with an unpoetical feeling, conscious that so many people have said that the scenery of the Falklands is interesting, so that one is biased from the beginning, but no doubt if a man like Ruskin would only come out and throw a few artistic ideas here and there for the general good, ideas of the Falkland Islands would enlarge and people travelling in seducers from one port to another would soon learn to discover beauty where it had never been discovered before, but this is a woeful digression from the story of the cruise of the "Acorn" and facts will once again be date at on instead of indulging in poetical fancies. 2. P.M. arrived at Port Howard which also has narrows and not unlike Port Stanley, it is rather desolate looking on account of a high black mountain standing out in the background, there is a settlement and we were paid a visit by some of the shepherds.

Nov. 29th, 6 A.M. Left for San Carlos, arrived at 10.10, on the way up the harbour many cattle were visible on the hills which made one hope to get a shot at them, but we found on arrival that to go after wild cattle requires a good deal of organisation and as it is best to shoot them on horseback, it being almost impossible to stalk them on foot, no doubt it was as well that we did not go after them for though naval people have many accomplishments yet they are not all born riders and it is just probable that the cattle might have gone after the riders, instead of its being the other way about and though it is not hard to ride the high horse yet it is hard to ride a bolting one, then if you come off nothing is left but to play boopie with an infuriated animal, of course boopie is pleasant enough in the nursery, but in the camp dodging behind high tusse can have no charms.

Nov. 30th, 1.30 P.M. Left the capacious port of San Carlos homeward bound, en route we saw the Eddystone Rock, some of us no doubt wished it was the one outside Plymouth, but however that is a pleasure yet to come we hope, but the aforesaid Rock looks just a ship under sail at a distance and was reported as such by the look-out man.

Dec. 1st, 6.30. A.M. Arrived at Port Stanley after a pleasant cruise on the whole of 12 days duration.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.  
STANLEY/FALKLAND ISLANDS.

WORK FROM ADVENT 1894 TO ADVENT 1895.

CLASS I.

DIVISION 1 Mr. Durose. 3 Mrs. Brandon.  
2 Mrs. Lewis.

Lessons on Bible and Prayer Book teaching. Written answers are required to the questions given each Sunday. To learn perfectly the Church Catechism, the 2nd and 3rd collects for Morning and Evening Prayer, and the names of the books of the Bible. To answer questions on Church History.

CLASS II.

DIVISION 1 Miss F. Lellman. 3 Miss Mitchell.  
2 Miss Elmer.

Lessons on the Life of God the Son. To learn by heart the Church Catechism, and the 2nd and 3rd collects for Morning and Evening Prayer. To find the places in Bible and Prayer Book.

Parents are earnestly requested to encourage the children to learn the required lessons.  
Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Catechism, &c. can be had at the Parsonage.

CLASS III.

DIVISION 1 Miss Cameron. 3 Miss E. Binnie.  
2 Miss Binnie. 4 Miss T. Carey.

Line upon Line, Parts I and II. To learn by heart the Church Catechism to the end of "I desire &c.", the 3rd collect for Morning and Evening Prayer, and Hymns 414, 76, 81 and 167.

CLASS IV.

DIVISION 1 Miss Kirwan. 3 Miss M. Binnie.  
2 Mr. T. Binnie.

The Peep of Day. To learn by heart the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the 10 Commandments, and Hymns 414, 76, 81 and 167.

CLASS V.

DIVISION 1 Miss Carey. 3 Miss Crook. 5 F. Mannan.  
2 Miss Kiddle. 4 Miss F. Kirwan.

The Peep of Day. To learn by heart the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Hymns 406, 408 and 414.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.  
The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.  
Morning Prayer on every week day at 9 A.M.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.  
For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

# John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, PRIMROSE VILLA, STANLEY.

JOHN KIRWAN expects by the incoming steamer from London, a choice selection of useful Christmas and New Year presents and other goods of various descriptions. Also from Monte Video a supply of Fruit, Onions, Potatoes, &c. Please book your Orders with me at once or before arrival of steamer.

J. K. has generally on hand a supply of Groceries, Fancy articles, Toys, Pipes, Pouches, Cutlery and Sweets of different sorts. J. K. has a few Grebe Skins for sale. Kindly favor me with a call at your convenience. Camp orders receive prompt attention.

WHEN you want to send a present to your friends remember the Falkland View Albumis containing 20 Views with a history and description of the Islands, in green cover 12/6 only, being less than cost of production. Extra case supplied for posting. Cash with order.

T. H. ROWELL, STANLEY.

THE Burial Board hereby offer Two Pounds (£2) reward, for such information, as will lead to the conviction before the Police Magistrate of the person or persons, who recently set on fire the gorse on the east side of the Cemetery.

The Burial Board requests all those who have fenced in the grave spaces of friends or relatives, to repair and paint the fences and to keep the grass cut within the said fences.

WANTED, for Sandy Point, per the December mail, two girls—one as cook at £2 per month and the other as dressmaker at £3 per month, found in both cases. Passage paid to Sandy Point. No outfit needed; things being much cheaper in Sandy Point. A most comfortable and respectable home. Apply to the EDITOR, F. I Magazine.

## For Sale,

The house (either furnished or unfurnished) and grounds known as "Eagle Cottage" belonging to Mr. Lasar who is about to leave the Islands. Please apply with offers to MR. LASAR.

## Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.  
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition  
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

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Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

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