

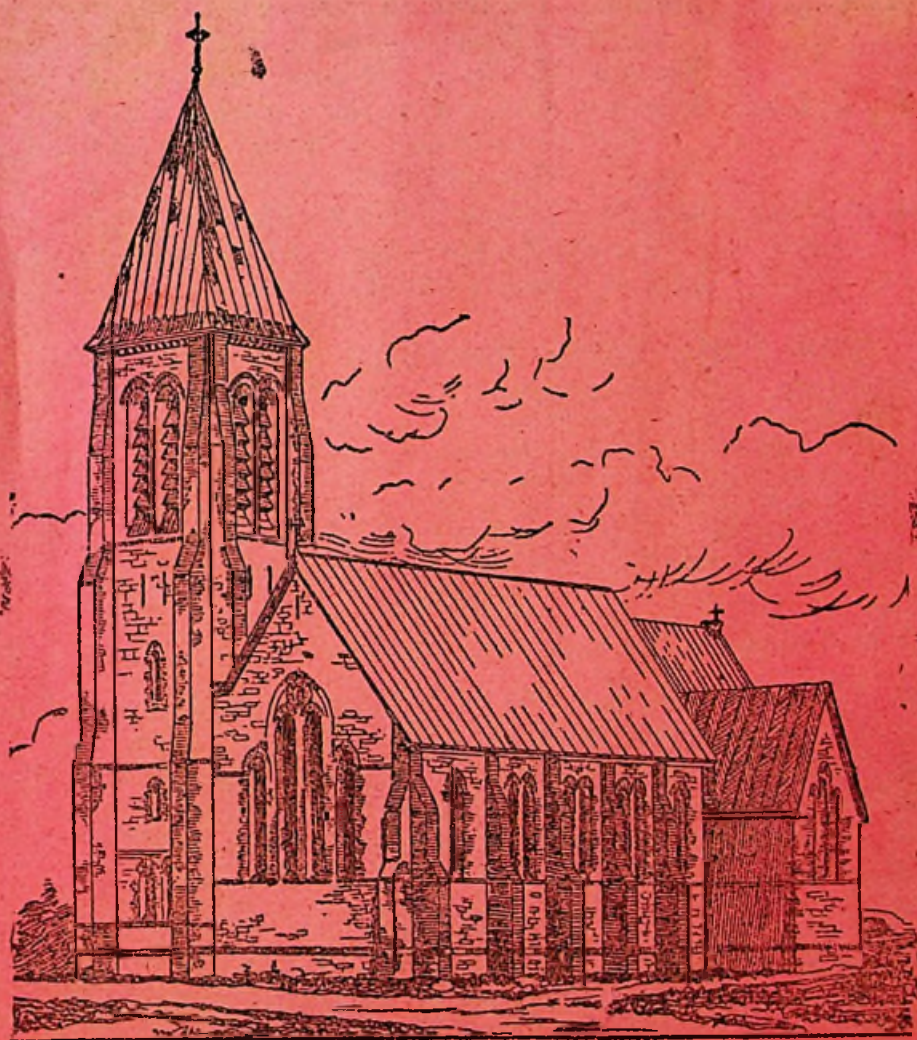
No. 81. Vol. VII.

JANUARY, 1896.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.  
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.  
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in February.

2. *Septuagesima.* Morning. Gen. i., ii. 1-4; Rev. xxi. 1-9; Psalms ix.-xi.  
Epistle:—1 Cor. ix. 24-27. Gospel:—Matt. xx. 1-16  
Evening. Gen. ii. 4, or Job xxxviii; Rev. xxi. 9-xxii. 6  
[Psalms xii.-xiv.]
9. *Sexagesima.* Morning. Gen. iii.; Matt. xxii. 15-41; Psalms xli.  
Epistle:—2 Cor. xi. 19-31; Gospel:—Luke vii.  
Evening. Gen. vi. or viii.; Acts xxiv.; Psalms xlvii.
16. *Quinquagesima.* Morning. Gen. ix. 1-20; Matt. xxvi. 1-31; Ps. lxxix.-l.  
Epistle:—1 Cor. xiii. 1-13. Gospel:—Luke xviii. 31-43  
Evening. Gen. xii. or xiii.; Romans i.; Ps. lxxxii.-lxxxv.
19. *Ash Wednesday.* Morning. Isa. lviii. 1-13; Mark ii. 13-23; Ps. vi. xxxii. xxxviii.  
For the Epistle:—Joel ii. 12-17. Gospel—Matt. vi. 16-27  
Evening. Jonah iii.; Hebrews xii. 3-18; Ps. cii. cxxx. cxliii.
23. *1st Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Gen. xix. 12-30; Mark i. 1-21; Ps. cx.-cxiii.  
Epistle:—2 Cor. vi. 1-10. Gospel:—Matt. iv. 1-11.  
Evening. Gen. xxii. 1-20, or xxiii.; Rom. vii.; Ps. cxiv. cxv.
24. *St. Matthias' Day.* Morning. 1 Sam. ii. 27-36; Mark i. 21.; Ps. cxvi.-cxviii.  
For the Epistle.—Acts i. 15-26. Gospel:—Matt. xi. 25-30.  
Evening. Isaiah xxii. 15; Gospel Rom. viii. 1-18.

## The Daily Bible Readings for February.

2 S Mat. 18.21 to 19.3	9 S Mat. 22.15 to 41	16 S Mat. 26 to v. 31	23 S Mark 1 to v. 21
3 M —19.3 to 27	10 M Rev. 21 to v. 9	17 M —26.31 to 57	24 M —1.21
4 T —19.27 to 20.17	11 T Mat. 23. 13	18 T —26.57	25 T —2 to v. 23
5 W —20.17	12 W —24 to v. 29	19 W —27 to v. 27	26 W —2.23 to 3.13
6 T —21 to v.23	13 T —24. 29	20 T —27.27 to 57	27 T —2.13 to 23
7 F —21.23	14 F —25 to v. 31	21 F —27.57	28 F 4 to v. 35
1 S Mat. 18 to v. 21	8 S —22 to v. 15	15 S —25.31	22 S —28

## BIRTHS.

*"He took them in His arms and blessed them."*—S. Mark x. 16.

- Sept. 16. At Walker Creek, the wife of Alexander McKenzie, of a daughter.
- Nov. 20. At Lion Creek, the wife of James Bethune, of a son.
- " 27. At Moffat Harbour, the wife of William Watson, of a daughter.
- Dec. 8. At Port Sussex, the wife of Robert Reive, of a son.
- " 16. At North Arm, the wife of Heuitson, of a son.
- " 18. At Stanley, the wife of John Welsh, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 1. Martin and Davis:—Alexander Martin and Ann Elizabeth Davis.
- " 9. Wilson and Binnie:—William James Wilson and Elizabeth Binnie.

## DEATHS.

*"Until the day break, and the shadows flee away."*—Song of Solomon, ii. 17.

Dec. 18. Peter Smith, Punta Arenas, aged 28 years.

Jan. 14. Francis Brennan, Stanley, aged 67 years.

**Perambulator and Mail-cart** combined, with reversible seats, holding two, spring-tyred wheels and leather hood.—Apply to Canon Aspinall.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS:—Morning Prayer (daily) at 8.45.

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

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of  
the month at 12 noon, and on the third Sunday  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 8 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN specially on  
Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in  
the Vestry on Friday from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL in CHRIST CHURCH at 10 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 SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, DECEMBER, 1895.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 195
„	... Evening	... 143
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 74
„	... Evening	... 55

Number of coins in the Offertories, &c.:—  
1 sovereign, 4 crowns, 2 half-crowns, 12 florins, 54  
shillings, 195 sixpenny pieces, 312 pence, 29 halfpence,  
2 farthings, and one foreign coin.

The following subscriptions towards the debt, £350,  
on the Church and the Building Fund are acknowledged  
with many thanks:—Well Wisher, £30. Per Canon  
Aspinall:—George Stewart, 12s. 6d.; Ductisby,  
£1 17s. 6d.; Miss Coutts, 4s. 6d.; Duncan Fell,  
5s.; John Fell, 10s.; Mrs. Blakeley (Hope Cottage), 10s.  
Misses Jane and Margaret Coutts, each 5s.; George  
Hardy, 10s.; J. G. Mann, 10s.; Chas. Kirwan, 2s. 2d.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORY, DECEMBER, 1895.

### RECEIPTS.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance ... ..				0	0	0	4	17	10
Dec.	1.	Offertory ... ..	...	2	10	7			
	"	8.	" ... ..	3	9	9			
	"	15.	" ... ..	1	10	4			
	"	22.	" ... ..	1	17	0			
	"	25.	" ... ..	1	17	6			
	"	29.	" ... ..	2	13	10			
Offerings ... ..				0	8	6	14	7	9
							<hr/>		
							£19	5	7

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sexton's Wages ... ..	2	17	0			
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	1	0	0			
Printing Christmas Carols...	0	18	0			
„ Labels for Cath. Psalter	0	4	0			
„ Hymns, January ... ..	0	4	0			
„ Easter Accounts, 1895	0	7	6			
Expenses, Carriage of Lamp						
home ... ..	0	3	0			
Sunday School ... ..	2	13	10			
Transfer to Building Fund	1	10	0			
F. I. Company's Store for						
Oct., Nov., and Dec.	2	17	11	12	15	3
Balance ... ..				6	10	4
				£19	5	7

[Signed], W. A. HARDING,  
HON. TREASURER.

Half-pennies and farthings are omitted.

The Bishop writes under date, Dec. 9th, 1895, that  
he had reached his house in Belgrano safely, after  
visiting in the *Allen Gardiner*, since he left Keppel  
Island, Tekenica, Oosheuvia, Punta Arenas, and various  
ports on the east coast of Patagonia. His Lordship  
expected to set out soon for Chili, &c.

The Rev. J. Williams writes from Sandy Point under  
date, Dec. 21st, 1895, "We are about to start a Ladies'  
Sewing Meeting for the purpose of preparing for a  
Sale of Work to raise funds towards the building of a  
Church here. If.....any friends can help us in  
any way we shall be most grateful. I have just returned  
from the camp." Perhaps some with friends and  
relatives in Patagonia may see their way to assist.  
Canon Aspinall will gladly receive and forward any  
contributions.

### BAPTISMS.

- Dec. 11. Robert Reeve, Port Sussex.  
„ 12. Duncan Fell Coutts, Cantara.  
„ 14. Henry Davis Holland, Norton Inlet.  
„ 31. Andrew James Clarke, The Two Sisters.



## CARE OF THE BODY.

1. ST. PAUL in urging the Christians in the Church at Corinth to live pure, clean, and temperate lives took the very high ground of speaking of the body as the temple of God, the dwelling place of God's Spirit, that each Christian is a member of Christ's body, of His flesh and of His bones.—1 Corinthians iii. 16; Ephesians v. 30.

2. In doing this he simply re-echoed the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, who spoke of the "temple of His body."—John ii. 4.

3. The word used in these passages for "temple" means that part of the temple where God appeared in a cloud resting on the mercy seat. So that the body is to be cared for and revered as the actual dwelling place of the Spirit of Christ. This fact that the body is to be kept pure and temperate because it is a part of Christ's body was a favourite argument with St. Paul, when endeavouring to lift his converts into a higher plane of living.

4. Our Church in her prayers teaches us not only to seek for the salvation of the soul from the power and punishment of sin now and hereafter, but also to pray earnestly that the body may be kept temperate and chaste. In the Litany we pray, "From fornication and all other deadly sin, Good Lord deliver us." In the collect for the Feast of the Circumcision of Christ, "Grant that all our members being mortified from all carnal lusts (excessive or unlawful indulgence in the desires of the body), we may in all things obey Thy blessed will." In the most sacred and solemn portion of our Communion Service, as the elements of bread and wine are being delivered to each communicant the words used are, "The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life." Note the body as well as the spirit of the Christian is preserved unto everlasting life by the broken body and poured out blood of Jesus Christ. In the explanation in the Church Catechism of the last six commandments in our duty towards our neighbour, each is taught "To keep the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity." "Temperance" meaning, not keeping from getting drunk, "soberness" means that, but keeping from taking too much of anything—food, or sleep, or amusement. "Chastity" means being pure in our thoughts and words and acts: not letting ourselves think impure words, or do impure acts. Why does the word "Temperance" come first? Because if we are temperate and sober, it will be much easier to be pure: but if we are greedy or slothful and drunken, we shall be sure to be impure too.

5. What a high ideal or standard is thus set before us Christians. Some keep the body in health for the sake of their work, that they may be as fit as possible for it. Others for the sake of the greater enjoyment we get out of life, if we are in good health. Others again for the sake of prolonging life as long as ever they can and putting off the day of death to the very

latest possible moment. These are all natural and right reasons, if not carried too far. But the Christian has a far higher reason, namely, because his heart is the dwelling place of Christ's Spirit, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man will hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me."—Revelation iii. 20. The body is a part of our being not only in this life, but also throughout eternity—it will be a glorified, purified, celestial body like the glorified, risen body of the Lord Jesus. In our whole and complete human nature of body, mind, and spirit we shall dwell with God. "I believe in the resurrection of the body (flesh)."—The Apostles' Creed. "At Whose coming all men shall rise again with their bodies, and shall give account for their own works."—The Creed of St. Athanasius. "I look for the resurrection of the dead."—The Nicene Creed.

I honour and respect my body because I believe that in it I shall appear before the great white throne, in it I shall ever dwell in our Father's presence, I shall ever carry with me a remembrance of how I used and treated it during my life on earth.

6. Some use the body as a mere receptacle for food and drink. Their great aim in life is to satisfy and indulge the mere low animal enjoyment of food and drink. Others turn their bodies into a tailor's or dress-maker's model on which to exhibit their gay clothing and to appear before others, like the jackdaw in the fable, in borrowed plumes. Others again employ the body as a means to obtain wealth, power, and influence. The Christian respects and controls the body because it is consecrated to the service of Christ, it is the temple of His Spirit. Our present body is the seed of the resurrection body. As the oak is contained in the acorn, so the body of the future life is contained in that of the present. Again man is spoken of as the crown of God's creation; when we consider the wonderful mechanism of our bodies, when we compare them with those of the whole animal creation, we can but exclaim, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made."—Psalm cxxxix. 14. "What is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that Thou visitest him?"—Psalm viii. 4.

7. In conclusion. In using the body remember the claim of Christ. You are His brother or sister. He honoured His body, His glorified body is now in the heaven of heavens, we shall see Him as He is, He ever bears in it the wounds received at the hands of wicked men for us and for our salvation. He claims your body as a member of his body: your body as well as your mind and spirit were dedicated to His service in baptism. Will you take a member of Christ and make it a member of sin? God forbid.

This body will be a part of yourself for ever, age after age. Will it be a body scarred and stained with sin? Will it be one that even in life had become so corrupt from self-indulgence that at death it must at once, without delay, be hid away in the grave, lest it should be a cause of sickness and death to the living? Or will it be the cared for, honoured, temperate and chaste body of the brother or sister in Christ? A fit



companion in the world where there will be no temptation to sin.

Let parents and others in teaching children temperance and moderation in eating, drinking, sleeping and playing, ever hold up this high standard. To reverence, respect, and care for their bodies, because the Spirit of Christ dwells within them; their bodies are His temples; their bodies are a portion of themselves, and though they will be laid in the grave and return to dust, yet the God who could so wondrously make them out of dust, will again raise them to renewed life. If, by God's grace, the child can be trained to control all the desires of the body from the high ground of being a part of Christ's body, as the child becomes older and enters upon a much wider field of temptation and trial, the habit of self-restraint and temperance thus early formed will be a shield and defence, will grow with the child's growth, and almost as a matter of course the Christian will be able to live a godly, righteous, and sober life, to the glory of God's holy name.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON,

#### BITTEN BY A SEA LION.

W. C. McDaid went on January 2nd to Teal Inlet station to kill beef. There is a small seal rookery on the Island. At a short distance from the rookery a sealion lay to all appearance dead. W. McDaid went to get his whiskers for pipe cleaners' he pulled two hairs out of the side next to him and then reached over the head to pull out those on the far side. The animal just then snapped its mouth and caught the third finger of W. McDaid's right hand and took the top of the finger clean off. The seal is supposed to have been a "piner," which having been turned out of the rookery retires to a short distance and lies there dying of a broken heart. They are said often to live in a comatose state for many weeks before they die. The next time one wants pipe cleaners, better make sure that the seal is really dead.

#### WEATHER REPORTS.

EAST FALKLANDS, Jan. 2nd.—"We are having a very wet time of it, though we have not lost much time shearing through rain, only one hour the first week."

WEST FALKLANDS, Jan. 2nd.—"Yesterday, New Year's Day, was a beauty and no mistake, a solid easterly rain from 7 a.m. to about 12 o'clock last night; consequently I am waiting for the sheep to dry, but it still keeps on squealing at intervals. We have had about 36 hours rain, which will prove a substantial blessing to the animals, camp, and gardens; the springs were getting very low and the stock suffering."

SANDY POINT.—The winter is reported to have been exceptionally severe. Snow became frozen and lay longer than usual. It is estimated that some 200,000 sheep were lost in Patagonia. The spring and summer have been fine and dry.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY.

The following books have lately been added to the Library.

##### NOVELS.

"At Fault," by Hawley Smart. "Autobiography of a Slander," by Edna Lyall. "Beside the Bonnie Briar-bush," by Ian Maclaren. "Castle Daly," by Annie Keary. "Darkness and Dawn," by Dean Farrar. "Doreen," by Edna Lyall. "Dear," by the author of "Tip Cat." "Endymion," by Lord Beaconsfield. "The Good Ship 'Mohock,'" by W. Clark Russell (2 vols.) "A Gentleman of France," by Stanley Weyman. "Hypatia," by Charles Kingsley. "The Lilac Sunbonnet," by Crockett. "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore. "The Manxman" by Hall Caine. "A March in the Ranks," by Miss Fothergill (3 vols.) "The Newcomes," by Thackeray. "An Ocean Tragedy," by W. Clark Russell. "Protegee of Jack Hamblins," by Bret Harte. "Rujub the Juggler" (3 vols.), by C. A. Henty. "Startling Exploits of the Doctor," by Paul Celiere. "Stephen Remarx." "Trilby," by Du Maurier. "Two Years Ago," by Charles Kingsley. "Westward Ho," by Charles Kingsley.

##### BOOKS OF TRAVEL

"Tierra del Fuego, &c.," by Capt. Snow. Travels and Adventures in South Africa," by Selous. "Where Three Empires Meet," by Knight. "With Wilson in Mataberland," by Capt. Donovan.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

"Memories of Dean Hole." "Rob Roy Macgregor." "Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service," by Major Lecaron. "Disasters in Afghanistan," by Lady Sale. "Personal Recollections," by C. Elizabeth. "Life of an Indian Merchant."

##### HISTORY.

"History of England" (vols. 2-6), by Hume. "Franco-Prussian War of 1870" (6 vols.), by Capt. H. M. Hozier. "History of Greece" (12 vols.), by Grote. "History of the Roman Empire," by Gibbon.

##### SCIENCE.

"Ascent of Man," by Drummond. "New Fragments," by Tyndall. "Social Evolution," by Benj. Kidd.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Blackwood's Magazine," vols. 17 (year 1825) to 42 (1837). "Curiosities of Literature," by Disraeli. "John Bull and Co.," by Max O'Rell. "Morals of Mottoes," by Sam. B. James. Mark Twain's "Sketches." "Shakespeare and the Bible," by Charles Wordsworth. "St. George and the Dragon."



# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Prizes were distributed on Sunday afternoon, the 29th December. The usual rule was observed, namely, those obtaining two thirds of the highest possible number of marks received a first prize; those obtaining half the number a second prize. This method of giving prizes is an encouragement to every child, and must of necessity imply regular attendance and learning of the lessons required. In a few cases a third prize was given, where the marks almost amounted to the half number or where the recipient, considering the disadvantages of camp life, had made as good progress in proportion as his schoolfellows. The marks which shew the result of both the Winter and Advent Examinations, and prize winners, are as follows:—

CLASS I. DIVISIONS 1 & 2	CLASS II. DIVISIONS 1, 2 & 3	CLASS III. DIVISION 1 & 2	CLASS IV. DIVISION 1 & 2	CLASS V. DIVISION 1.
<p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 131.</i></p> <p>Willie Mannan 114½ 1st Prize</p> <p>Fred Crook ...102½ -</p> <p>John Halliday 45½ 3rd Prize</p> <p>Mary Aldridge 99 1st Prize</p> <p>Marriel Durose 86 -</p> <p>Lily Biggs ...68 2nd Prize</p> <p>Sissie Lellman 58 3rd Prize</p> <p>(absent on account of illness from the Winter Exam.)</p>	<p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 95.</i></p> <p>Jessie Campbell 84 1st Prize</p> <p>Madge Pitaluga 74½ -</p> <p>Sophie Davis ...69½ -</p> <p>Maud Smith ...66½ -</p> <p>Victor Lellman ...71 -</p> <p>Edward Binnie .. 65 -</p> <p>John Ryan... ...64 -</p> <p>Andrews Pitaluga 57 2nd Prize</p> <p>Aleck Bernisen...56½ -</p> <p>Harry Ogilvie ...52½ -</p> <p>Willie Brown ...43 3rd Prize</p> <p>Ida Mannan ...66 1st Prize</p> <p>Emily Biggs ...63½ -</p> <p>Alice Aldridge...56½ 2nd Prize</p> <p>May Allen... ...56½ -</p> <p>Annie Ryan ...53½ -</p>	<p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 66.</i></p> <p>George Bunnell 59 1st Prize</p> <p>Willie Campbell 54½ -</p> <p>Bella Watson ...38 2nd Prize</p> <p>Ella Kiddle ...35 -</p> <p>Arthur Kirwan...34 -</p> <p>Bella Kelway ...33 -</p> <p>Robert Bailey ...32½ -</p>	<p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 45.</i></p> <p>Mary Clifton ...29 2nd Prize</p> <p>Willie Aldridge...27 -</p> <p>Beatrice Kirwan 24½ -</p> <p>Violet Lellman ...23 -</p> <p>Kate Bailey ...22 3rd Prize</p> <p>Lucy Stewart ...33 1st Prize</p> <p>Maud Carey ...32 -</p> <p>Lily Carey... ...31½ -</p> <p>Sarah Binnie ...30 -</p> <p>Ivy Mannan ...21 3rd Prize</p>	<p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 53.</i></p> <p>Nellie Poppy ...52 1st Prize</p> <p>Nellie Fugellie...42 -</p> <p>Winnie Durose 40 -</p> <p>Ray Hardy ...36 -</p> <p>Ella Carey ...32 2nd Prize</p>
<p>CLASS III. DIVISION 3 &amp; 4</p> <p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 58.</i></p> <p>Bertie Allen ...40½ 1st Prize</p> <p>Richard Hubbard 37 -</p> <p>John Biggs ...31 2nd Prize</p> <p>Frank Brown ...41 1st Prize</p> <p>Alice Davis ...31 2nd Prize</p> <p>Fred King... ...30 -</p> <p>George Kelway...28 3rd Prize</p>	<p>CLASS IV. DIVISION 2.</p> <p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 41.</i></p> <p>Charlie Carey ...36 1st Prize</p> <p>Walter Nowing...34 -</p> <p>James Aldridge...30 -</p> <p>Alfred Kelway ...23 2nd Prize</p>	<p>CLASS V. DIVISION 2.</p> <p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 57.</i></p> <p>Georgina Ogilvie 53 1st Prize</p> <p>Willie Davis ...31 2nd Prize</p> <p>Sarah Ogilvie ...29 -</p>	<p>CLASS V. DIVISIONS 3 &amp; 4</p> <p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 45.</i></p> <p>Maud Aldridge 30 1st Prize</p> <p>Ella Biggs 28½ 2nd Prize</p> <p>Vivian Carey ...26 -</p> <p>Flossie Hardy...21 3rd Prize</p> <p>Otto Fugellie 24 2nd Prize</p> <p>Alice Bender ...23 -</p> <p>Lucy Clifton ...21 3rd Prize</p>	<p>CLASS V. DIVISION 5.</p> <p><i>Highest Possible Marks, 41.</i></p> <p>Bertie King ...22½ 2nd Prize</p> <p>Owen King ...22 -</p> <p>Willie Carey ...21½ -</p>







## TWO DEATHS.

We have heard with extreme regret of the death at Sandy Point of Mr. Peter Smith, who so lately married Miss Carey of Stanley. He died of rapid consumption. Not feeling well he went into Sandy Point, partly on business and partly thinking the change would do him good; he had been about a month absent and Mrs. Smith was daily expecting his return when a messenger arrived to tell her he was dangerously ill. She rode the four days' march into Sandy Point but only to find her husband had been some days buried. The sympathy felt for her in her sad bereavement is deep and sincere.

Mr. Francis Brennan died suddenly at his lodgings in Stanley. He was alone in the kitchen between 10 and 10.30 p.m. Hearing a moaning sound Mr. Bailey rose and went to him and found him sitting in an unconscious state in his chair. A blood vessel had broken in his leg, and though the bleeding was stopped at once and the doctor sent for, he never recovered consciousness.

## ACCIDENTS.

During some horse racing at Port Edgar, Thomas Martin was riding the leading horse, as it approached the end of the race it suddenly "down head" and threw its rider with such violence that one of Martin's arms was broken just above the wrist.

## BARQUE ON FIRE.

The barque *Glengowen* came in on fire and was beached at the east end of the harbour in Whalebone Bay. A number of shoremen with the fire engine tried to overcome the fire, but all their efforts were in vain, and she was at last abandoned and burned herself out, only the iron hull and spars now remaining. She only left home last September on this her first voyage bound for San Francisco. Several men ashore and afloat were prosecuted for taking articles from on board after she had been condemned. One was fined £10 and others were acquitted.

## CHILDREN'S PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Depositors are requested to send in their Pass Books to Mr. Durose at once, in order that entries may be checked and the interest credited up to December 31st, 1895.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

## MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Mail Service is as follows:—leave London, 31st December; arrive at Stanley, 31st January. Leave Stanley, 10th January; arrive at London, 15th February. Leave London, 12th February; arrive at Stanley, 13th March.

## ECHOES FROM THE GALGORM CASTLE.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—I have no doubt a few of the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands remember the stay of the broken ship *Galgorm Castle* at Port Stanley, and perhaps would like to know how the good ship, her crew, and passengers fared after leaving the harbour. I am pleased to say that a few visitors from the Settlement came to see the last of their friends and acquaintances while at Port William, getting the ship ready for sea; some of the reminiscences are quite fresh in my memory yet, and I hope they enjoyed their visit. We sailed for dear old England on the 31st of August at 5 p.m., with a pleasant gale at N. N. W., and next day at noon the Captain informed me that the ship had made 168 miles from Cape Pembroke, F. I. The gale continued for some days, and eight days after leaving Port William the Captain told me that the ship was upwards of 1,700 miles from the same place. During this time all the family experienced various kinds of feeling, sea-sickness, not the pleasantest thing in life I can assure you: oftentimes a feeling as if you could eat all that table and dishes could contain, which, I may add here were unlimited of anything you could buy at the F. I. Company's. In fact if it had not been for the movement of the ship I could almost have fancied I was on shore.

We had prayers and singing daily; school at times, and a hard master to please I can tell you. After a few days we all had to cast off our F. I. clothing and get into a very light outfit—the weather was so fine. Out-door amusements were then indulged in, such as shuffle-board, quoits, swings, hobby-horses, etc., until you got tired, when you could take yourself off and recline leisurely in hammocks under an awning fitted there for the comfort of all: I wish I could always have such a nice time.

The Tropic of Capricorn was entered in due time when the most beautiful weather was encountered, and the sun poured down his heat in such a manner that you had to seek a place for protection, making the decks burning to the touch, and the pitch boil in the seams. I did wish I could send a few days of such weather to my Stanley companions, I know it would be delightful to them, especially at picnics. The first ship was sighted on September 13th at daybreak, she was some distance off, but it could be seen she was a barque steering for some Brazilian port. The first flying fish was seen on this day, in hundreds at times, all round the ship. What beautiful sunsets we saw, they made me feel that I want to be a good artist, so that I could produce something like them: what delightful colours and hues, and all blending so harmoniously and vying one with the other for beauty.

We are now crossing the tropics in what the Captain calls the S. E. trade winds or monsoons, I wish we could always enjoy such weather.

Sept. 16th. The Captain introduced with the other games a greasy pole, and suspended, 12ft. from the deck, a bottle of pine apple drops as a prize for any of



the juveniles who might touch it. After many trials, efforts, and rests from exertion, brave little Victor Goss, known here as "Toby the Fisherman" succeeded in taking the prize, with the assistance of resin on his hands and feet. It would have done the Stanleyites good to have the monkey up a stick.

The equator, or as sailors say, "the line" (you see I am getting quite a sailor), was crossed on September 20th, when Neptune and his good lady paid us a visit, he said he did not usually visit ships invading the Northern hemisphere, but he had learned that several little people on board were trying to escape him. After all were duly initiated, father Neptune and his retinue wished us a pleasant voyage to Belfast and bade us all good-bye: how well the dear old fellow looks since I last saw him some two and a half years ago. I regret to say that owing to the ill-health of mother the celebration of Neptune had to be less taken notice of than was intended.

On September 26th, about 450 miles from the nearest land, a beautiful specimen of the butterfly tribe was caught on board. Again, on the 29th, a swallow was caught, the nearest land being about 100 miles distant; these are rather rare things to be found at sea so far from land, so the Captain said.

A beautiful Service of Sacred Music was gone through on deck, accompanied by the harmonium and attended by most of the crew: all hands anxiously wishing for the N. E. trade winds to blow to cool the air.

The long looked for trade winds were entered in due time, which elevated every one on board.

October 5th. A beautiful, fine, clear day, the sky covered with pretty little fleecy clouds. A conical shaped buoy was sighted, and the ship was brought into position, so that the buoy was brought alongside, there was a large chain attached and a great quantity of fish around it: as time rolled by it was left far in the distance behind, while we were making our way to dear old England over the tempestuous North Atlantic.

The 8th of October passed over and brought me into my teens. While I was at home my dear mother was in the habit of giving me birthday parties, but although on the rolling deep, I can say I have had as good and as pleasant a party as ever I had in Stanley. A very beautiful cake and other luxuries were produced, and a very sumptuous repast was sat down to, and everyone, I am sure, was more than satisfied. After tea was over, all joined in an Open-air Concert. A lengthy programme of songs, readings, and recitations, was got through, varied with refreshments until 10.30 p.m., when all retired well pleased with the day's entertainment. Many thanks to the Captain for his kindness.

Very variable weather was experienced after this, and nothing worthy of note happened until the 5th of November, Guy Fawkes day, when we encountered a terrific gale, during which the good old ship *Galgorm Castle* proved her abilities as only such ships can. On the evening of the 6th a light was sighted called "Galley Head," a headland in the South West of Ireland. On the morning of the 7th of November we passed within a mile of Tuskar Rock light-house, the turning point in St. George's Channel for ships bound

to any of the provincial ports; at 2 p.m. of the same day the wind became most unfavourable, a steam tug came alongside and Captain Bryant agreed for a certain sum to be towed to Belfast, a distance of 170 miles, where we arrived the following day and docked at 2 p.m., our friends all there to meet and welcome us to dear old Ireland. Belfast, to me, seems a very nice place, and very prosperous, and would be a very pleasant city to live in.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, I am not encroaching on your valuable time by asking for the insertion of this in your widely circulated Magazine.

ADA GOSS.

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FOX BAY, WEST FALKLANDS,  
29th DECEMBER, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—I regret that, owing to my sudden and unexpected departure from Stanley for the West, I found it impossible to send you for publication the list of subscribers to, as well as notice of result of recent Bazaar in aid of the Roman Catholic School, Stanley; but that on my return to the East I hope to be able to satisfy the just expectations and wishes in this respect of many of your kind and generous readers to whom I am deeply indebted for timely and valuable assistance. Thanking you heartily in anticipation for the insertion of these lines,

I beg you to believe me,

Gratefully yours,

P. J. O'GRADY.

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CAMP EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Having for years been exercised in mind as to the need for bringing elementary instruction within the reach of children in the camp, and realising fully the difficulties attending the process, I was much interested to see the advertisement in the *Falkland Islands Gazette* asking that applications for two travelling schoolmasterships on the West should be sent in to His Excellency the Governor, "before December 31st." This date shows clearly that the future teachers of the camp children are supposed to be at present in our midst. Are there any trained teachers out of employment in the Falkland Islands? Or are we to infer that any applicant with certificate of character, and able to read, write, and cipher correctly, will be considered capable of imparting that knowledge without undergoing training or having any practical experience of teaching? No sheep-farmer who knew his business would engage a sailor fresh from sea to look after a flock of sheep! The work of teaching—so as to cause the children to learn—is no easy matter. The power is inborn in some few,



but regular training will make a fair teacher out of anyone who has patience, and loves children.

May I suggest that before an appointment be made, the applicants, otherwise approved, should work for six months under Mr. and Mrs. Durose, and gain a certificate from them for zeal and efficiency.

I remain, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
BERLIN.

### CAMP LIFE.

DECEMBER 15th, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—I am glad to see that some of the shepherds and working men have taken some notice of *Bon Accord's* letter, it is pretty well known on the West Island who he is, and I really think that if I had the honour of employing him, I should present him with a month's notice and his cheque.

One of your correspondents mentions the "no work no pay" motto; what a splendid thing this would be for employers, but I fear that such times are not yet.

In my opinion a very great many of the shepherds out here most decidedly do not earn their wages, they are not careful over mustering, overdrive sheep, and a night out is a thing of terror for them; if they have a fence all round they are either too idle or else too incapable to mend it if it is broken; if they find a break, they come in and ask to have station men sent out to mend it; some of them even want their peat cut for them, and get it on some places, I believe. I know for a fact that one shepherd came in and asked to have his peat cut, and on being refused, said, "Well, if I am doing that, I'm doing nothing else." I do not wish to say that all the shepherds are of this sort, in fact I know several who can mend their fences, muster to the best of their ability, and take an interest in their flock.

*Bon Accord* has the decency to abstain from the mention of wages, I know when I look at my wages bill at the end of the year, it seems to me very large for the amount of work done.

There is another thing that I have to complain of. I do not know if other employers find the same thing, viz., that the men in shearing time are in a general state of scramble to get to the shed by 6 a.m. They lie in bed till the very last minute, swallow their coffee down, and rush to the shed only half awake; my idea is that they ought to be in the shed at between 10 and 5 minutes to six, and have their shears sharp ready to start at 6; they have to in Australia or New Zealand, in fact there are plenty of things that would not be tolerated there that we have to wink at.

As to civility, I hope and think that I always treat my men as I should like to be treated if I were a "man." I should like some of the hands to write to you and state their ideas of the wages they get, work they have to do, and treatment they receive.

Hoping you will find room for this letter.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
EMPLOYER.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

Dec. 15th. The *Fair Rosamond* came in.

" 15th. The *Hadassah* came in.

" 16th. The *Edith Waldron* came in.

" 16th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out.

" 17th. The *Glengowen* came in.

" 17th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers:—Mrs. Nichol; Mrs. Eastment; Mrs. Steel, jun., and two children.

Dec. 18th. The *Fox Glove* went out.

Dec. 20th. The s.s. *Neko* arrived. Passengers from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Baillon, Miss Bailey, — Gorton, W. Armstrong, W. T. Newing. From Hamburg:—Miss H. Huter. From Montevideo:—W. Pinnett, T. Saponera, H. Makrell, T. Kenny. Cargo from London:—1,311 packages, 54 from Antwerp, 227 from Montevideo.

Dec. 21st. The s.s. *Neko* departed. Passengers for Punta Arenas:—A. Watson, J. Klein, H. Mackrell.

" 24th. The *Fortuna* sailed. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Nichol; Miss Bailey; Mrs. Steel, jun., and children; Dr. and Mrs. Eastment.

Dec. 26th. The *Hornet* went out. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Fell.

Dec. 26th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passenger:—Rev. Father O'Grady.

Dec. 26th. The *Result* sailed. Passengers:—W. N. Binnie; R. Hurst, Stipendiary Magistrate; — Cregan, Surveyor; A. Wood, and two others.

Jan. 3rd. The barque *Brunel* passed the light-house bound for the north.

Jan. 6th. The *Hornet* came in. Passengers:—Mrs. Burns and children.

Jan. 6th. The *Chance* came in.

" 8th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers:—Mrs. W. Biggs and children; W. E. Turner.

Jan. 8th. The s.s. *Pentaur* came in. Passengers from Punta Arenas:—V. Giacinti, H. Townsend, T. Bond, T. Curtze, A. Rongion, T. Bettini, T. Klein, T. Bailey. Cargo:—110 bags of potatoes, 60 bales of alfalfa, and sundries. Total, 188 packages.

Jan. 8th. The *Result* came in. Passengers:—J. Smith, jun.; F. Durose; W. Binnie, and Kayser.

Jan. 10th. The s.s. *Pentaur* departed. Passengers to Hamburg:—H. Hansen, T. B. Johnson. To Montevideo:—C. Hammer, I. McCany, 13 sailors from *Glengowen*. To London:—Capt. Sivertsen, Mrs. Adams, 4 sailors. Cargo for England:—226 bales of wool.

Jan. 14th. The *Edith Waldron* went out. Passengers:—Mrs. Cameron and children, Miss Williams.

Jan. 14th. The *Fortuna* went out. Passengers:—Mrs. Harding and children, Miss Harding.

" 14th. The *Chance* went out.

FRED J. HARDY.



## CAMP MANAGEMENT.

It is a common idea that anyone can manage a station, the idea being, I think, that as the grass grows without the aid of man, so the industry should pay by itself, as it were. Consequently the fool of the family is put to manage a station, when he has proved himself a failure at some other occupation, with the result that he makes a considerable mess of things. How often also have we seen a man who has succeeded in trade or business go in for sheep-farming with lamentable results. This shows that considerable experience and ability are necessary to manage a station to advantage; in other words, to turn the grass of your station into a good balance at your bankers.

All improvements erected should, in my opinion, be thoroughly permanent. Work on the principle that "well done twice done." It is a great mistake to do anything cheaply or in a hurry. The young or inexperienced manager often falls into this fault, and the consequence is that his fence or building requires removing before it is finished. I have no time to deal with the different classes of improvements, but will just say that the station manager should study well what has proved to be a success in his part of the Colony, for though experience in one district is useful in another, each district has its own peculiarities and requires its own treatment.

The handling of the sheep is of course the most important duty of the sheep station manager. I am a great believer in frequent change of camp for sheep, and think that a move from one paddock to another does sheep a great deal of good, and in some camps it is absolutely necessary.

Now that wool growing is not such a profitable industry as it used to be, keeping a flock that will produce the largest amount of wool possible is of vital importance, and every manager should be able to class his own sheep, or at least soon learn to do so; if he cannot do either, then he is unfit for his position. He should cultivate a good eye for a sheep, and if he does not actually class the sheep himself should always be about when it is done. Anyone with fair ability, and who takes an interest in it can soon learn to class his own sheep. It is easy enough to pick out the best, the difficulty is to draw the line of demarcation, but that he will soon get into with practice. A very good way for a beginner is to pass all doubtful sheep to one side until the flock has been gone through, and it is found what percentage has been passed up to standard, so that if he has culled too deeply he can go over the doubtful sheep again, and take the best of them to make up the number required. This, after some time and practice will not be necessary, and it will be found that after a few years' classing, "provided good sires are used," that a very trifling fault will be sufficient to throw a sheep out. Although it seems a simple matter it is not every one who can tell whether sheep are improving or going back in condition, though seeing them frequently, but this the manager should be able to do at a glance. He should on matters like this be able to say in his official reports that from personal observation

I find so and so the case, not from what overseer Brown or Jones may report. I am not a believer in a manager working hard himself, as he will then probably be unable to see that others do their work; but I think he should be a fair judge of a sheep, and should take an interest and pride in his flock—should, in fact, like his work. It takes most men a lifetime to be a successful manager of sheep. Perhaps I should say to be a successful manager or sheep-breeder you actually require two lives, one to experiment, and the other to become a breeder. It is most important too, that the manager should know the cost of every operation, exactly what all work costs him, and what his stock returns him. With the increasing difficulty (owing to low prices), of making stations pay, these figures are becoming more necessary, so that he may steer to obtain the best results. Successful station management requires indeed the same qualities that command success in other walks in life, and among them is an ability to select good men.

On the whole I think I can safely say there is a plentiful supply of good material from which to select. Still, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the station hand is susceptible of much improvement. One of his chief defects is his idea that it is manly to be rough both in language and dress, and this fault leads to waste, extravagance, and bad work generally. I have always noticed that the best workmen are the smartest looking men. Men who do not think it worth while to think of themselves are not likely to care for another's property. No doubt this fault is greatly aggravated by the uncomfortable and rough surroundings (in some cases) of the men, and I think great care and attention should be given on all stations to make the men comfortable and contented. This can be done at small expense and would be, I am sure, money well spent. I would also strongly urge station managers to, as far as possible, give up employing casual labour. A permanent staff of *reliable* men should be kept on each station, sufficient to do the work, and not anyone put on who may turn up. Shearing should be done by contract, as the extra wool taken off by good shearers pays for the work done.

Wool should be classed, so as to give a buyer some idea of what he is going to invest in. If he opens a bale and finds one type of wool at one end and another at the other and a third in the middle, he naturally fights shy and will not give as much for it as he would for an article that is even in quality and every fleece with a certain similarity. It is easy to understand that buyers will not give the best price for wool which entails upon them the labour and expense of sorting and classifying, a work that should be done by the wool producer himself.

Horses and gear should be attended to. Saddles should be kept well stuffed so as to avoid sore backs, and the horses' backs should be washed with a little salt and water. A little care in this direction is amply repaid, and one rarely sees horses neglected on a well-managed station. Another small matter which should be attended to is the care of the station sheepskins, and the skins from any dead sheep discovered in the camp. A good deal of money may be earned by looking after these properly. They should be carefully skinned, and



not cut off anyhow, as the pelt, if cut, is useless. When skinned they should, if possible, be dried under shelter, and the wool shed is the very place for this. Where rats are bad they should be painted with a solution of arsenic or Little's dip.

By opening up the frozen meat trade and by the shipment of live sheep a much needed outlet for our surplus stock would be provided. I hope soon to see this done, and feel confident it would produce some really good effects on our local prices. There appear to be well-defined periods of good prices for frozen meat in the London market, and stock owners would do well to remember that from January to April, when the cold prevents the chilled cattle from coming over from America, is the time to get good prices for frozen meat.

### SHEEP & WOOL IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The object of this article is to have a chat, through the Magazine, with wool-growers who read its pages for hints on sheep-breeding, and are interested in the question of what is the best kind of sheep to breed.

I do not mean to say that I can answer that question straight out—it is one that has puzzled many a wiser head than mine—but I do think I can tell many of them that I know the reason why their sheep are not better than they are, and point out where they go wrong, and if I tread on one or two corns, they must not complain if it helps to cure the corn.

Possibly no body of men interested in the breeding of stock differ more upon the good or bad points of any animal than do sheep-breeders upon the merits of any given breed of rams, and that, I think, arises from the reason that few attach significance to the most important fact that different climates have different effects upon different breeds of sheep. A strain of blood that produces a profitable sheep in one district, where the conditions of food and climate are favourable to it, may be quite a failure in another.

It requires years of practical experience and close observation of the results of actual experiment to gain a full knowledge of the powers of a particular breed or strain of blood to adapt itself to a given district, and that will produce a sheep with a profitable fleece and hold its own with age. It is the want of this knowledge that keeps so many back. But if I were asked, "What do you think the chief cause of so many growers breeding the mixed type of sheep they do?" my unhesitating answer would be, "because they use so many different breeds of rams." Many painstaking men complain that after years of trouble and expense in ram-buying, they have not succeeded in producing a uniform type of sheep, and that their clip is uneven in quality and irregular in length. He will say to you, "my sheep are light on the bellies. I got Brown's rams, which are noted for their covering underneath, to correct that fault. They are frothy on the backs, I got rams from Jones to rectify that. They were short in the staple, and Robertson's were got to set that right, and with a dash of Smith's blood to give them the necessary quality, I at least should be in the right way to breed a good sheep, but I find I have non-descript animals as the result." To a man like that I

would say, *sheep-breeding is not like salad-making.* The a b c of profitable wool-growing is first to ascertain what breed of sheep does best in your district, and when once you have chosen keep to that *one strain*, and class against climatic influence. Cull out the young sheep showing the weakness you complain of, fix a mental standard of the kind of sheep you wish to breed, cull up to it, and *use only one breed of rams.* No surer finger-post pointing out the road that leads to success in wool-growing exists than the example set by the world's most prominent ram-breeders and wool-growers, the use of whose rams leave their mark at once upon any flock to which they are introduced, because of the *purity* of their breeding. They never go outside for strange blood to correct any weakness in their sheep. When they find it necessary to replenish their flocks with fresh sires they go to the source from which their studs originated, and the result of the trueneess of their breeding is found in the fact that their sheep reproduce themselves as surely and faithfully as a painter can colour a wall to any hue he desires. Uniformity of type, both in frame and quality of wool is what every sheep-breeder should aim at, and you can only arrive at that by using true bred sheep.

Another thing I would like to tell you is that it is not the quality of your wool that enables you to beat your neighbour in price, it is its condition and the manner you prepare it for market. However that can be the subject for another article, so I will not bother you about it now. My object in writing now is to impress upon you the necessity of obtaining a *type* of sheep, and you can no doubt do that only by the means I have endeavoured to point out to you. You can never succeed if you listen to all the cheap advice that is so readily given you by those who know more of your business than you do yourself. S. tells you his sheep cut half-a-pound more than yours do, and you immediately get some of the rams S. breeds from. Don't do that, cull heavier, and you will soon beat him. It is fickleness and want of stability that has enabled mongrel-breeding to get such a hold, and I believe that all those who persist in following on the present lines are on the eve of suffering bitter disappointment; and such disappointments are always lying in wait for those breeders who try to produce a wool to suit every kind of fashion.

Speaking generally, the whole of the camp of this Colony is eminently adapted for the production of pure bred long-woolled sheep of large frame, quite good enough as regards quality for competing in the frozen meat market, growing a wool of medium quality of a kind that finds buyers in all the markets of the world, let the pastures be what they will; and those who keep steadily by one pure breed of sheep, even if they take a long time to arrive at a state of excellence, will reap the reward of consistency. I am being continually told by Falkland Island sheep farmers that "we have been only going in wool hitherto and not breeding for carcase." All I can say in reply to this is that the best freezing sheep are the best wool-producers, and the purer a sheep is bred the better carcase he will reward you with.

J. T. M.



# IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE SCAB ORDINANCE.

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## J. T. MOWAT v. W. MCGILL.

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This was an action instituted by the Stock Department against a shepherd for violating Sections 23 and 29 of the Scab Ordinance.

McGill received a permit from an Inspector to drive some 1,800 shorn sheep through Joseph Robson's, Fitzroy. Prior to leaving Mr. Packe's paddock five woolly sheep joined the flock, but instead of catching them and leaving them in the paddock, McGill drove and released them with the rest at Whittington's Rincon.

By so doing he infringed the 23rd Section of the Ordinance as he had not a permit to drive these five woolly sheep.

On the same day he further infringed the Ordinance by killing two sheep and leaving the carcasses lying without taking the trouble to skin, bury, or burn them as ordered in Section 29 of the Ordinance.

The above offences being fully proved the Judge asked the Chief Inspector if he pressed for a fine, and on receiving a negative answer, warned the defendant and pointed out to him that the offence was so serious that he had rendered himself liable to a fine of **£100** for the first and **£20** for the second offence.

On the defendant binding himself in a surety for **£50** to come up for sentence when called upon he was allowed to go, His Honour pointing out that if he were found guilty on any subsequent occasion of any further breach of the Ordinance he would still be liable to be fined for these offences.

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The above is published with the object of impressing upon shepherds the necessity of complying with all the provisions of the Ordinance as they, not the masters, are liable for any infringement. If any shepherds are in doubt as to the meaning or rules of the Ordinance, the Inspectors will, on application, furnish them with information.







# Christ Church Sale of Work.

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The above will, D.V., be held in the Assembly Room on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, commencing at seven o'clock.

The Children's Stall will be a special feature in the room. The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe will be on view, and of course the usual Fishpond, Snowball, and other attractions.

There will be a variety of Fancy Things, Children's Overalls, &c., and Kitchen Utensils for sale.

Would friends kindly send any contributions they can make to Mrs. Dean's and those for the Refreshment Stall not later than Wednesday, February 5th. All sorts of things for the Refreshment Stall will be gladly received.

Gifts of Flowers and Vegetables will be most acceptable; would donors kindly send these to the Assembly Room early on Thursday, February 6th.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1896.

All Subscriptions to the Children's Library and to the Periodical Library are now due.

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## NOTICE.

Any person having claims against William Moore, deceased, late of Stanley, Falkland Islands, are requested to notify the same to the undersigned on or before March 1st, 1896.

ISABELLA MOORE, EXECUTRIX.

*Stanley, January 17th, 1896.*

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## 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.



## NATIONAL HOME READING UNION. (YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION).

A wish having been expressed that during the coming autumn and winter the Readings in connection with the above Union should be resumed, Mrs. Brandon would be glad if any young people (those who have left school only), wishing to join would bring her their names and Entrance Fee of 1/- *before* the mail of 19th inst., when she will forward them to the Secretary of the Union and write for the books, as members must each have their own books which will cost about 7/- or 8/- If written for *this* mail they will arrive in time to begin our Course in April.

The Course taken up will be simple readings on History, Literature—prose and poetry, easy Science, Biography, &c., and are meant specially for those who have left school.

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Price of the Magazine, &c.—UNSTAMPED, 2/6; STAMPED, 3/- per annum. Single copy, 3d. Advertisements are inserted on the Cover at the rate of 6d. per line of twelve words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor, Stanley, by the earliest opportunity their new address. Any irregularity in receiving the Magazine should be reported to the Editor at once.

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To Subscribers:—Please send in all outstanding subscriptions to the Magazine, Band of Hope, Newspapers, &c., as soon as possible. I am anxious to settle all accounts.—LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

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FOR SALE, Five Shares in the Assembly Room, the property of the late Kenneth McLeod.—Apply to the EDITOR.

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WANTED FOR WEST FALKLANDS.—Either a suitable single woman, who can cook, as house servant, at £3 per month, or a married couple, wife to act as above, at £6 per month.

Apply to the Editor.

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### SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

“Singer” Treadle Sewing Machine, in good condition. Delivered at “The Chartres,” or in Stanley. Price £5. Apply to Mrs. William Lynch, “The Chartres,” West Falklands.

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### LAND IN STANLEY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The quarter of an acre of land, with fence and quarried stone, to the east of the house and land belonging to Mr. Wm. McDaid, the latter being in the occupation of Mr. L. Berntsen. Price £65.

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### A BOON TO SHEEP FARMERS.

J. MOWAT, Esq., Inspector of Stock for these Islands, has given his preference to MORRIS, LITTLE AND SONS' DIP to any in use up to the present.

AGENT FOR THE ABOVE DIP:—CHARLES WILLIAMS.



No. 82. VOL. VII.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

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Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*

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**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

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PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in March.

1. *2nd Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Gen. 27, to v. 41 ; Mark 4,35 to 5,21 ; Ps. 1-5.  
Epistle :—1 Thess. 4 1,8. Gospel :—Matt. 15,21-28.  
Evening. Genesis 28 or 32 ; Romans 11, 1-25 ; Ps. 6-8.
8. *3rd Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Genesis 37 ; Mark 8,10 to 9,2 ; 'Ps. 38-40.  
Epistle :—Eph. 5, 1-14. Gospel :—Luke 11. 14-28.  
Evening. Genesis 39 or 40 ; 1 Cor. 1, 1-26 ; Ps. 41-43.
15. *4th Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Genesis 42 ; Mark 12, 13-35 ; Psalms 75-77.  
Epistle :—Galatians 4, 21-31. Gospel :—John 6, 1-14.  
Evening. 43 or 45 ; 1 Cor. 7, 25 ; Psalm 78.
22. *5th Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Exodus 3 ; Mark 15, 42, and 16 ; Psalm 107.  
Epistle :—Hebrews 9, 11-15. Gospel :—John 8, 46-59.  
Evening :—Exodus 5, or 6, 1-14 ; 1 Cor. 12, 28, and 13 ;  
[Psalms 108, 109.
25. *Annunciation.* Morning. Genesis 3, 1-16 ; Luke 1, 46 ; Psalm 119, 33-72.  
For the Epistle—Isa. 7, 10-15. Gospel—Luke 1, 26-38.  
Evening. Isa. 52, 7-13 ; 1 Cor. 15, 1-35 ; Ps. 119, 73-104.
29. *6th Sunday in Lent.* Morning. Exodus 9 ; Matthew 26 ; Psalms 139-141.  
Epistle—Philippians 2, 5-11. Gospel—Matt. 27, 1-54.  
Evening. Exodus 10 or 11 ; Luke 19,28, or 20,9-21 ;  
[Psalms 142, 143.
30. *Monday before Easter.* Morning. Lam. 1.1-15 ; John 14.1-15 ; Psalms 144-146.  
For the Epistle—Isaiah 63.1-19. Gospel—Mark 14.1.  
Evening. Lam. 2.13 ; John 14.15 ; Psalms 147-150.
31. *Tuesday before Easter.* Morning. Lam. 3.1-34 ; John 15.1-14 ; Psalms 144-146.  
For the Epistle—Isa. 1.5-11. Gospel—Mark 15.1-39.  
Evening. Lam. 3.34 ; John 15.14 ; Psalms 147-150.

## The Daily Bible Readings for March.

1 S Mark 4.35 to 5.21	8 S Mark 8.10 to 9.2	15 S Mark 12.13 to 35	22 S Mark 15.42 & 16	29 S Matt. 26
2 M —5.21	9 M —9.2 to 30	16 M —12.35 to 13.14	23 M Luke 1 to v. 26	30 M John 14 to v. 15
3 T —6 to v. 14	10 T —9.30	17 T —13.14	24 T —1.26 to 46	31 T —15 to v. 14
4 W —6.14 to 30	11 W —10 to v. 32	18 W —14 to v. 27	25 W —1.46	
5 T —6.20	12 T —10.32	19 T —14.27 to 53	26 T —2 to v. 21	
6 F —7 to v. 24	13 F —11 to v. 27	20 F —14.53	27 F —2.21	
7 S —7.24 to 8.10	14 S —11.27 to 12.13	21 S —15 to v. 42	28 S —3 to v. 23	

## BIRTHS.

*"He took them in His arms and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

- Sarney. Oct. 14. At Port Howard, the wife of Harry Sarney of a daughter.  
Dixon. Jan. 6. At West Point Island, the wife of William Dixon, of a son.  
Lloyd. Jan. 17. At Stanley, the wife of John Lloyd, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

Buse and Williams. At Stanley, Feb. 12th, Franz Karl Emil Buse and Lillian Mary Williams.

## DEATHS.

*"Until the day break, and the shadows flee away."—Song of Solomon, ii. 17.*

- Newby. Jan. 11. At Weddell Island, Alexander Newby, aged 70 years.  
Kelway. „ 28. At Stanley, James Kelway, aged 40 years.  
Reive. „ At Sandy Point, William Reive, aged 33 years.  
Bonner. Feb. 7. At San Carlos, S., Samuel Bonner, aged 67 years.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.  
 „ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.  
 WEEK-DAYS:—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.  
 Evening Prayer (Wednesday) at  
 [7 p.m.  
 The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
 Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
 2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
 at 8 a.m.  
 THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and CHURCHINGS on  
 any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Evening  
 Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN specially on  
 Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in  
 the Vestry on Friday from 4.15 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
 a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
 8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
 Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
 at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the Senior  
 Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
 Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, JANUARY, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 152½
„	„ ... Evening	... 132½
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 40
„	„ ... Evening	... 40½

Number of coins in the Offertories:— 2 half-  
 crowns, 7 florins, 36 shillings, 90 sixpences, 87  
 threepenny pieces, 95 pence, 4 half-pence, 2 other  
 coins.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
Jan.	5. Balance ...	6	10	4
	12. Offertory ...	1	12	2½
	19. „ ...	1	12	6
	26. „ ...	1	12	4
		1	12	9½
		£13	0	2

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Sexton's Wages	2	16	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	1	0	0
Printing	0	4	0
Balance	9	0	2
	£13	0	2

[Signed], W. A. HARDING,  
 HON. TREASURER.

*NOTE.—The sum of £30 is required  
 for tuning the Organ.*

## LOVE TO THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

“IF only men would give to the living some of that which they bestow so lavishly upon them when they are dead, what a different world this would be! Even a little of that which is sculptured on the cold marble would, if breathed from the warm lip, have made many a one happy for life. One of the superstitions of the Seneca Indians is, that they can send their love by a bird to their dead ones. When a maiden dies, they imprison a young bird until it first begins to sing. Then they load it with kisses and caresses, and set it at liberty over the grave of the maiden who has died, believing that it will not fold its wings, nor close its eyes, until it has flown to the spirit land, and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost; and it is not uncommon for twenty or thirty birds to be loosed over the same grave. Many and many a husband and wife, many a brother and sister, would give all they have if only they could send to their dead ones an expression of love, which might have been so easily made in life. And how many sons and daughters would send messages unsaying many things which should never have been said; and saying many which were alas! left unsaid. Let the song-birds of soft looks, of soft words fly now. Now we know that they can reach, and we shall have this great advantage—the song birds will fly back to us again.”—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.*



# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS FOR APRIL, 1896.

## CLASS 3.

SUNDAY.	"LINE UPON LINE," PART I.	TO LEARN HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM, &c.
April 5. Easter Day ...			
" 12. 1st S after Easter	"Line upon Line," I, chap. 36 ...	Repetition	Church Catechism, Answers 1-4
" 19. 2nd	" 37 ...	Hymn 545, v. 1-6; John xv. 25 ...	The Creed and Answer 6
" 26. 3rd	" 38 ...	" 7-12 " 26 ...	Commandments, 1-4

## CLASS 4.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	TO LEARN HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM, &c.
April 5. Easter Day ...			
" 12. 1st S after Easter	"Peep of Day," chap. 45 ...	1 Timothy ii. 5, 6; Hymn 93, v. 5 ...	Creed to "Almighty"
" 19. 2nd	" chaps. 42-45	Luke xi. 13 " 1-5 ...	" to end
" 26. 3rd	" chap. 46 ...	John xiv. 13, 14 " 545, 1-6 ...	Commandments, "Which by they?" 1, 2

## CLASS 5.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	TO LEARN HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM.
April 5. Easter Day ...			
" 12. 1st S after Easter	"Peep of Day," chap. 35 ...	1 Timothy ii. 5; Hymn 545, v. 17 ...	Commandments, to end
" 19. 2nd	" chaps. 32-35 ...	" 6 " 18 ...	The Creed to "Almighty"
" 26. 3rd	" chap. 36 ...	Luke xi. 13 " 13-18 ...	" to end

## CLASS 6.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	TO LEARN HYMNS AND VERSES OF SCRIPTURE.	BY HEART THE CREED AND LORD'S PRAYER.
April 5. Easter Day ...			
" 12. 1st S after Easter	Peep of Day," chap. 13 ...	Verses in "P. of Day," 13; Hymn 405, 1, 2	The Creed, Article 2
" 19. 2nd	" 14 ...	" 14 " 3	" 3
" 26. 3rd	" 15 ...	15 " 406, 1, 2	" 4



## ON UNSELFISHNESS.

We are acquainted with the arguments that trace all human actions to selfishness. It is an ugly theory prettily worked out; but, like a good many other capital arguments, considered as arguments pure and simple, it does not square with experience; and when that result is reached, it is the argument and not the experience that suffers. One could produce a sheaf of such neat arguments that are proved unsound—from philosophy, theology, and political economy. The young man fresh from the schools bristles with them; older folk like to hear him marshal them like a problem in Euclid. It is an interesting exercise, but it is all proved wrong by life. As a neutral sample, look at the arguments used against the Factory Act. It was acknowledged that the conditions of labour would be improved when working hours were lessened, but the proof that there would be a sacrifice in wages was complete. Yet wages rose. In the same way we have heard the argument about selfishness being the motive of human action beautifully worked out; but observers who have watched closely the lives of many men and women have known the argument is all awry. I am not denying that there is a solid substratum of selfishness in the nature of every one of us; but it becomes so transformed by love that it loses its character, and keeping the name by means of a juggling argument, and saying that love itself and the surrender of personal inclinations are only a form of selfishness, the assertion becomes silly.

We are not concerned to measure and compare the gross amounts of selfishness and unselfishness in the world, but there is enough unselfishness always to catch the eye, whatever groups of civilised men and women one may study. Look at the myriads of unselfish women who are daily effacing themselves for the sake of their children or husbands, and who are quite unconscious of doing anything of the kind! There are mothers who come downstairs in the cold at four or five o'clock right through the winter that their boys may have a warm breakfast before setting off for the mine or factory. Others who are struggling with poverty will deny themselves the smallest of luxuries like sugar, or even necessities like butter, and will pretend they do not care for such things in order that the children may have a larger share. It is among the poor that extreme instances of unselfish care are found in the greatest abundance. It may be said that mothers find a pleasure in their keen self-devotion; but there is another side—how overwhelming are the anxiety and solicitude that lead to these acts of self-denial! But it is not in the competitions in unselfishness between husband and wife or in the uncounted labours of parents alone that we may find unselfishness abounding. Who does not know friends whose impulse, the moment any competition is named, is in favour of giving way to let the rest have a better chance? Are there too many to play the game? then there is sure to be one who, though he likes play, feels a keener pleasure in "standing out." The test of unselfishness is the giving up of a

pleasure for the sake of others—putting ourselves to the cost of inconvenience to help our neighbours. It is not quite the same as self-denial, for self-denial often looks no further than self, but arises from a morbid introspection, the triumph of a battle with our own character, a mastering and mortifying of qualities we suspect. Good-natured people sometimes mistake their easy temper for unselfishness. We may see women who have nearly all that heart can desire, to whom everybody pays court, who pass through life with the air of goddesses at whose shrine incense must be burned by those who are lucky enough to be in the vicinity,—such women will often good-naturedly strew their pathway with easy good deeds, as the natural outcome of an open-handed temperament, but they may be utterly selfish at heart. It involves no surrender of anything they would have enjoyed. It is the men and women who are wearing themselves out in their devotion to others that excite our admiration; and, notwithstanding the taunts of the cynical, they are to be found on every hand. We may see lazy, exacting, ungrateful, cruel people batten on the unselfishness of those who are spoiling them through love,—queenly women who live to rule and squander, and who have never known what it is to serve, whose husbands are pampering them into a fatty degeneracy of character comparable only to the wheezy uselessness of the waddling pug; hard grasping husbands who regard their wives as under the most binding obligations to minister promptly to all their necessities; spoilt children whose natures are being deeply stamped with the most repulsive selfishness, owing to their parents' blind love and weak concessions. Some people become so pampered in their selfishness that they cannot see the unselfishness of others around them; everything is theirs by right; the instinctive first thought about any fresh question is how will it affect them. And there is a deeper depth of selfishness yet, when a man who cannot get some desirable object for himself hopes that everybody else may be equally unfortunate.

Selfishness is not the winner in the long run. It is only rare love that will cause a man or woman to submit to long-continued imposition; and love, except it be that of a mother, breaks down in the end under the strain of cruelty and deceit. But, in dealing with the world at large, the unselfish are often shrewd, self-reliant, not easily taken in. "We never noticed how good she was to us" is a lament sometimes heard from children in after-years when they think about the mother who is no longer sacrificing herself in their midst—and indeed a great deal of self-surrender passes without notice from those who should be grateful. The young fellow who will accept as a matter of course weary services from his mother will himself render similar services to his sweetheart or young wife without repining—for awhile. It is the stranger coming without prejudice into a home circle, who sees most clearly where unselfishness is shown. Generally those who are giving up most are quite unconscious of their devotion; it never occurs to them that they might act otherwise. The state of a society or of a household



where selfishness is allowed and the gloating over a poor advantage are among the keenly disappointing exhibitions of poor human nature. In some respects the modern tendency to scramble for what might be gained better by courtesy is very strong. Yet there is no reason, except our very partial civilization, why we should not all find protection from each other in unselfishness. The difficulty is in eliminating the uncivilised grabbler who trades on unselfishness wherever he finds it. One of Shakespeare's most charming heroines declared that she would "chide no breather under heaven—except for chiding," and I would lay down a rule of unselfishness without exception, were it not that the selfish must sometimes be made to feel the sting of their own wrong-doing.

ALPHA.

MORBUS SABBATICUS.

"A DESCRIPTION of the modern malady, Morbus Sabbaticus, or Sunday sickness, which we have somewhere met, is too good to lose. The peculiar features are: (1) That it only attacks members of the Church; (2) It never troubles them any day but Sunday; (3) The symptoms vary, but the patient can always sleep well the night before, and can always eat a hearty Sunday's dinner shortly after an acute attack; (4) No case was ever known where the sick man was not able to be at his business early on Monday; (5) It is generally the head of the family that is attacked; (6) When ladies are affected there will generally be found a complication with the dressmaker who failed to send the new garment on Saturday, or with a perfect fright of a bonnet; (7) In this disease no physician is summoned; (8) It never hurts the body, but it slays souls."—*The Church Worker*.

EXTRACT FROM "THE EUROPEAN MAIL."

MR. GEORGE MELVILLE has arrived home from Antigua, and has already met numerous friends from the various Colonies with which he has been connected. There are few more popular men in the service, and his recent promotion has given general satisfaction. Although only a Colonial Secretary so far, Mr. Melville is quite an experienced Governor, as he has administered at different times the Governments of British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, the Bahamas, and the Leeward Islands, and in each instance for lengthened periods. One satisfactory result of his administration is that he has never failed in making himself popular, whilst at the same time he has always carried out his duties to the satisfaction of those he serves.

SAD FATALITY.

ON TUESDAY, January 28th, James Kelway was repairing Mr. Charles Williams' cargo scow. During

repairs it was hoisted up on one side, to enable him to get at her bottom, being kept in this position by shores and chain tacking. As the chain was somewhat in the way, James Kelway slackened off the tacking to allow a sheet of zinc to pass under it; he was warned that the scow was not secure without the chain and tackle, but he thought that unless the wind increased there was no danger. He had nearly completed what he was doing when an extra puff of wind blew the scow over, he was seen to make a dart to escape from under her, but is supposed to have tripped on a low pile: his head, shoulders, and arms were free of the scow, but the latter being 5 tons in weight, he was killed on the spot.

ACCIDENTS.

MR. JAMES GREENSHIELDS was lassoing a bullock for beef, the lasso caught round his right hand and cut into the bone. He rode into Stanley the next day. After a week of much suffering, Dr. Hamilton had to amputate the arm between the elbow and shoulder. Mr. Greenshields is now able to be up and is doing well. Dr. Eastment came in twice from Darwin to hold a consultation with Dr. Hamilton on the case.

WILLIAM REIVE, who went down to Sandy Point a few months ago, was leaving the Settlement in the evening, his horse threw him and kicked him in the chest. He died in a few hours.

MOSS SIDE,

JANUARY 25th, 1896.

To the Editor of the Falkland Islands' Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—I have taken the liberty of correcting your account of David Stewart's accident. In the first place it states that he saw me pass and he was too weak to make himself heard. The distance between us was too far to be heard, he heard me shout and he answered me, but the wind was against him, so of course I never heard him; it was blowing a good breeze. As for the assistance of several men it was not so. I met H. McDonald in the camp and told him I feared that Davie was in trouble, so he turned back with me and we found him. McDonald rode straight back for the doctor, while I took him to the camp. I suppose he would be about an hour and a half at the most in the camp, he left the Settlement about a quarter-past-three and at six I had him at home. His elbow was bruised but not his shoulder. I am glad to say he is doing well.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. SHORT.

THE ANNUAL TREAT.

THE ANNUAL TREAT for all the children in Stanley was given on January 23rd. The afternoon was cold,



making it rather uncomfortable for the on-lookers in Government paddock, where the usual children's sports took place. Tea was served in the Assembly Room at 6 o'clock; 217 children sat down to a plentiful repast of tea, ham sandwiches, cake, &c. After tea the children had their dance and other amusements until it was time for them to go home, when the young folks took their place and danced for some hours. All the arrangements reflected much credit on the Committee of Management.

### THE REV. CANON ASPINALL.

THE REV. CANON ASPINALL left Stanley on Nov. 19th in the *Fair Rosamond*, arrived at North Arm on November 21st.

22nd. Visited Horn Hill, Adventure Sound, and Mappa.

23rd. Returned to North Arm, called at North Arm House.

24th. Held Service in Cook-house at 10.30, about 20 present, baptised two children; rode to N.W. Arm, baptised child; then to Lion Creek, baptised child.

25th. Rode to Semiphore Point, signalled for Speedwell cutter, and crossed over in her.

26th. Rode out to Semiphore but could get no answer, returned to Settlement.

27th. Went to George Island in cutter, baptised baby, returned and crossed to Danson Harbour, and rode up to North Arm.

28th. Left for Hawk Hill, called at Cattle Point.

29th. Crossed to Bleaker Island.

1st. Left Bleaker for Hawk Hill, rode to North Arm, held Evening Service.

2nd. Left for Centre Camp, Congo New House, and Hope Cottage.

3rd. Left for Orquita, Tran quillidad, and Darwin.

5th. Left for Lively Island in cutter.

6th. Returned to Walker Creek.

7th. Visited McKenzie's and Gleadell's.

8th. Visited Bethune's and McKenzie's. Service in Walker Creek in evening, about 30 present.

9th. Left for Patterson's and Darwin.

10th. Left for San Carlos, S.

11th. Returned to Cantara House, called at Sussex.

12th. Left for Camilla Creek, also High Hill into Darwin.

13th. Left for Norton Inlet, Bluff Cove, and Mount Misery.

14th. Returned by Bluff Cove and Lagoon Isla to Darwin.

15th. Held Service in Darwin at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

17th. Visited Goose Green; left for Island Harbour, Fitzroy; called at Hill Head and Mt. Pleasant.

18th. Rode to Packe's, Fitzroy, on to Hill Side.

19th. Left for Stanley, after having visited 52 houses, 6 cook-houses, examined 45 children, baptised 12 babies.

Jan. 7th. Left Stanley for Long Island.

8th. Called at Port Louis, stayed night at Johnson's Harbour.

9th. Back to Port Louis, on to Rincon Grande, called at G. Rae's.

10th. Crossed to Salvador, visited all houses.

12th. Had Service in evening, 16 present.

14th. Rode down and crossed by Moro, walked up to Douglas Station.

17th. Rode into Stanley with Mr. Greenshields after his accident.

18th. Returned to Teal Inlet.

19th. Rode over to Douglas Station for Service in afternoon, 19 present, back to Teal Inlet for Evening Service, 15 present.

20th. Left for San Carlos, N.

23rd. Went over to San Carlos, S.

26th. Had Morning Service with Holy Communion. In afternoon rode to Mr. Cameron's for Evening Service.

29th. Left for Darwin.

30th. Rode to North Arm.

31st. Rode down to Cattle Point to see Mrs. F. Jennings.

1st. Returned to Darwin.

2nd. Morning Service at 11. Sent for to Bonner's, rode over.

3rd. Left for Stanley, reached Stanley at 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

### THE BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK in aid of Christ Church Cathedral Fund was held on Thursday, 6th February. It was opened at 7 o'clock by the Dean who offered prayer and spoke a few words. The room looked very pretty indeed with flag decorations: the tables ranged round the room were separated from each by flags; they were also draped with the same and otherwise decorated with art muslin, tussac grass, &c. Some remarked that they had never seen the room look so pretty! There were three large tables on either side upon which the things for sale were gaily displayed; a seventh—and that a large one—was at the north end, and on it lay in great profusion toys of all sorts, and elegantly dressed dolls stood erect on stands against the wall, sufficiently high to be the admired of all beholders; one was in blue satin evening dress and another in bridal costume, wreath, veil and all; these were about 2½ ft. in height. A special feature in the room was a great big Shoe in which the Old Woman of nursery rhyme lived with all her children; it stood on a raised platform in the middle railed in with forms; it measured 5ft. in length and 3ft. in height, and was substantially constructed of wood and canvass on approved principles by Mr. Johnson and kindly given by Mrs. Baillon; it was covered with blue sateen and further adorned with a magnificent silver buckle. A real live little "Old Woman" sat inside in the heel looking very severe in her big mob cap and wielding a birch rod to keep in order her numerous children of all sizes; these literally swarmed in and over the Shoe and several were peeping out of different little doors with which



the Shoe was provided. The Flower Stall was as gay as usual with plants and flowers, the contributions to it were numerous and sweet. There was also a Snowball in another part looking cool and wintry in the hot room, and from it 3d. prizes were extracted by small hands. The Fishpond was in front of the stage and was constructed by Mr. Mannan in his usual thorough way and was more or less of an amusement all the evening. It was managed by Messrs. F. Hardy, E. Bennett, and J. McCarthy, who were most energetic—specially E. Bennett—in regulating the haul of fish and seeing there was fair play all round. Mr. Durose had a busy time of it with games in some quiet corner on the stage, and every now and again he would appear and in stentorian tones call for players. The bean game consisted in throwing bags of beans through holes made in a specially constructed board; in the other game, balls were thrown into small nets fitted to holes in a slanting board. Later in the evening some big boys, who think themselves young men but sometimes act like little boys, had great fun tearing the bags belonging to the bean game and scattering the beans over each other! Another amusement of the evening was the Men's Hat Trimming Competition. There were seven competitors each provided with a lady's hat, ribbon, flowers, needle, cotton and thimble: half-an-hour was allowed for the hat to be trimmed and two prizes were allotted for those best trimmed. Captain McLauchlin, 1st prize; Mr. Burnell, 2nd. The whole thing caused a good deal of fun and merriment.

The refreshment tables were on either side of the porch and were laden with good things. Very hearty thanks are returned to the many friends who so liberally sent cakes, flowers, &c., and in various other ways helped to make the Bazaar a success. All of the following kindly sent contributions of one kind or another:—Mrs. Jos. Aldridge, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Baillon, Mrs. and Miss Burnell, Miss Brown, Misses Binnie, Mrs. and Misses Betts, Mrs. C. Brown, Misses Lily and Emily Biggs, Mrs. Claxton, Miss Elmer, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Carey, Miss Crook, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Durose, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Etheridge, Mrs. Fleuret, Mrs. G. Fleuret, Mrs. and Misses Felton, Miss A. and N. Felton, Mrs. and Miss Grierson, Mrs. Henriksen, Mrs. J. Hocking, Miss Hocking and Miss Coulson, Mrs. Von Harlen, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mrs. F. J. King, Mrs. and Misses Kirwan, Mrs. G. Kelway, Mrs. G. Kelway, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. J. Luxton, Miss F. Lellman, Mrs. and Miss Mannan, Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Nowat, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. Paetze, Mrs. and Miss Perry, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Schlottfeldt, Miss Thompson, Mrs. James Turner, Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. and Misses Watson, Mrs. Wang, Mrs. Willans and Miss Aldridge.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

### RECEIPTS.

Mrs. Jas. Turner, Miss Aldridge,	£	s.	d.
Miss Ogilvie ... ..	15	13	5
Mrs. Mannan, Misses Binnie, Miss Crook	14	13	10½

Mrs. Fewkes, Miss Elmer, Miss Brown...	12	15	1
Misses Felton and Miss Thompson ...	12	3	2½
Miss Hocking, Miss Watson, and Miss Grierson... ..	11	19	6
Miss Felton and Miss E. Watson ...	8	16	6
Misses Kirwan and Miss F. Lellman ...	8	13	11
Refreshment Tables:—Mrs. Fleuret, Mrs. Burnell, and Mrs. King, £3 6s. 10d. Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. G. Turner, £3 2s. 2d.	6	9	0
Fishpond:—Messrs. F. Hardy, E. Bennett, and J. McCarthy ... ..	5	16	7
Shoe:—Mrs. Durose and Miss E. Carey...	4	14	0
Snowball:—Miss Carey ... ..	1	7	7½
Games:—Mr. Durose ... ..	0	10	5
Door:—Messrs. Jos. Aldridge, T. Binnie, and S. Kirwan ... ..	6	7	6
Things sold later ... ..	2	11	6
	£112	12	1½

### EXPENSES.

To Goods from England ... ..	50	0	0
Hire of Assembly Room ... ..	5	0	0
Cartage ... ..	0	14	0
Other Expenses ... ..	0	3	11
	£55	17	11
To Church Building Fund ... ..	50	0	0
Balance in hand ... ..	6	14	2½
	£112	12	1½
Christ Church Building Debt ... ..	£350		
Bazaar of February 6th ... ..	£50		
Amount still to be paid off ... ..	£300		

Three hundred pounds of the debt still remain to be paid off. Is there anyone in any of the station centres in the camp who would receive and dispose of a box of assorted things—dressed dolls, pictures, fancy things, overalls (a great variety well and prettily made and all marked at moderate prices), &c.? We would forward a box on hearing from such by the first opportunity.

THE PRESBYTERY, STANLEY,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
29th JANUARY, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me through the medium of your interesting publication to testify my deep, lively gratitude to the following kind friends for their generous contributions towards the enlargement of the Presbytery and the adjoining School under my charge. Please to permit me at the same time, as I consider it of some interest to many of your readers, to say that



the former work has been a long felt need, and that the latter was found indispensable for the health and comfort of children attending it. The acting Government Inspector of Schools for 1895, Mr. Hill, in the absence of Rev. Dean Brandon, after due examination, considered the apartment now serving as School-room inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose for which it is intended. His Excellency the Governor visited and examined a little later on and confirmed the statement of Mr Hill. They both urged the advisability of building a new School without delay. This could not be done without means of which I was wholly destitute. A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Stanley was duly convened; the project of a new School adopted; a resolution adopted to enlarge present premises and thus meet existing wants until more favourable circumstances would allow the erection of a new and more appropriate building. To secure funds for said enlargement was the next consideration. Hence the Bazaar which took place on the 3rd ult., with the very gratifying results of which your readers are already aware. The following is the list of donations towards the object referred to:—

His Excellency Sir Roger Tuckfield	£	s.	d.
Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. ... ..	6	6	0
Captain Patmore ... ..	10	0	0
Charles Williams, Stanley ... ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Baillon, Stanley... ..	7	7	0
Mrs. W. Williams, Weddell ... ..	6	6	0
Mrs. Bernard Stickney, Fox Bay ... ..	5	5	0
Mrs. Lawrence Stickney, Spring Point ... ..	5	5	0
Mrs. Halkett, Stanley ... ..	5	10	0
Mrs. Charles Williams, Weddell ... ..	3	0	0
Mrs. James Greenshields ... ..	2	0	0
Mrs. T. Creegan, Stanley... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Allan, Stanley ... ..	1	0	0

List received from Mr. Patrick Casey,

North Arm, Lafonia, E. F.			
Mrs. A. McCall ... ..	0	10	0
P. Casey ... ..	0	10	0
Thomas Myles ... ..	0	11	0
W. Hogan ... ..	0	10	0
A Friend ... ..	0	7	6

Messrs. Peter Ward; W. Jones; James Hogan; Alfred Harris; F. J. Biggs; F. Greathurst; Edward Murray; Jno. Casey; James Smith; William O'Neil; James Campbell; Michal McCarthy; H. P. Johnstone; A. D. Biggs: W. Fell, senior:—10s. each.

F. E. Armstrong; William A. Johnstone; William Gleadal; Joseph Butler; R. Goodwin; G. Mercer; Frederic Jennings; Jno. White; James Patterson; Jno. Fell; P. Heikkinen; D. Fell; Samuel Thompson: 5s. each.

James Fell; James Bethune:—2s. 6d. each.

W. Blakely; G. Bowles:—2s. each.

Received from Mr. John Casey, Darwin.	£	s.	d.
Robert E. Nichol, Esq. ... ..	1	0	0
J. A. Eastment, Esq., M.D. ... ..	1	1	0
J. Cameron, Esq. ... ..	2	0	0
J. B. Frazer ... ..	1	1	0

Messrs. C. Smith; Edward Robson; Philip McCarthy; William Campbell:—£1 each.

Messrs. Jno. Casey; Patrick Smith; Patrick Kenny; P. Noble; Thomas Goodwin, junior; William Hanniell; Charles Roberts:—19s. each.

Messrs. Edwin Betts, 12s., and John Thompson, 7/6

Messrs. James Steel; George Jennings; Jesse Phillips; John Smith; Philip Ennengon; James G. Mann; Hugh Campbell; H. Clark; John Biggs; Jno. Wilson; Alexander Finlayson; W. J. Biggs:—5s. each.

Miss Annie Armstrong, 5s.

Messrs. Donald D. Morrison, 4s. 6d.; Jno. Bethune, 4s.

Messrs. James Smith; Arthur Bourne; David Goodwin; John Morrison; Thomas Goodwin; George Hardy; Thomas Bond; David Earle; Alexander Leel; K. Marrison; Alexander Frazer; James Burgess; James McGill; Jno. McBal; Donald Finlayson; Charles Ley; Charles Gleadhall; D. D. Middleton; Ernest Phillips; A. Middleton; James Smith; Id. Sp.; 2s. 6d. each.

Alexander Urquhart, 3s.

Messrs. Jno. Johnsen; J. D. Evans; William Coots; J. Whitaker; Peter McPherson; James M. Campbell; William Simpson; P. Orr:—2s. each.

Received through Mrs. J. Williams, Stanley.

	£	s.	d.
J. Lellman ... ..	2	2	0
A Friend ... ..	2	0	0
William Coulson ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Ploger, Stanley ... ..	1	0	0

F. K. E. Buse; Mrs. G. Smyth, Johnson's Harbour; James McCarthy; a Friend; James Greig; Mrs. Hurst; Mrs. Von Harten; Mr. Jno. Von Harten; Mrs. Bender; M. J. Luchtenborg; Mrs. J. Smith, Port Edgar:—10s. each.

Messrs. G. and R. Smith, Johnson's Harbour; a Friend; R. Williams; H. L. M. D.; Charles Gunser; O. J. Friend; William Moore; Manuel Yates; N. J. Sullivan; Moses; Wm. Griffin; C. Enestrom; Nilsson; Captain Shimmons; Mrs. W. Peck:—5s. each.

W. Lee, 9s. J. Alazia, 9s. 6d. Mrs. McAtasney, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Buckley, 2s.

The following Ladies had charge of Stalls:—

Mrs. Halkett and Miss E. Thompson.

„ J. Williams and Miss C. Robson.

„ J. McCarthy (Doll Department).

„ M. Doherr and Miss Claudina Williams.

„ G. Hurst and Miss Laura McCarthy.

„ C. Enestrom and Miss Mary Pimm.

„ Wm. Turner and Miss Anna McCarthy.

Miss Madge Pimm and Miss L. Williams, (Flower „ Carey (Snowball). (Stall.

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dettleff, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Millet, Mrs. Alazia (Refreshment Department).

Messrs. H. Dettleff and J. Lehen (Fish Pond).

To the exertions of the above mentioned Ladies and in a special manner to the zeal and activity of Mrs. J. Williams the success of the Bazaar is in a great measure due.



I beg, in conclusion, to thank once more most cordially in the name of the Roman Catholic community, not only those who have so generously given donations in money, but likewise those who gave contributions of flowers or other articles for the refreshment and other stalls. Each and every one of these have shown by their praiseworthy action their commendable interest in the cause of education, which, I beg leave to observe gave origin to this Bazaar, and which alone is to benefit by the proceeds thereof. Many kind friends of Roman Catholics outside Stanley, and those interested in the education of our youth, may not be aware of the fact which I here wish to call attention to, viz., that since the foundation of the St. Mary's School more than half on an average of the children attending it have been Protestants and that the course of instruction therein given has proved satisfactory to those particularly concerned, viz., the parents of children and the Government of the Colony, representatives of which have from time to time assisted at and conducted the public examinations that have taken place in the School. I venture confidently to appeal to Stanley parents and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the confirmation of this fact, while I hereby beg of them to continue to myself and my successors in office their kind, generous encouragement and assistance, moral and material, in the cause which we have mutually at heart and which ever should be dear to us and to all those who are interested in the intellectual, moral, and commercial welfare of this Colony, viz., the noble cause of education of our youth. May the above-mentioned benefactors of this admirable cause be abundantly blessed by the Heavenly Author of every good gift is the fervent wish and prayer of,

Dear Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

P. J. O'GRADY.

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To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

LONDON,

DECEMBER, 1895.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Not having in possession the names of my Falkland Islands friends who have expressed in so material a form their kind wishes towards myself and my wife by the handsome wedding gift which I found awaiting me here on my return on this my first leave from the West Indies, I am compelled to seek some other means of conveying to you my warm thanks therefor than by writing each one of you individually.

At present then I can but resort to the medium of the press, and thereby ask each one of those included in the word "friends" in the inscription on the gift to accept the heartiest thanks of both myself and Mrs. Routledge for the elegant present and for the kindly

expressed wish engraved thereon, which shall be to me an ever present reminder of many happy hours with my friends in the Falkland Islands.

Wishing you all every happiness,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

R. ROUTLEDGE.

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To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your valuable Magazine to answer the criticisms on Sunday Labour which appeared in the December number?

Will *A Lover of Sheep* explain how the lives of sheep are to be saved and suffering avoided by gathering on Sundays any more than on Mondays? On most farms it is the custom, I believe, to stop shearing at mid-day on Saturday. Now why not drive the clipped sheep out on the Saturday afternoons? as, I believe, most flocks would reach their feeding grounds before dark. If that is impossible, by all means drive them home on Sundays, as that would be an act of necessity and mercy. And here let me mention that all my critics seem to have skipped that part of my letter in which I stated that in a case of necessity I would be the first to start work. Though I am only a shepherd, I am as much against keeping sheep in dirty paddocks as any owner of sheep can be, and long before I ever thought of writing on Sunday Labour, I volunteered to drive home part of my flock because I did not want to see them standing in a dirty paddock all night. My master would not allow me to do so because he thought I would not manage by myself. *A Lover of Sheep* writes—"that clipping and dipping are often necessary on Sundays to relieve the sufferings of sheep, but that there is so much labour attached to these operations that it is found necessary to abstain from them once a week"; and, by that statement, he agrees with me that man needs a day of rest. I can see no necessity for clipping sheep on Sundays bar sheep that are cast and cannot walk away with their wool on; as for dipping, they are not suffering so greatly but that they can wait till Monday. Am I right in thinking that *A Lover of Sheep* is a master, if so, does he go out with his shepherds to gather sheep on Sunday? or does he indulge in that sweet idleness which *One of the Old School* so glibly writes about? If he goes gathering, I would ask him which is the lightest labour, to be gathering and driving from daylight until the evening, or clipping sheep for nine and a half hours? And as for shepherds getting a day of rest in the following week for gathering on Sunday, I never heard of but one instance, and in that case the farmer finished lamb-marking on a Saturday, gathered a flock on Sunday, to save himself the trouble of riding back three hours' journey on Monday, thereby giving his sheep a day longer in the paddock than was necessary.



I am a shepherd, and have been a shepherd for twenty-one years, and, strange as it may seem to my critics, I am fond of my sheep, and take an interest in them, and like to see them thriving and doing well; and I go amongst them on Sunday when I think they require looking after on that day, and if I were shepherding a flock of hogs, I would be amongst them on Sundays and all days I could get there, from the time the warm weather commenced until they were shorn; and on a ewe flock, I would be amongst them on Sundays in the lambing season, and if away gathering two or three days at the end of the week, or kept from them through bad weather, I would do the same. As for a shepherd getting high wages, I consider that a labourer in the camp is better paid at five pounds a month than a shepherd is at six. A labourer has regular hours and many of them earn by contract work nearly double shepherd's wages. And I fail to see where the shepherd's perquisites come in. I may be wrong in saying that most of the masters seem to take a pleasure in working their men on Sunday; if I am, I err in plenty of company, for that is the opinion of a great number of shepherds. *A Lover of Sheep* seems to have twisted that little word "if" that I used in my former letter to suit his own convenience. And here let me mention that probably I know as much of a shepherd's duties in the old country as *A Lover of Sheep* could tell me about them. Would it surprise him to know that I have been driving sheep in the old country for three weeks in the month of March? sleeping alongside of them every night, and didn't grumble about it either because I knew it was necessary work, but there is a wide difference in handling sheep in the old country and handling them in the Falklands. In the old country one may say they are hand-fed, here they are in a semi-wild state and pick up their own living, and are mostly inside ring fences and don't require that close looking after that they need in the old country. And in regard to the bad feeling between the masters and men, I know very well what *A Lover of Sheep* is hinting at, but I would ask him who is to blame for that feeling? It is far from my intention to raise any ill feeling between masters and men, and if I have stated the Falkland Islands shepherds' grievance in language more forcible than polite, still I don't think it is any more uncivil than some of my critics' language.

In reply to *A Master* I would state that (thanks to the gentlemen who read my letter on Sunday Labour when they knew very well it was never my intention for them to see it till it appeared in the Magazine), he either knows me personally or he has been well coached about me. Still all his statement are not correct. I plead guilty to racing my horse on a Sunday afternoon, but deny that I ever mended boots or worked at a turning lathe on that day for my own pleasure or profit. I once repaired a pair of boots for a gentleman who had no other boots to put on on the Monday suitable for the work he was engaged in, and as I got the boots on a Saturday night, and had not time to repair them before Sunday came in, and as the gentleman's feet were suffering by wearing them as

they were before I repaired them, might not that be put down as a work of necessity? And I don't think there are such a number of days in the winter that a shepherd does nothing for his master. *A Master* knows very well that it pays him far better for the shepherd to stop at home in bad days and some good days too, when the streams are in flood, for by going amongst the sheep in such weather the shepherd will only drive the sheep out of sheltered valleys and into streams, thereby destroying his master's property. If a scheme of "No work, no pay" were feasible, I have no doubt the farmers would have tried it long ago. I am well aware that there are masters in these Islands who speak civilly and kindly to their servants and are gentlemen in every sense of the word, but there are also masters who address their servants in anything but a civil manner. Does it not occur to *A Master* that by civility and kindness to his servants they may be more careful of his property, thereby saving him money wherewith to pay his wages bill? And a careless servant or a so-called shepherd, by his master's kindness and civility, might be turned into a careful servant, but with a bad master there would be little chance of his reform. If I knew *A Master* as well as he seems to know me, I could explain to him personally how in many ways civility will help to pay his wages bill. There is nothing absurd in my statement about the masters having the married men under their thumbs. This is a small Colony and places for married men are not as plentiful as Malvina berries. Facilities for transferring one's goods are bad. If a married man leaves one place and don't get another at once, there is nothing left for him but to go to Stanley, which, I think, is overcrowded already. He cannot get a house, and therefore has to go into lodgings, may be spending the few pounds he has got scrapped together before he gets another place in the camp. If he has had a row with his master when he left, his late master may give him a bad character (whether he deserves it or not is another question), thereby making it hard for him to get another situation, though there are masters who will give him a trial. Married men, as a general rule, don't know the day when their masters may give them a month's notice or a month's pay. Is it any wonder then that many men are afraid to say a word for themselves when they know they are being put upon, and the masters know it, and some of them act upon it too. What about the master who said to one of his men, when he told him he wanted to get married, "Then the farmers will have a kedgie anchor round your neck," or words to that effect? I think that in many instances a shepherd in the old country has easier times of it than he has here, and there is not such a great difference in the wages to compensate for the high price of stores and other discomforts one has to put up with.

*One Interested* says in his letter that "I will do more good to my friends, the shepherds, and the labouring class if I aired my narrow minded opinions in some other country." Am I to infer from that paragraph that I must leave the Colony because I dared to write on a shepherd's grievance? A recent



writer in the Magazine says "That in the case of Government servants in a Crown Colony support or silence is expected from them," and he asks your correspondents "if they can point out a single instance of toleration shewn by the Government to political opposition from a paid servant?" Does *One Interested* want to take a leaf from the Government book (a Government whom the farmers so much condemn) and refuse a working man free speech? I am not leaving the country for good, unless I am put upon that black list that we heard a rumour about sometime ago; neither do I want to relieve my mind, or leave discord between master and man. I have always been man enough so far to speak personally to any master whom I have served about my personal grievance. I may be bad. Idleness may be the root of all evil, but it is not the root of evil in my case as I can always find plenty of work either for my master or myself.

All I shall say to *One of the Old School* is that I am of the opinion that he is an individual who has more soft-sawder on his tongue than sweat on his shirt. And for that other Scotch shepherd who asked his "boss" to let him shear sheep on Sunday, he must have been badly off for something to kill monotony. Is he sure he was not shearing sheep on contract and wanted to shear on Sundays to make a little more money? It is my opinion, and the opinion of a good few others, that he is a disgrace to old Scotland. And I am very glad to hear that his "boss" didn't allow him to shear on Sunday.

And, in conclusion, I would say to my critics, that with better planing of the sheep work in the Falklands, a great deal of Sunday work could be done away with and less suffering entailed on sheep than there is at the present moment.

#### BON ACCORD.

#### CHOIR PICNIC.

The above took place on Wednesday, 12th inst. The start was made soon after 9 a.m. in the *Hadassah* for Sparrow Cove where a pleasant day was spent. The party numbered 88 including members of the Choir, Sunday School teachers, and friends. The weather was glorious the whole day, and so warm that the children enjoyed paddling on a soft sandy beach. All were safely landed again at the west jetty about 8.30 p.m.

**ERRATA.**—Money acknowledged last Magazine :—Dentistry, £5; Misses Jane and Margaret Blakeley, each 5s., not Coutts.

**FOR SALE.**—A large set of strong bookselves, 38 by 38 inches, 4 shelves, each 8 inches wide.. Price, 35s.

A smaller one, 36 by 29, 4 shelves, 5½ inches wide, at 30s.

A third and much smaller one with three shelves, at 8s.

Also 10 plants, growing in pots, at 1s. 6d. and 1s.

#### FOR SALE.

**SCAFFOLD POLES** at Christ Church, Stanley. Price, ONE PENNY per lineal foot. These poles made good rails for repairing garden, &c., fences.

Apply to Mr. F. J. HARDY, West Store, Stanley.

**WANTED.**—A girl, as domestic servant, where two are kept, in a house on the East Falklands. Apply—Editor.

#### PUBLIC PICNIC.

**MESSRS. J. G. POPPY and EDWARD BENNETT** propose to arrange a Public Picnic.

Terms—2s. each. This charge includes hire of *Hadassah*, tea, coffee, and lemon syrup. The public to find each their own provisions.

Names of those who wish to take part in the Picnic to be sent to either of the above on or before noon on Monday next, Feb. 17th.

Those applying after the above date and hour must pay 3s. each.

## THE FALKLAND PRINTING WORKS.

Orders for Printing are respectfully solicited.

Gentlemen's Ivory Visiting Cards now ready. Price, including Printing, 50, 3/-; 100, 4/6

Ladies' Cards should arrive by March Mail. Price, including Printing, 50, 3/6; 100, 5/6

Memorial Cards, Silver-bordered, including Envelopes to match, 5s. first dozen, 3s. per dozen after. Black-bordered, 4/6 first dozen; 2/6 per dozen after.

Orders from the Camp receive prompt attention

Manager—Charles Wm. Newland.



# THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Magazine has not as yet paid its yearly expenses, namely, printing, enclosed magazines, postage, paper, &c. &c. In addition to the yearly expenditure, type, chases, and other printing plant have to be imported from time to time.

The Editor accordingly finds it necessary to increase its price.

From May, 1896, the Annual Subscriptions will be—Unstamped, 4/-; stamped, 4/6; single copies, 4d. each.

Those who do not wish to continue subscribing after April next will very much oblige, if, at their earliest convenience, they will please notify the same to the Editor.

Subscribers in England, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands' Camps are earnestly requested to send in all their arrears and to pay next year's subscription (from May 1st, 1896) as soon as possible.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Actual Receipts since May 1st, 1895	... ..	52	0	2
* Subscriptions still due	... ..	20	15	0
		£72	15	2

\* On these there will be a loss of several pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printing, from, May 1895, to January, 1896	... ..	29	0	0
Paper...	... ..	8	17	6
"Home Words" and "Church Monthly"	... ..	14	0	0
Postage and Sundries	... ..	7	15	6
Estimated Printing for Feb., March, and April, 1896	... ..	10	10	0
„ Sundries...	... ..	3	0	0
		£73	3	0
Printing Press, Type, Fare of Printer to the Falkland Islands	... ..	59	14	0
		£132	17	0

If every subscription due is paid the loss on the year's expenditure will be £60 1s. 10d.



**Price of the Magazine, &c.**—UNSTAMPED, 4/-; STAMPED, 4/6 per annum. Single copy, 4d. Advertisements are inserted on the Cover at the rate of 6d. per line of twelve words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor, Stanley, by the earliest opportunity their new address. Any irregularity in receiving the Magazine should be reported to the Editor at once.

**To Subscribers:**—Please send in all outstanding subscriptions to the Magazine, Band of Hope, Newspapers, &c., as soon as possible. I am anxious to settle all accounts.—LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

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## A BOON TO SHEEP FARMERS.

J. MOWAT, Esq., Inspector of Stock for these Islands, has given his preference to MORRIS, LITTLE AND SONS' DIP to any in use up to the present.

AGENT FOR THE ABOVE DIP:—CHARLES WILLIAMS.

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1896.

All Subscriptions to the Children's Library and to the Periodical Library are now due.

---

## 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.

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## NOTICE.

Any person having claims against William Moore, deceased, late of Stanley, Falkland Islands, are requested to notify the same to the undersigned on or before March 1st, 1896.

ISABELLA MOORE, EXECUTRIX.

Stanley, January 17th, 1896.



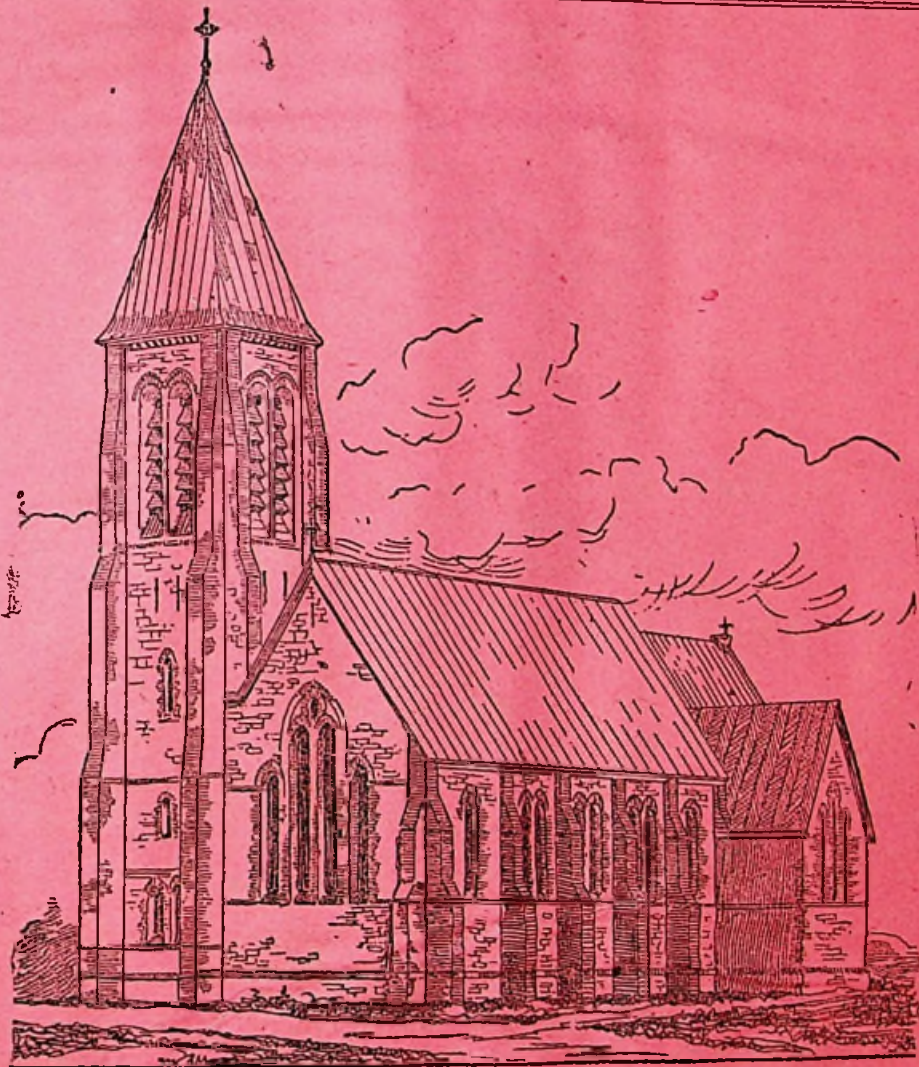
No. 83. VOL. VII.

MARCH, 1896.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.  
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.  
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in April.

1. *Wednesday before Easter.* Morning. Lamen. 4. 1-21; John 16, 1-16; Ps. 1-5.  
Epistle—Hebrews 9, 16-28. Gospel—Luke 22, 1-71  
Evening. Daniel 9.20; John 16.16; Psalms 6-8.
2. *Thursday before Easter.* Morning. Hosea 13, 1-15; John 17; Psalms 9-11.  
Epistle—1 Cor. 11, 17-34. Gospel—Luke 23, 1-49.  
Evening. Hosea 14; John 13, 1-36; Psalms 12-14.
3. *Good Friday.* Morning. Genesis 22. 1-20; John 18; Ps. 22. 40, 54.  
Epistle—Hebrews 10, 1-25. Gospel—John 19, 1-37.  
Evening. Isaiah 52, 13 & 53; 1 Peter 2; Ps. 69 & 88
4. *Easter Even.* Morning. Zechariah 9; Luke 23.50; Psalms 19-21.  
Epistle—1 Peter 3, 17-22. Gospel—Matt. 27, 57-66  
Evening. Hosea 5.8-6.4; Romans 6.1-14; Ps. 22,23.
5. *Easter Day.* Morning. Exodus 12.1-29; Rev. 1.10-19; Ps. 2,57,111  
Epistle—Colossians 3.1-7. Gospel—John 20.1-10.  
Evening. Exodus 12.29 or 14; John 20.11-19 or  
[Revelations 5; Psalms 113,114,118.
6. *Monday in Easter Week.* Morning. Exodus 15.1-22; Luke 24.1-13; Ps. 30,31.  
For the Epistle—Acts 10.34-43. Gospel—Luke 24, 13-35  
Evening. Canticles 2.10; Matt. 28.1-10; Ps. 32-34.
7. *Tuesday in Easter Week.* Morning. 2 Kings 13,14; John 21.1-15; Ps. 35,36.  
For the Epistle—Acts 13.26-41. Gospel—Luke 24,36-48  
Evening. Ezekiel 37.1-15; John 21.15; Ps. 37.
12. *1st Sunday after Easter.* Morning. Numbers 16.1-36; 1 Cor. 15.1-29; Ps. 62-64  
Epistle—1 John 5.4-12. Gospel—John 20.19-23.  
Evening. Numbers 16.36 or 7.1-12; John 20.24-30;  
[Ps. 65,67.
19. *2nd Sunday after Easter.* Morning. Num. 20.1-14; Luke 14.25-15.11; Ps. 95-97.  
Epistle—1 Peter 2.19-25. Gospel—John 10.11-16.  
Evening—Numbers 20.14-21.10 or 21.10; Ephesians 3;  
[Ps. 98-101.
25. *St. Mark, Evan. & Martyr.* Morning. Isa. 62.6; Luke 18.31-19.11; Ps. 119.33-72  
Epistle—Ephesians 4.7-16. Gospel—John 15.1-11.  
Evening. Ezekiel 1.1-25; Philip. 2; Ps. 119.73-104.
26. *3rd Sunday after Easter.* Morning. Num. 22; Luke 19.11-28; Ps. 119.105-144  
Epistle—1 Peter 2.11-17. Gospel—John 16.16-22.  
Evening. Num. 23 or 24; Philip. 3; Ps. 119.145-176.

## The Daily Bible Readings for April.

1 W John 16.40 v. 16	5 S Rev. 1.10 to 19	12 S 1 Cor. 15 to v. 29	19 S Luke 14.25-15.11	26 S Luke 19.11 to 28
2 T —17	6 M Luke 24 to v. 13	13 M Luke 11.29	20 M —15.11	27 M —19.28
3 F —18	7 T John 21 to v. 15	14 T —12 to v. 35	21 T —16	28 T —20. to v. 27
4 S Luke 23.50	8 W Luke 9 to v. 28	15 W —12.35	22 W —17 to v. 20	29 W —20.27 to 21.5
	9 T —9.28 to 51	16 T —13 to v. 18	23 T —17.20	30 T —21.5
	10 F —9.51 to 10.17	17 F —13.18	24 F —18 to v. 31	
	11 S —10.17	18 S —14 to v. 25	25 S —18.31 to 19.11	

## BIRTHS.

*"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."—S. Mark x. 14.*

- |         |          |  |
|---------|----------|--|
| McPhee. | Feb. 8.  | At Pebble Island, the wife of Kenneth McPhee, of a daughter.   |
| Steel.  | Feb. 19. | At Tranquilidad, the wife of James Steel, jun., of a daughter. |
| Doolan. | Nov. 10. | At Gallagos Chicho, the wife of Michael Doolan, of a son.      |
| Newman. | Feb. 10. | At Stanley, the wife of Fred Newman, of a daughter.            |



# FALKLAND ISLANDS MAILS, 1896.

## OUTWARD.

LEAVE TILBURY	LEAVE LONDON BY Supplementary Mail, VIA LISBON	ARRIVE AT MONTE VIDEO	ARRIVE AT SANDY POINT	ARRIVE AT STANLEY
12th February		8th March ...		13th March ...
	29th February ...		26th March ...	3rd April ...
25th March ...		19th April ...		24th April ...
	11th April... ..		8th May ...	15th May ...
6th May ...		31st May ...		5th June ...
	23rd May ... ..		18th June ...	26th June ...
17th June ...		12th July ...		17th July ...
	4th July ... ..		31st July ...	7th August ...
29th July ...		23rd August ...		28th August ...
	15th August ...		10th September	18th September
9th September		4th October ...		9th October ...
	26th September...		23rd October...	30th October ...
21st October ...		15th November		20th November
	7th November ...		3rd December	11th December
2nd December		26th December		1st Jan., 1897 ...

## HOMEWARD.

LEAVE STANLEY	LEAVE MONTE VIDEO	LEAVE SANDY POINT	ARRIVE ENGLAND
13th March ...		23rd March ...	19th April ...
3rd April ...	9th April ... ..		9th May ...
24th April ...		4th May ...	31st May ...
15th May ...	21st May ... ..		20th June ...
5th June ...		15th June ...	12th July ...
26th June ...	2nd July ... ..		1st August ...
17th July ...		27th July ...	23rd August ...
7th August ...	13th August ...		12th September
28th August ...		7th September	5th October ...
18th September	24th September ...		24th October ...
9th October ...		19th October...	16th November
30th October...	5th November ...		5th December
20th November		30th November	28th December
11th December	17th December ...		16th Jan., 1897
1st Jan., 1897		11th January	8th February

NOTE.--The above Table is printed by the Falkland Islands Company for private circulation only and must not be regarded as authentic.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, AT THE "FALKLAND ISLANDS PRINTING WORKS," STANLEY.







## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Friday from 4.15 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, FEBRUARY, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 162½
„	„ ... Evening	... 125¼
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 46¾
„	„ ... Evening	... 36½

Number of coins in the Offertories :—1 crown,  
6 half-crowns, 10 florins, 32 shillings, 102 sixpences,  
69 threepenny pieces, 112 pence, 11 halfpence, 2  
farthings.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
	Balance	... ..	9	0	2
Feb. 2.	Offertory	... ..	1	19	9½
„ 9.	„	... ..	1	9	7
„ 16.	„	... ..	1	11	8½
„ 22.	„	... ..	2	6	6
	Special Offertory	... ..	0	2	6
			£16	10	3

### EXPENDITURE.

			£	s.	d.
	Sexton's Wages	... ..	2	14	0
	Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	... ..	1	0	0
	Washing	... ..	0	3	0
	Balance	... ..	12	13	3
			£16	10	3

[Signed], W. A. HARDING,  
HON. TREASURER.

*NOTE.—The sum of £30 is required  
for tuning the Organ.*

DEAN BRANDON left for Darwin on February 21st  
and returned to Stanley on February 26th.

CANON and MRS. ASPINALL sailed for Hill Cove on  
February 26th.

*Mr. and Mrs. James Greenshields desire  
to return their sincere and heartfelt thanks  
for the many kind enquiries and expressions  
of sympathy during Mr. Greenshield's  
illness.*



# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS FOR MAY, 1896. CLASS 3.

SUNDAY.	"LINE UPON LINE," PART I.	HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	TO LEARN	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM, &c.
May 3. 4th S after Easter	"Line upon Line," part I, chap. 39	Hymn 545, v. 18-18; John xv. 27	...	Commandments, 5-10
" 10. Rogation Sunday ...	" chaps. 20-25	" 93	1-8 ...	Duty to God
" 17. S after Ascension	" " 26-32	" 545, v. 1-9	9-18 ...	Duty to Neighbour
" 24. Whitsunday ...	" " 33-39	" v. 10-18	20-26 ...	<i>The Deum</i> , 1-8
" 31. Trinity Sunday ...	Repetition ...	" 93	19-27 ...	" 9-15

## CLASS 4.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	TO LEARN	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM, &c.
May 3. 4th S after Easter	"Peep of Day," chap. 47 ...	2 Timothy, iii. 15; Hymn 545, 7-12	...	Commandments, 3, 4
" 10. Rogation Sunday ...	" " 48 ...	John iv. 24	13-18 ...	" 5-10
" 17. S after Ascension	" " 46-48...	Luke xviii. 13	93, 1-5 ...	Lord's Prayer
" 24. Whitsunday ...	" " 30-39...	General Repetition		General Repetition
" 31. Trinity Sunday ...	" " 40-48...	" "		" "

## CLASS 5.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	HYMNS AND SCRIPTURE.	TO LEARN	BY HEART CHURCH CATECHISM.
May 3. 4th S after Easter	"Peep of Day," chap. 37 ...	John xiv. 13	Hymn 545, 1-6 ...	The Creed, to end
" 10. Rogation Sunday ...	" " 38...	" 14	7-12 ...	The Lord's Prayer
" 17. S after Ascension	" " 36-38 ...	2 Timothy, iii. 15	13-18 ...	Commandments, "Which be they?"
" 24. Whitsunday ...	General Repetition	General Repetition		" 1 and 2
" 31. Trinity Sunday ...	" "	" "		General Repetition

## CLASS 6.

SUNDAY.	"PEEP OF DAY."	HYMNS AND VERSES OF SCRIPTURE.	TO LEARN	BY HEART THE CREED AND LORD'S PRAYER.
May 3. 4th S after Easter	"Peep of Day," chap. 13-15 ...	Verses in "P. of Day," 13-15; Hymn 406, 3		The Creed, Article 5
" 10. Rogation Sunday ...	" " 16 ...	" " 16	405	" " 6
" 17. S after Ascension	" " 17 ...	" " 17	406	" " 1-3
" 24. Whitsunday ...	" " 1-9 ...	" " 1-9	405	" " 4-6
" 31. Trinity Sunday ...	" " 10-17 ...	" " 10-17	406	General Repetition



## THOUGHTS FOR LENT.

As CHRISTIANITY spread throughout the civilized world and it became advantageous to the material interests of men to profess the Christian faith, a great tendency prevailed to be content with the mere leaves of a confession of faith with the lips, while the fruit of a good and pure life was entirely lacking.

Converts from heathendom were very liable to fall into this error. (a) Because their former religious beliefs produced no good moral influence on their lives, and (b) most of their gods were nothing more than men looked upon as gods, with all their evil passions and habits increased instead of diminished.

To teach Christians (a) the need of an honest, chaste, and temperate life and (b) the fatal results of any sin willingly indulged in, the Christian Church appointed a special season in the year during which, in her Sunday and Daily Services, by the special portions of Scripture read and the collects or prayers to be used each week, Christians might be stirred up to a more sincere repentance and a greater care in guarding against the faults to which we are all so prone.

The season was connected with Good Friday—the day on which we commemorate the dying of the Lord Jesus on the cross, and Easter Day—when we celebrate the resurrection of Christ Jesus on the third day from the dead.

In our Church Prayer Book the 40 days in Lent are appointed as days of fasting or abstinence. But no rule is laid down, each person is left to his own judgment as to how to keep this fast. What *one* feels to be a cause of temptation, to *another* may have no attractions whatever. What may cause sin in one, might be a real help to another. Each individual Christian must, as in the sight of God, direct his own life and conduct. But in doing so, he is to act not with the intention of attracting the notice of men, but to deny himself before God.

In these Islands, thank God, there is no want or real poverty. Every child knows that its next meal is as certain to be on the table as anything in this world can be certain. Neither man, woman, nor child goes to bed hungry or gets up in the morning wondering when and where the next meal will be.

This very abundance has its own temptations—of eating and drinking to excess; of forgetting to thank God for all his mercies and for the plentiful supply of food with which these Islands are blessed; of selfishness, keeping all for oneself and being unwilling to think of and share with others.

Children especially need to be cautioned against excess in eating and drinking. Much perhaps of the sickness which prevails at times among them arises from the highly seasoned and rich food they are allowed to eat and from eating to excess. In the egg season for example, one may hear them boasting of the number of eggs they have eaten. It never seems to occur to them that eating to excess reduces them to the level of the brute creation and dishonours their calling as members of Christ's body—the Christian Church, children of God and heirs of God's Kingdom.

But not only do children require to be thus reminded of their heavenly vocation. We grown people need it too. (a) How many gradually sink down into a self-indulgent life: eating and drinking become almost the whole object of life. No sooner is one meal over, than the next becomes an object of interest and desire; as if our bodies were created as furnaces to consume as much food as possible, instead of being the dwelling place of the Spirit; to be kept in perfect health and strength by the temperate use of food and drink. The Christian should ever eat to live and not live to eat. (b) Others again give way to the indulgence of all the desires of the body and excuse themselves by the false reasoning, that they are following the natural bent of their nature and that these desires are given them to be satisfied and not to be repressed and kept within due limits.

Such persons reap in their own bodies the fruits of such evil, unnatural, and unchristian conduct. Their bodies become a prey to every sickness or disease which may be passing through the country, their life becomes a burden, their health broken and their moral, intellectual and spiritual nature torpid, feeble and dead. They blame the climate, their work, their surroundings, their forefathers, even their God, while all the time they are really just reaping what they sowed.

1. In the first place then, remember our calling, we are God's children, live as the sons and daughters of God. In far more cases than we are ready to believe, men receive even in this life as they have lived. If you desire a healthy, happy and respected middle or old age, keep the curb on the desires of the body. Though we are much influenced by the conduct of our forefathers, the surroundings of our youth and adult age; yet we can in a very great degree carve out for ourselves the life that we will live, and if there is a willing yielding up of ourselves to work out in thought, word, and deed the will of God, the whole course of our life, the whole character may become transformed.

2. Let a most careful watch be kept over the whole character, that everything which is unchristlike may be cut off and cast away. This is specially needed in eating, drinking, sleeping, working, and recreation. We are more particularly called upon to do so as we approach the season of Good Friday. Sin nailed the Lord to the cross: the sins of each added a deeper pang to the sorrows of the cross; hence the Lord's deep mental distress, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death." Hence that terribly sad sense of the hiding of God's face from the Son, which caused the cry, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

3. Let parents, guardians, and teachers in correcting, instructing, and guiding children ever hold out before them the highest motives. (a) Be honest, not merely because it is the best policy, but because God is honest: He dwells in light so bright and clear that no man can approach unto it (1 Timothy 6, 16), we are therefore to live as the children of the light, our conduct is never to be afraid of the searching light of the sun. (b) Be truthful, not merely because a liar is a contemptible coward and is not believed even when he is telling the truth, but because God is truth and we are members



one of another. (c) Be temperate, not merely because it is below our nature and ruinous to our health to run to excess in satisfying the desires of the body, but because "even Christ pleased not himself," but said, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (d) Be kind and gentle with one another, because of the "meekness and gentleness of Christ."

4. In dealing with children, young people, and ourselves, we can never rest and say, "Our work is finished." The more careful and godly becomes our life, the more we feel the burden, power, and guilt of sin. Hence in our own selves we are ever conscious of the need of reformation, advance and growth in holiness. And as we come thus to know our own faults more fully, we learn patience in working for the good of others, and are less ready to bear hardly on their faults: though at the same time we become more eager, while dealing tenderly with their failings, in pointing out the wrong and in encouraging them to try again and aim higher.

May this season of Lent, the sorrows of Good Friday, and the joys of Easter Day make us more alive to the evils of sin, more watchful over our own conduct, more earnest in prayer—confessing sin and craving pardon, more kind and patient in correcting the faults of others, especially of the young.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS).

THE PRIZES were distributed in the Senior Government School on Thursday afternoon, the 27th ultimo, by His Honour Judge Thompson, who spoke in terms of praise of the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Durose and their Assistants—the Misses Hocking and E. J. Bound—for the advancement of the education of the youth of Stanley. His Honour also dwelt on the fact that both Schools—Senior and Infant—had passed an excellent Examination before the Christmas holidays.

Among the visitors present were the following:—The Hon. J. Craigie-Halkett; Charles W. Hill, Esq.; Dean Brandon; John Greenshields, Esq.; Mrs. Felton, Mrs. James Greenshields, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Brandon, the Misses V. Felton and F. Lellman.

After the prizes were distributed, 105 children being present, Mr. Hill stated that His Excellency the Governor had given £2 to be divided between the best boy and girl in the Senior School. The children were told to elect the recipients of these prizes. Each child was supplied with a slip of paper and was directed to write down two names—a boy's and girl's. On counting the votes, Fred Crooke came out highest among the boys with 19 votes, and Alice Wilmer among the girls with 8 votes. About 50 children voted.

## LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

### CLASS I.

Boys:—1. F. Crooke. 2. J. Grierson. 3. W. Mannan. 4. Edward Binnie.

Girls:—1. Muriel Durose. 2. Cissie Lellman. 3. Jessie Campbell. 4. Mary Aldridge.

A special prize was given to John Grierson for having made the greatest progress during the year.

### CLASS II.

Boys:—1. Victor Lellman. 2. John Ryan. 3. Bertie Allan.

Girls:—1. Beatrice Steele. 2. Emily Biggs. 3. Madge Pitaluga.

### CLASS III.

1. Bella Watson. 2. Joseph Lehen.

### CLASS IV.

1. Richard Hubbard. 2. Arthur Porter.

—O—

## STRAY NOTES FROM PATAGONIA.

SANDY POINT possesses attractions certainly, but not sufficient to detain a stranger, whose inclinations lie camp-ward, more than two or three days. Having done the town thoroughly, listened with pleasure to the fine brass band, and admired the Indians, one sets about preparing for their journey, making necessary purchases, &c., among which should be included a broad-brimmed hat, glycerine, big revolver, cake of Pears' soap, and a horse. Much care should be taken in selecting the last named article, it being almost indispensable. You trot all over the town in quest of your ideal, encountering all sorts and conditions of steeds, each and all guaranteed to be the very best. Finally however your choice lights upon an animal which appears to suit your every requirement. You examine his teeth, feel his legs, pinch his back, look wise, call attention to every possible defect, and attempt to beat down the price. Your satisfaction is too apparent however, the vendor will not budge a dollar from the original price, tells you to take or leave him, which brings matters to a climax, you close the bargain and triumphantly lead off your purchase. Then gathering your effects together discover that there is about three times as much as the saddle-bags will hold and reluctantly leave many necessities behind; even the bags are stuffed to repletion and do not lend themselves to an elegant appearance when in the saddle; you solace yourself with the fallacy that appearances go for nothing and, climbing into a not too comfortable seat, make a start.

For the first mile or so you are perfectly happy and at peace with all the world, but soon an uncomfortable indefinable dread creeps over you, when it begins to dawn on your mind that the horse is not everything that could be desired, there seems to be a something undecided about his hind quarters. You call at an hotel on the track, the proprietor looks at the horse,



then at you, and smiles—a sympathetic, significant smile—you object to be looked at in this manner, it annoys you, and you ask him, “What he means by it?” He replies with the question, “How much did you pay for that horse?” You name the figure; he whistles, then acquaints you with the fact that the horse is well known to him, in fact to everyone in the vicinity; it is a fine looking horse, and would be a good one were it not gone in the back. Those last four words confirm only too well your worst fears, and you moodily continue your journey on a horse which may carry you safely or may turn over at any moment. For a time you are sad, very sad, and cherish sinister designs against the man who took you in, but the novelty of your surroundings begins to distract your attention and soon you feel less murderous. “After all,” you soliloquise, “if I have a bad horse, I still have a good big revolver,” and the thought in itself is comforting. It (the revolver not the thought), nestles against your hip bone so closely and assuringly as to quite compensate for a trifling loss of skin. No question against the necessity of a big revolver can possibly be advanced for tradition tells of a valiant man scorning the convoy of this useful appendage being ruthlessly knocked on the head and left in camp to recover or not as he pleased. Then one can take occasional pot shots at a fox, affording mutual amusement as reynard only “winks the other eye,” and trots off in disdain snuffing dog like amongst the grass.

Speaking of dogs one meets all classes, from the Danish boar hound to the ever watchful terrier, whose chief aim in life is to sneak round and fasten his teeth in the calf of your leg, you may possibly detect his sinister motives in time, face round and aim a kick at him, which invariably falls short, when his teeth close through the toe of your boot; this rouses your anger, you succeed in driving him off, and look to his owner for satisfaction, but will be calmly assured that “his dog won’t bite, pay no attention to him and don’t look frightened.” Being of a somewhat courageous disposition this you endeavour to do, but observe by a side glance that another attack is meditated in the rear. In this case your only plan is to mount your horse and speak soothingly and gently to that dog until his wrath is appeased and he trots off in search of less exciting diversion. Then his owner with a complacent smile will tell you of a man who “thought to outwit his dog by wearing thigh boots but the dog bit above ’em.” If you are an honourable man you seriously warn a dog of these propensities not to stray too far out of his master’s sight in your company.

Independent of dogs, one finds much to occupy their attention on the march. Herds of guanaco galloping about, neighing shrill notes of warning to the less observant members of the community. Flocks of ostrich scurrying out of sight. If in the laying season one may drop across a nest, or, more frequently, stray eggs left haphazard about the camp. Ostriches are very procrastinating in habits and most advanced in ideas, for the male superintends domestic arrangements, taking charge of the home and rolling in the eggs his spouses bring to the edge of the nest in preference to

leaving them in the camp. Whoever wrote—

“The fleet ostrich till day closes  
Vagrant over desert sands,  
Brooding on *her* eggs reposes,  
When chill night *her* care demands.”

Was evidently unacquainted with the onerous duties of the male ostrich or of the vile temper he naturally possesses in consequence; for when disturbed he works himself up into a violent passion, kicks out and smashes his collection, then having no doors to slam, stalks off to select a new site for building. When the eggs are all laid, the female ostrich takes no further interest in the proceedings, but wanders about aimlessly in flocks gossiping presumably upon the costume likely to be evolved by the millenium. Foxes being partial to ostrich eggs have recourse to a cunning device to get at the contents (so the story runs). As soon as they discover a stray egg, trot off in search of a big stone and having located one not many miles distant, trundle the egg across country and against the stone with sufficient force to crack the shell, failing the stone and finding another egg, it suits the purpose quite as well. This story may be true, or it may bear some analogy to the anecdote of the puma whose strong maternal instincts were chronicled in the *Falkland Islands Magazine* some time back.

Ostriches when taken young are easily tamed and although not particularly partial to strangers, you may gain their good graces by turning out your right hand vest pocket and regaling them with a few brass buttons, watch key, J pen, and a two-inch French nail, but their particular weakness favours brass buttons, which leads one to form the mistaken idea that they all belong to the gentler sex.

As yet nothing in the shape of adventure. Your revolver reminds you constantly that it is there, and your heart thrills with excitement when you observe a solitary rider bearing down upon you mounted upon a spotted horse. Every other rider one meets in Patagonia sits astride a spotted horse, and every other horse sports a sore back which accounts somewhat for the enormous demands for Robertson’s “Terebene Balsam,” which, like his celebrated sheep dips, combines cheapness with thorough efficiency. Having some qualms about opening hostilities you bid the man good-day, finding that he is a son of the country, you air your Spanish, remembering that everyone in that tongue must be addressed as a duke at least, enquire, “Whither goest your Grace?” This question elicits a voluminous response, but by this time having quite exhausted your vocabulary, you bid him adieu and ride on with the inward conviction that had he attacked you his score would have been second best. Your complacent thoughts on this subject are rudely interrupted by a violent start and evident fear on the part of the horse. Looking about to discover the cause of such unusual proceedings you observe a puma comfortably ensconced in a bush surveying you with sullen eyes of hate. At last! a chance has arrived to test your prowess, the revolver springs from its sheath and a little excitedly, yet systematically, you proceed to build a wall of bullets



all round your victim. He objects however to be captured in this ignominious manner and after the eleventh shot, makes tracks. In desperation you fire at his retreating form, when a bullet pointed at his near hind foot penetrates behind the ear, doing its duty as effectually as Sisera's nail. Then you dismount, walk all round him and, remembering his cat-like peculiarities, pull his tail. Seeing that he is perfectly harmless you proceed to deprive him of his claws, storing them away for a future occasion, where in fancy you picture them mounted in the form of a brooch, assisting to play a part perhaps not so formidable but certainly quite as killing as in their original setting. Then you imagine yourself quite a hero until you learn that not very long since one, Reid, killed a puma with an iron stirrup at the end of its leather, not however before having his coat ripped from the shoulder down for his temerity. You respect such a man and wonder what age he is, and if he could be persuaded to leave you his mantle. Patagonia simply teems with lion stories; you relate this anecdote to a friend, and he tells you of an acquaintance of his "who despatched one with his horse's bit, another with a bottle of Thom's and Cameron's whiskey.

Before you have been long in the country as a natural consequence you lose your way, but of course are too chivalrous to ascribe the disaster to faulty directions on the part of the vision of youth and beauty who mapped out your course, or register a vow never again to seek advice on the subject from a feminine source. True you have a hazy recollection after taking a reluctant farewell, of distinct directions about round hills, wire fences, right and left branch waggon tracks, &c., but which to take at the junction you quite fail to remember; however you decide to take the right, and jog along for two or three hours, when, coming upon a house, discover that direction is not in your line, you have taken the wrong road to reach your destination and it is necessary to cross country at a right angle to the course you are now pursuing. Although growing late you determine to push on and do so until in the waning light you see stretching right across your track and extending on either side as far as can be seen, a wire fence. Then you begin to lose your temper and entertain unkind thoughts about the men who built that fence. You ride along it and from a plate affixed to every principal post learn the maker's name; this, though interesting at first, grows monotonous, and presently you find yourself regarding him as a personal enemy who takes a delight in ministering to your annoyance. Finally you lose heart and determine to camp down for the night. Unsaddling your horse and fastening him to the fence, you spread your guanaco mantle and coat, pull off your boots, and turn in, not forgetting to place the big revolver in position to be ready at a moment's notice. The wind rising plays a melancholy tune through the wires at your head till you think of eolian harps with hatred, then you set about counting the stars but get them all mixed up, and as they grow fainter and fainter tuck your head well under the saddle-flaps and fall asleep to dream that you are a violin in the hands of an amateur

and the audience appear uncomfortable; then you suddenly remember that you are not a violin at all but "Olaf's Waltz," that you are making the good people gyrate wildly over an assembly room floor strewn with barbed wire. At this stage you wake with a start to find that day is just breaking and strange to relate you have an inclination to get up. The most effective cure for fondness of bed yet discovered is sleeping out with scant covering. You saddle your horse, feeling uncomfortably chilly, and discover that you are not more than one hundred yards from the end of the fence. Reaching your destination just as the good folks are rising, nothing will induce them to believe you left Mr. So and So's very early indeed. Espying a pool of limpid water not far from the house you at once feel grimy, so unearthing the soap which you are just in time to save from the comb's death grip, tuck the towel round your neck after the most approved fashion, and are about to commence operations, when the lady of the house grasping a broom sallies forth intimating gently, yet firmly, that she is not going to have her drinking water polluted.

TO BE CONTINUED.

—O—

WHEREAS Section 54 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1853, empowers me to establish gaols and houses of correction: now I, the said Governor, do therefore hereby under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the said Section of the said Ordinance by this Proclamation establish as a Public Gaol and House of Correction the building attached to the Court-house of the Stipendiary Magistrate of the West Falkland Island at the Port of Fox Bay on the West Falkland Island.

ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY,  
GOVERNOR.

Stanley, January 6th, 1896.

—O—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint George Hurst, Esquire, to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Customs, to reside on the West Falklands.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 30th December, 1895.

—O—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve of Constable Carey acting as Senior Constable in charge of Police in Stanley.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 30th December, 1895.



## BOARD OF HEALTH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1896, under the provisions of the Health Ordinance, No. 5, of 1895 :—Charles Williams, John Poppy, Thomas Watson, Joseph Lellman.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th January, 1896.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INFORMATION has been received that ice has been recently met with in latitude 47,22 S., longitude 55,29 W., drifting North Easterly, about half a mile in length and 70 feet high, also a quantity of field ice.

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Stanley, 31st December, 1896.

## NOTICE UNDER SCAB ORDINANCE, 1895.

I HAVE, under the provisions of Clause 9 of the Scab Ordinance, 1896, this day placed the following stations in quarantine, owing to the sheep depasturing thereon being infected with scab, viz. :—

Fitzroy Station, the leasehold property of Joseph Robson.

Bluff Cove Station, the leasehold property of John McKay.

All persons are therefore warned from removing sheep thereto or therefrom without a permit from an Inspector.

JOHN T. MOWAT,

CHIEF INSPECTOR.

7th January, 1896.

At the Court House, Stanley, on the 20th February, 1896, C. Poole and D. Buckley were charged with having been drunk and riotous the previous night, and Poole was further charged with resisting the police. The case against Buckley was dismissed. C. Poole was fined the sum of £2 16s. 0d. (in all) or 18 days imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

At the Court House, Fox Bay, on Saturday, February 1st, 1896, before the Stipendary Magistrate.

William Saunders pleaded guilty to having used threatening and abusive language to Archibald Waldron at Port Howard on January 25th. He was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and 5s. costs, or undergo seven days imprisonment with hard labour. The money was paid.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert in your valuable Magazine the following extract, translated from *El Magallanes*, November the 24th, 1895?

"Drowned last Friday afternoon at three o'clock, Daniel Morris, who was employed along with some sailors in loading a launch alongside of the cargo jetty, and being in a state of inebriation, he accidentally fell into the water, and although rescued as quickly as possible, and all available means used to restore animation, both by his companions and by a doctor as well, he died."

Morris was an Englishman, 40 years of age, and had been a sailor on board the vessel *Oneido*."

Dear Mr. Editor, by inserting the above extract you will be doing an act of kindness to the memory of poor Dan, besides letting his numerous friends and acquaintances know the right way of how he came to his untimely end.

S. I. E.

## 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* and *Woman*.



## WELCOME TO THE REV. H. H. HILL.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st of February, the members of the Baptist Community organized what proved to be a very successful Reception to the Rev. H. H. Hill, recently arrived from England to take the place of the Rev. E. C. Murphy. An excellent tea was provided, and if there were many fair hands making light work of preparing the tea, there were many mouths making short work of it.

After tea the guests dispersed whilst the room was got ready for a meeting of quite another sort in the evening. This time we assembled to hear speeches of welcome to the new Minister and regret at parting with the old one. Hymns and songs were sung at intervals and gave a pleasing variety to the proceedings. Altogether both Ministers and Congregation must have felt gratified, and are to be congratulated on the entire success of the arrangements.

The chair was taken by Dr. Hamilton, who was supported by the Rev. H. H. Hill, the Rev. E. C. Murphy, and Canon Aspinall.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from His Excellency the Governor, His Honour Judge Thompson, and the Very Rev. Dean Brandon.

Canon Aspinall remarked that as we had Sandy, Pat, and Taffy among us we could not be said to give Mr. Hill an English welcome, it would have to be a Falkland Island one, and he knew that was as hearty a one as could be given in any part of the world. Mr. Murphy and Dr. Hamilton followed, and as we listened to the fervid eloquence of the latter gentleman, his points being well illustrated by poetical and Scriptural quotations, the feeling crept over one that somehow, if the Doctor had not missed his vocation, at least he would have shone brilliantly in other walks as well as in the one he has chosen to follow.

The key-note of Mr. Hill's eloquent address was "words are not deeds" and "promises are not performances," that a good life is the best sermon anyone can preach, and we must hang together. He held us all in wrapt attention for, I should think, at least 20 minutes, and his cheery bright style, by no means devoid of humour, interspersed with telling anecdotes, shewed that there has come among us an unusually gifted preacher.

Of course in a gathering of this sort, where one gentleman is leaving and another coming among us, the knowledge that the old and tried Minister is going away gives a certain tinge of regretfulness to the proceedings. Both Dr. Hamilton and Canon Aspinall made graceful reference to the good work Mr. Murphy had done in the Islands, his attention to the education of the young being not the least important part of his work.

The Misses Lellman, Natt, and Ratcliffe gave us some most enjoyable songs, Misses Lewis, Ratcliffe, and Natt presiding at the organ.

[COMMUNICATED].

## SHIPPING NEWS.

- Feb. 5th. The *Hornet* went out.  
 Feb. 10th. The *Hornet* came in. Passengers :—  
 F. Rae, Miss Rae, G. Bowles, jun.  
 Feb. 14th. The *Chance* came in.  
 Feb. 15th. The *Fair Rosamond* came in.  
 Feb. 15th. The *R. Williams* came in.  
 Feb. 18th. The *Hornet* went out.  
 Feb. 19th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers :—  
 Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child.  
 Feb. 20th. The *Hornet* came in.  
 Feb. 20th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out.  
 Feb. 22nd. The *Fair Rosamond* came in.  
 Feb. 22nd. The *Allen Gardiner* came in. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Whaits.  
 Feb. 26th. The *Fortuna* went out. Passengers :—  
 Rev. Canon and Mrs. Aspinall and child.  
 Feb. 27th. The *Hornet* went out. Passengers :—  
 Miss Pimm, T. Myles, Miss Watson, Mrs. Burns and children.  
 Feb. 27th. The *Hadassah* went out. Passenger :—  
 Mrs. A. Martin.  
 Feb. 27th. The *Allen Gardiner* went out. Passenger :—Mr. Whaits.  
 Feb. 28th. The *Orchid* from England entered the harbour. This vessel left London on the 2nd of December, Gravesend on the 3rd, and the Downs on the 9th, put back to the Downs on the 10th and left again on the 17th, put into Falmouth on the 19th to fill up water, left again on the 20th, had gales and head wind till the 3rd of January, crossed the equator on the 25th, and signalled the barque *Count of Pembroke* of Liverpool, from London, bound to Adelaide, on the 30th; had fine weather from the equator to Stanley, where she arrived on the 28th of February, all well. No passengers.  
 Mar. 2nd. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child.  
 The *Hornet* arrived on Friday, the 6th inst. Passengers :—Miss Pimm, Miss Watson, and Fred Biggs.  
 The *Chance* is working a wreck in Port William, diving, bringing up a large quantity of spirits, ale, wines, piping, and some coals and crockery-ware.

FRED J. HARDY.

Jan. 30th. The s.s. *Tanis* arrived. Passengers from London :—Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Mrs. M. Greenfield, T. Casey. Passenger from Montevideo :—W. Wainright.

Feb. 3rd. The s. s. *Tanis* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas :—F. Townsend, C. Smith, J. Hallet, E. Barros, H. Klein, Frank Brown, A. Bouzand, F. Bottini, Henri Ritter, Antonio Adami.

Feb. 21st. The s.s. *Memphis* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas :—J. Greenshields, Mrs. Douglas and one child, T. Castoni, B. Lantune, A. Rouzeau, S. Cameron, F. Brown.

Feb. 24th. The s. s. *Memphis* departed. Passengers for London :—Miss Harding, J. Rae, Miss Mary Rae, George Bowles. Passengers for Montevideo :—C. Boyle, N. Passalagua.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.



## DEATHS.

*"The dead in Christ shall rise first."*—1 Thessalonians 4.16.

- Felton. Feb. 9. At Cabaza del Mar, Charles Felton, aged 47 years.  
Robson. Mar. 2. At Stanley, Timothy Robson, aged 61 years.  
Leckti. Mar. 7. Adolf Edward Leckti, of the *Orchid*, drowned on Saturday night, off the Stone Jetty, aged 21 years.
- 

The Cantata *Ruth* was sung by the Choir and some friends who kindly assisted in Christ Church on March 11th. There was a large Congregation present, who seemed thoroughly to appreciate the effective rendering of the different parts of the Cantata. A collection, amounting to £9 13s. 10½d. was made after the Cantata towards the expense of tuning the Organ. The following subscriptions were also received:—His Honour Judge Thompson, £2; B. 5s. About £9 are still required to make up the whole amount, viz., £32 7s. 4d.

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**Price of the Magazine, &c.**—UNSTAMPED, 4/-; STAMPED, 4/6 per annum. Single copy, 4d. Advertisements are inserted on the Cover at the rate of 6d. per line of twelve words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor, Stanley, by the earliest opportunity their new address. Any irregularity in receiving the Magazine should be reported to the Editor at once.

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**To Subscribers:**—Please send in all outstanding subscriptions to the Magazine, Band of Hope, Newspapers, &c., as soon as possible. I am anxious to settle all accounts.—LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1896.

All Subscriptions to the Children's Library and to the Periodical Library are now due.

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## 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.



# THE FALKLAND ISLANDS MAGAZINE.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Magazine has not as yet paid its yearly expenses, namely, printing, enclosed magazines, postage, paper, &c. &c. In addition to the yearly expenditure, type, chases, and other printing plant have to be imported from time to time.

The Editor accordingly finds it necessary to increase its price.

From May, 1896, the Annual Subscriptions will be—Unstamped, 4/-; stamped, 4/6; single copies, 4d. each.

Those who do not wish to continue subscribing after April next will very much oblige, if, at their earliest convenience, they will please notify the same to the Editor.

Subscribers in England, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands' Camps are earnestly requested to send in all their arrears and to pay next year's subscription (from May 1st, 1896) as soon as possible.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Actual Receipts since May 1st, 1895	...	...	...	52	0	2
* Subscriptions still due	...	...	...	20	15	0
				£72	15	2

\* On these there will be a loss of several pounds.

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
Printing, from, May 1895, to January, 1896	...	...	...	29	0	0
Paper...	...	...	...	8	17	6
"Home Words" and "Church Monthly"	...	...	...	14	0	0
Postage and Sundries	...	...	...	7	15	6
Estimated Printing for Feb., March, and April, 1896	...	...	...	10	10	0
" Sundries...	...	...	...	3	0	0

				£73	3	0
Printing Press, Type, Fare of Printer to the Falkland Islands	...	...	...	59	14	0
				£132	17	0

If every subscription due is paid the loss on the year's expenditure will be £60 1s. 10d.



No. 84. VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1896.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.  
SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.  
Capt. McLauchlin, Messrs. W. A. Harding and Thos. Watson.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in May.

1. *St. Philip & St. James, Apostles & Martyrs.* Morning. Isaiah 61 ; John 1.43 ; Psalms 1-5.  
Epistle—James 1.1-12. Gospel—John 14.1-14.  
Evening. Zechariah 4 ; Colossians 3.1-18 ; Psalms 6-8.
3. *4th Sunday after Easter.* Morning. Deut. 4.1-23 ; Luke 22.31-54 ; Ps. 15-17.  
Epistle—James 1.17-21. Gospel—John 16.6-15.  
Evening. Deut. 4.23-41 ; Colossians 4.7 ; Psalm 18.
10. *5th Sunday after Easter.* Morning. Deut. 6 ; John 1.29 ; Psalms 50-52.  
Epistle—James 1.22-27. Gospel—John 16.23-33.  
Evening. Deut. 9 or 10 ; 2 Thess. 2 ; Psalms 53-55.
14. *Ascension Day.* Morning. Daniel 7.9-15 ; Luke 24.44 ; Ps. 8, 15, and 7  
For the Epistle—Acts 1.1-11 ; Gospel—Mark 16.14-9  
Evening. 2 Kings 2.1-16 ; Hebrews 4 ; Ps. 24, 47, 10
17. *Sunday after Ascension.* Morning. Deut. 30 ; John 5.24 ; Psalms 86-88.  
Epistle—1 Peter 4.7-11. Gospel—John 15.26-10  
Evening. Deut. 34. or Joshua 1 ; 1 Tim. 6 ; Psalm 89.
24. *Whitsun-Day.* Morning. Deut. 16.1-18 ; Romans 8.1-18 ; Ps. 48, 68.  
For the Epistle—Acts 2.1-11 ; Gospel—John 14.15-31  
Evening. Isaiah 11, or Ezekiel 36.25 ; Gal. 5.16, or  
[Acts 18.24-19.21 ; Psalms 104, 105.
25. *Monday in Whitsun-week.* Morning. Gen. 11.1-10 ; 1 Cor. 12.1-14 ; Ps. 119.33-72.  
For the Epistle—Acts 10.34-48 ; Gospel—John 3.16-21.  
Evening. Numbers 11.16-31 ; 1 Cor. 12.27 & 13 ;  
[Psalm 119.73-104.
26. *Tuesday in Whitsun-week.* Morning. Joel 2.21 ; 1 Thess. 5.12-24 ; Ps. 119.105-144  
For the Epistle—Acts 8.14-17 ; Gospel John 10.1-10.  
Evening. Micah 4.1-8 ; 1 John 4.1-14 ; Ps. 119.145-176
31. *Trinity Sunday.* Morning. Isaiah 6.1-11 ; Rev. 1.1-9 ; Psalms 144-146  
For the Epistle—Rev. 4.1-11 ; Gospel—John 3.1-15.  
Evening. Genesis 18, or 1 & 2.4 ; Ephesians 4.1-17, or  
[Matthew 3 ; Psalms 147-150.

## The Daily Bible Readings for May.

3 S Luke 22.31 to	10 S John 1.29.	17 S John 5.24.	24 S Rom. 8 to v. 18.
4 M —22.54. [54:	11 M —2.	18 M —6 to v.22.	25 M 1 Cor. 12 to v. 14
5 T —23.26.	12 T —3 to v. 22.	19 T —6.22 to 41.	26 T 1 Thess. 5.12 to
6 W —23.26 to 50.	13 W —3.22	20 W —6.41.	27 W John 10.22. [24
7 T —23.50 to 24.	14 T Luke 24.44.	21 T —7 to v. 25.	28 T —11 to v. 17.
8 F —24.13. [13.	15 F John 4.13.	22 F —7.25.	29 F —11.17 to 47.
9 S John 1 to v.29.	16 S —5 to v. 24.	23 S —8 to v. 31.	30 S —11.47 to 12.20
1 F John 1.43.			31 S Rev. 1 to v. 9.
2 S Luke 22 to v. 31			

## BIRTHS.

*"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."—S. Mark x. 14.*

Wallace.	Feb. 29th.	Lagoona Blancha, Straits of Magellan, the wife of J. Wallace, of a daughter.
Markland.	" 14th.	At Beaver Island, the wife of J. H. Markland (Carcase Island), of a son.
Lanning.	Mar. 19th.	At Stanley, the wife of Thos. Lanning, of a daughter.
Short.	" 21st.	At San Carlos, N., the wife of R. Short, of a son.
King.	" 29th.	At Stanley, the wife of Thos. King, of a daughter.
Peck.	April 5th.	" " W. Peck, of a son.
Carey.	" 6th.	" " D. Carey, of a son.
Luxton.	" 7th.	" " J. Luxton, of a son.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Friday from 4.15 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, MARCH, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 127 $\frac{1}{4}$
„	„ Evening	... 115
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	„ Evening	... 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Number of coins in the Offertories :—2 sovereigns,  
4 crowns, 1 four shilling piece, 22 half-crowns, 30  
florins, 76 shillings, 154 sixpences, 98 threepenny  
pieces, 132 pence, 7 halfpence, 1 other coin.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
Balance ...	12 13 3

Mar. 1.	Offertory	... ..	£ s. d.
„ 8.	„	... ..	1 6 11
„ 11.	„ Cantata	... ..	1 17 1
„ 15.	„	... ..	9 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 22.	„	... ..	2 6 1
„ 29.	„	... ..	1 1 4
			2 2 6
			£31 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

### EXPENDITURE.

Insurance Premium	... ..	17 12 6
Freight on Lamps	... ..	3 3 8
Sexton's Wages	... ..	3 1 0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	... ..	1 0 0
Printing	... ..	0 4 0
Messenger	... ..	0 2 6
Balance	... ..	5 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		£31 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

[Signed], W. A. HARDING,  
HON. TREASURER.

Easter Day, Offertory ... .. £3 0 0

## NATIONAL HOME-READING UNION.

ARE there any boys and girls in Stanley who wish to  
improve themselves and to add to their knowledge?  
One means is to learn to read *intelligently*. It is the object  
of the above Union to teach this in a pleasant way. The  
books to be read are chosen and each member receives  
monthly a magazine with short explanatory articles on  
the books. The Reading Term ought to begin at once  
and at least half-an-hour's daily reading should be  
steadily carried on for the nine months of the reading  
year. The expenses are not great, viz., 1/- member-  
ship fee and 5/- or 6/- for the books.

The Union has sent Mrs. Brandon copies of books,  
a list of which she gives below with their prices. She  
will gladly form a class if a sufficient number present  
themselves. Failing this, she will give copies of the  
books and the magazines on application.

1. "Settlement of the Constitution, 1689-1784." 7d.
2. "Gulliver's Travels," 9d.
3. "Tales by Miss Edgeworth," 9d.
4. "Physical Geography," 9d.
5. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1/-
6. "Life of Wesley," 4d.
7. "Evangeline," 1d.
8. "The Cannibal Islands," 9d.
9. "We and the World," by Mrs. Ewing, 9d.
10. "Marmion," 1d.

The more intelligent boys and girls attending the  
Schools as well as those who have left School are quite  
capable of carrying on this Course of Reading alone  
with the help of the magazine. The articles in the  
latter, if rightly used, make the reader *think* and see  
things that lie below the surface. It is not the *amount*  
of knowledge poured into the mind that is useful, but  
the formation of a thoughtful habit of mind is of the  
greatest importance. "Develop their intelligence,"  
said an old friend of Falkland Island boys and girls  
not long ago, and with reason for it is the very thing  
our young people most need.



## EASTER VESTRY.

THE Registered Vestry of Christ Church met in the Vestry on Easter Tuesday, April 7th, 1896.

The Dean in the Chair.

The Chairman explained that the Constitution of the Church formed the adult members of the Congregation—who sign the Register—into a Registered Vestry. That it was the duty of the Registered Vestry to elect at the Annual Easter Vestry “six male persons to act as a Select Vestry.” That they had now met, 1st, to receive the Accounts of the outgoing Select Vestry, namely, Messrs. W. A. Harding, F. Durose, Jos. Aldridge, George Turner, J. G. Poppy, and F. J. Hardy. 2nd, to elect a Select Vestry for the ensuing year, and 3rd, to consider other subjects connected with the Church.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Turner, read the minutes of the Easter Vestry, 1895, which were approved and signed.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Harding, read the Accounts for the past year. He called attention to the facts that during the year, 1st, £120 had been paid towards reducing the debt, which now stood at £300. 2nd, that two years' interest had also been paid in that time, and for the future—through the kindness of Messrs. Bertrand and Felton—the interest would be reduced to four per cent., namely, £12 per annum. 3rd, that the Organ had been tuned for the first time by a professional tuner, and necessary out-houses erected on the Church site. 4th, that the year commenced with a net liability of £12 4s. 6d., due to the Falkland Island Co. for material for the out-houses.

The Chairman said that the Church owed a deep debt of gratitude to the out-going Select Vestry, and especially to their Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for having guided the Church finances through so successful a year. A very cordial vote of thanks was subsequently carried.

The out-going Select Vestry being eligible for re-election, but to enable others in turn to take their part in Church work, the Select Vestry arranged that each year three of their number would decline re-election. The Registered Vestry then proceeded to elect the Select Vestry for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were chosen:—Captain McLauchlin, Messrs. Thos. Binnie, J. G. Poppy, W. A. Harding, Thos. Watson, and F. Durose. Mr. Durose was appointed People's Churchwarden, and Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's ditto.

The Chairman pointed out the duty of each member of the Congregation doing all in his power to promote the material and spiritual well-being of the Church, and urged the Vestry to invite and welcome all strangers and visitors to the Church and, as far as possible, to make them feel at home there. He then said that, as most of them were aware, he was anxious to introduce the *Hymns Ancient and Modern*. An old edition of the *Hymnal Companion* was now in use, and as some change had to be made to keep abreast of the times, he should much prefer the above Hymn Book.

(a) The Scripture teaching of the *Hymns Ancient and Modern* on the festivals commemorating the chief events in our Lord's life was very full. (b) The book was used in a large majority of Church of England Churches throughout the world. (c) In the Army and Navy it was the only book used in Church Services. (d) As special pains were taken to teach the children singing, it was wisest and best to train them in the words and tunes which they would meet with wherever they went. And (e) when men-of-war or gunboats were in harbour their crews would be able to join much more heartily in our Services, as they were accustomed to sing the *Hymns Ancient and Modern* and to use the *Cathedral Prayer Book*, which latter had been introduced into the Choir last November. The proposed change was carried unanimously. Mrs. Durose then asked, what were they to do with their old hymn books and why could they not have the new edition of the present Hymn Book and not be obliged to give up so many old favourites; that already several of the Congregation were dissatisfied at the number of new tunes that had lately been introduced with the new pointing of the Psalms; that on Easter Sunday the singing of the Choir was more of a performance which the Congregation had silently to listen to. Mrs. Claxton also complained of the number of new tunes used. Mrs. Brandon replied that that was a matter that would remedy itself every day. Why did not members of the Congregation attend the practices as they used to do long ago and had often been invited to do. She was a strong advocate for congregational singing. As regards the proposed change in the hymn book, many of the “old favourites” were tunes from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*. Mr. Poppy said that it seemed as though congregational singing was sacrificed for the sake of the Choir and Blue Jackets. The Dean pointed out that the Church should move with the times, though the Islands are situated in such an out-of-the-way corner of the world; that if ever the Port was made a Naval Depot, we would be using the pointing in the Psalms, Hymns, and tunes to which both Army and Navy were accustomed, and that as many of our young people must go out into the world to earn their living, they should be so trained that the Church Services would be attractive to them wherever they went.

The Benediction having been pronounced the Registered Vestry separated.

The newly-elected Select Vestry proceeded to appoint their officers for the ensuing year. Mr. J. G. Poppy was appointed Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Thos. Binnie, Hon. Treasurer.

THERE are one or two suggestions Mrs. Brandon would like to make as regards the Church music and singing. She has always been of the opinion that congregational singing should be the object kept in view in the choice of Church music and in the working of the Choir. If the Choir is *strong and sure* the Congregation is carried along, even in the singing of a psalm where the same chant being repeated over and over again the ear quickly gets accustomed to the tune



and to the rhythm of the words. Let those musically inclined in the Congregation just try to join in with the Choir in the singing of the Psalms and they will be surprised to find how very easily it is done. The rhythm is so natural and simple that the ordinary Prayer Book is quite sufficient provided always the Choir is *strong and sure*—that is an indispensable condition. It is often urged on the members of the Choir as a reason to exert themselves to the utmost that steady firm singing is of the greatest use in helping the Congregation,—while weak uncertain singing takes away all desire to join in. Then again why do not some of the Congregation come to the practices? On Wednesday evenings we do all the practising in the Church, and if they came and sat in the front seats near the Chancel they could easily take part in the practice. On Friday evenings we practice chiefly in the Vestry where there is not so much room. There are some very likely who would like to have the music to follow of hymns, and psalms, &c. Music hymn books are easily procured and so are the *Cathedral Prayer Books*. One edition has the music for both responses and psalms, which are pointed for chanting; the other has the music for the responses only, but the psalms are pointed. The title is "The Cathedral Prayer Book, with Canticles and Psalter pointed for chanting and set to appropriate chants," and can be ordered anywhere and obtained for 5/- exclusive of freight. The smaller edition can be had for 2/11. Would it not be a good plan where so many are learning music to procure one of the large books and then with the help of a hymn list, which can always be had in the Church, to go over week by week the different tunes to be used Sunday by Sunday? On Easter Day we sang the "responses" for the first time, these the Congregation would soon be able to join in with pleasure. We intend singing them on the first Sunday in each month and on Festivals. There is music the Congregation cannot join in without special practice, viz., the Anthems and Offertory Sentences, &c., but they form a very small part of the whole Service.

A MEETING of the Destitute Poor Committee was held at the residence of Miss Felton, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, on March 30th, 1896. The case of two orphan children—Thomas and Mary—of the late Kenneth McLeod was brought before the Committee. It was decided to pay 25/- per month, terms inclusive, towards the support of each child, from Mar. 1st, 1896.

Alice Felton.

The adjourned General Meeting of the Stanley Assembly Room Company, Limited, was held on March 31st.

The Vice-Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, presented the Annual Balance Sheet. In the course of a few remarks, he regretted the total absence of Shareholders at the Annual Meeting, as showing apathy and a lack of interest in the undertaking. The Directors are however determined to

attempt to put a little fresh life into the concern and, with that object, had decided to try a Monthly Public Dance. One had already been held and, thanks principally to the zeal and energy of Mr. Durose, had proved a complete success, offering every encouragement for a continuation of the venture during the winter months.

With reference to the Balance Sheet, the Vice-Chairman regretted that the figures showed a considerable falling off in the amount received for "Hire of the Room," their sole source of revenue, it being £57. as compared with £100 in 1894. This was, he considered, in a great measure to be attributed to the absence of H.M. Ships during the past summer, and an unusually dull season. He trusted however, that the Directors would be able to show a better result twelve months hence, and concluded by proposing that a dividend of 2/- per share be paid, and an unrealized asset of £9 11s. 9d. carried forward to next year's account. This was agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

The Stanley Assembly Room Company, Ltd.

Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st Dec., 1895.

EXPENDITURE.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To Dividend for Year ending 31st Dec., 1894	...	20	0	0	...	20	0	0	
Jan. 1895. To Tenement Tax	0	15	0						
Feb. " " Insurance	...	2	10	0					
To Paraffin Account	...	2	2	0					
" Lamp Glasses	...	0	13	0					
" Hinges, Screws, &c.	...	0	4	6					
" Repair of Lamp	...	0	2	0					
" Broom, 6d.; Bolt, 1/6	...	0	2	0					
" Two Locks, 9/- Mat, 44/-	...	2	13	0					
" Cleaning Room	...	0	10	0					
" Repair of Floor, Doors, &c.	...	0	15	0					
" J. Summers	...	4	10	0					
" Secretary's Salary	...	10	0	0					
							24	16	6
" Reduction on Hire of Room, 1894	...	4	0	0			4	0	0
" Dividend for 1895	...						20	0	0
" Balance to Credit carried forward to 1896	...						9	11	9
							£78	8	3

RECEIPTS.									
	£	s.	d.						
1895. By Balance, 31st Dec., 1894	...	21	7	10					
" Hire of Room, 1895	...	57	0	5					
		£78	8	3					

G. TURNER, SECRETARY.

Audited and found correct, [Signed], F. J. KING.



## Christ Church Offertory Account for the Year ending Easter, 1896.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
To Wages.	Sexton ... ..	30	0	0	By Balance from Easter, 1895	...	0	10	5
	Organ Blower... ..	6	0	0	" Offertory. April	...	7	5	9½
	Bell Ringer ... ..	6	0	0	" " May	...	6	14	7½
" Insurance	...	17	12	6	" " June	...	6	18	10½
" J. Summers, for attendance on Sunday	...				" " July	...	5	19	1
	School, Washing, Chimneys, and labour	4	14	10	" " August	...	10	17	4½
" Special Offertories, Children's Fund	...	6	10	11½	" " September	...	8	0	11½
" Freight and Expenses on Lamps	...	3	6	8	" " October	...	8	13	8
" Coal, Oil, and Sundry Stores	...	12	11	8	" " November	...	9	5	3
" Stationery and Printing	...	3	6	6	" " December	...	14	7	9
" Repairing Church Fence, Labour	...	5	1	8	" " January	...	6	9	10
" " " Material	...	4	0	0	" " February	...	7	10	1
" J. Lewis, for Weather-proofing Bricks	...	2	7	0	" " March	...	8	13	11
" Carting Stones from Quarry	...	1	19	0	" " " Cantata	...	9	13	10½
" Sundry Labour about Church Site	...	1	13	4	" " Easter, 1896	...	3	0	0
" Balance transferred to Building Fund	...	8	17	4½					
		£114	1	6			£114	1	6

NOTE. As the Offertory funds were not sufficient to defray the cost of tuning the Organ, that item was paid from the Building funds, and the balance of the Offertory Account has therefore been transferred to that Account.

W. A. HARDING, HON. TREASURER.

## CHRIST CHURCH BUILDING ACCOUNT.

### STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1896.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
To Instalment paid off debt, May, 1895	...	70	0	0	By Balance from 1895	...	0	0	1
" " " Feb., 1896	...	50	0	0	" Proceeds of Bazaar, May, 1895	...	93	5	0
" Interest on debt, due Nov. 14th, 1894	...	21	0	0	" " " Feb., 1896	...	66	19	2½
" " " Nov. 14th, 1895	...	19	16	8	" Subscriptions Received	...	43	7	4
" Purchase of Material for next Bazaar	...	2	5	0	" Proceeds of Sale of Wood and Poles	...	3	14	2
" Labour, Building Outhouses at Church	...	12	10	0	" Balance transferred from Offertory	...			
" Organ Tuning	...	32	7	4	Account	...	8	17	4½
" Balance, cash in hand	...	8	4	2					
		£216	3	2			£216	3	2

To Amount due to Falkland Island Company					By Cash in hand	...	8	4	2
for Material for Building Outhouses	20	8	8						

W. A. HARDING.

The Account presented shows a nett liability of £12 4s. 6d.

It is satisfactory to note that during the past year the Debt on the Church has been reduced from £420 to £300.

The preceding Account shows that two years' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. has been paid during the past financial year. Owing to the kindness of Messrs. Bertrand and Felton the rate for the future will be 4 per cent. only.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.



SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS THREE OUT-DOOR  
LAMPS AND ONE IN-DOOR LAMP, &c.

					£	s.	d.
James Waldron	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Bonner	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
C. M. Dean...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
J. M. Dean ...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Vere Packe...	...	...	...	...	6	11	4
From Offertory	...	...	...	...	3	6	8

£22 8 0

	£	s.	d.
In-door Lamp (100 candle power) ...	5	0	0
Out-door Church gate Lamp (62 candle power)	4	10	0
Out-door Church gate (South) Lamp (25 candle power) ...	2	5	0
Out-door Vestry Lamp (15 candle power)...	0	15	0
Extra Glasses, Cases, &c. ...	6	11	4
Freight, Insurance, &c. ...	3	6	8

£22 8 0

## CHOIR PICNICS (2).

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Mrs. Dean ...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Felton	...	...	...	1	0	0
Charles W. Hill	...	...	...	0	10	0
Anonymous	...	...	...	2	13	6

£6 3 6

		EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
The <i>Hulassah</i> (reduced charter)	...	...	...	1	10	0
"	"	...	...	2	0	0
J. Summers	...	...	...	0	10	0
Tea, Coffee, &c., &c.	...	...	...	0	13	6
J. G. Poppy	...	...	...	0	10	0
Tea, Coffee, &c., &c.	...	...	...	1	0	0

£6 3 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

George Stewart, 12s. 6d.; Dentistry, £1 17s. 6d.; A Nonconformist Radical, £5; Well-wisher, £30; Miss Coutts, 4s. 6d.; Duncan Fell, 5s.; John Fell, 10s.; Mrs. Blakeley, jun., 10s.; Misses Blakeley, 10s.; George Hardy, 10s.; J. G. Mann, 10s.; Charles Kirwan, 2s. 2d.; Alexander Urquhart, 8s. 2s.; G. B., 5s.; B. K., 2s. 6d.; Judge Thompson, £2.

### EXPENSES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.

RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.
Balance, January 1st, 1895	...	...	5	7	9
Offertory, May 31st	"	...	1	11	0
" Nov. 30th	"	...	2	6	13
" Dec. 30th	"	...	2	13	10½

£11 18 9

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
January 7th, 1896, Prizes ...	...	...	6	11	7
Attendance Prizes ...	...	...	3	0	0
Scripture Texts, Register, &c. ...	...	...	0	11	11
Printing Examination Papers ...	...	...	0	11	0
"    Sunday School Lessons ...	...	...	1	2	0
Balance in hand ...	...	...	0	2	3

£11 18 9

At the Court House, Stanley, on March 9th, an inquest was held on the body of Adolf Edward Lehti, seaman of the barque *Orchid*, who was drowned on Saturday, 7th March. The Jury returned an open verdict, "found drowned." The following were the Jury:—J. Turner (foreman), E. Wilkins, W. Walsh, L. Newing, E. Spencer, J. Summers.

At the Court House, Stanley, on March 14th, George Natt v. James Wright. This was an action brought by G. Natt to recover the sum of £2 10s. 0d. for goods sold. Wright showed that he had already paid this amount. Verdict for the defendant.

At the Court House, Stanley, on Thursday, the 26th of March, James McLaren, the occupier of a house in Stanley, appeared under a summons for having on Saturday, 21st, a chimney in his house on fire, caused through its being in a dirty condition. He was fined eight shillings.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—In answer to *Employer's* letter to your Magazine of Dec. 15th, 1895, I am sorry to see that he thinks the men in the cook-house are in a scramble in the morning to get to work. I have never yet seen a man go without his coffee in the morning, for the cook in a general way makes such a noise that I really think he would wake the dead when he calls the men; but it does not take an alarm clock and a flunkey to call the men in the cook-house as it does some men who are supposed to be our superiors. But as to *Employer's* remarks *re* his treatment of men, for my part my way of thinking is that if a man is treated as a man that is all he wants; but there are some masters on the West who ought to be ashamed to look a man in the face, especially when they lower themselves to boycotting men. If they have a quarrel with their men they should stop at that; but, as far as I am concerned, I have been treated all right up this end of the world, that is more than I can say for the other end. As for the wages the men get, I think they are higher than anywhere else; perhaps that was *Employer's* experience when he was in the cook-house.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A SERVANT.



MARCH 6th, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me space to make a few remarks on *Bon Accord's* letter that appeared in your issue of February?

In that letter he says, "as for dipping, they are not suffering so greatly but that they can wait till Monday." If he knows so much about sheep he ought to know that sheep after they have been through pens for drafting, especially if they are dusty ones, which all pens are more or less, ought to be dipped and put on their own ground as soon as possible; this also applies to when they have been through the shed for shearing.

Most masters do go out with their shepherds to gather, and there are not many flocks that you have to start together at daylight and don't get home till dark, except in the winter. I also understand that of late years there is very little gathering on Sundays at all, and the firm I belong to have always allowed their men another day of rest, except when the press of work has been very urgent.

He also says that he "considers a labourer in the camp better paid at five pounds than a shepherd at six." I always thought and still think that the only reason a shepherd is paid more wages is because he has more responsibility, not that his work is so much harder. *Bon Accord* might change his mind if he had a week's work at my press, and compared it with a week's shepherding.

Again he says that he "errs in plenty of company in thinking that masters take a pleasure in working their men on a Sunday." Why do not some of these state their opinion, so far no one has written agreeing with him.

Again he says "that probably he knows as much about a shepherd's duties in the old country as *A Lover of Sheep* could tell him." He does not know who *A Lover of Sheep* is in the first place (I may mention that it is not me), and I presume he means Scotland when he speaks of the old country. Does he know that the colonies are far ahead of Scotland in the way they breed and manage their stock, and some farms in the Falklands are a good deal ahead of Scotland, which still go on in the same old way of 30 years ago; and the dipping is a most primitive proceeding, of course there are some exceptions but not very many, I have seen them dipping myself. March seems rather a curious time of year to be driving sheep for three weeks, unless they were hogs coming from their winter ground, but still three weeks is rather a large order, and I hope *Bon Accord* had fine weather and did not get wet.

As to the bad feeling between masters and men I have not heard anything of it. I manage to get along very well myself. In his first letter he gave your readers to understand that all the masters treated their men like dogs, in this letter he says that he is well aware that there are some masters that do treat their men in a civil manner; these sort of statements, I mean when you say one thing one day and one another, are apt to throw doubts on other portions of a letter. I have

always thought that the men were well and considerably treated, but being a master I say no more on this subject.

He is quite right about sheep being left alone when streams are in flood, but quite wrong in saying that a shepherd who lives outside the Settlement with his flock does not have a very easy time of it in winter. Personally I do not care about my sheep being ridden through in the winter, except about once a month to see that there is no scab. A man with several dogs following him rides through sheep, puts some in a ditch, pulls them out, and goes home, thinking he has done a day's work, when they would have been far better left alone. One other thing that wants doing in the winter is to see that the rams are properly spread every now and again. I am of opinion that a *really good shepherd*, married or single men, never need be long out of work.

I don't suppose it much matters to any if *Bon Accord* stays in the country or leaves it, or writes as much as he likes, but let him stick to facts. A "black list" is a thing I never heard of; if a man is a bad shepherd, drinks or neglects his duties, and is well known to do so, I say a master is a fool to engage him. As to the wages question, a shepherd in Scotland gets, I believe, about £30 a year, one cow if he is single, two if married, and does his work on foot; here he gets £72 a year, a troop of horses, meat, and cows, unless he does not take the trouble to milk and look after them, and stores on all or most of the stations in the West are very reasonable now; and I should say in conclusion that if *Bon Accord* is not satisfied with this, when he gets to Heaven he is the sort of man to complain "that the cloud he is sitting on is damp, and that his halo does not fit."

Yours very truly,

RUSSELL H. BUCKWORTH.

P.S. I may say that I am not one of the correspondents that *Bon Accord* replied to.

—O—

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

March 12th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers:—R. Betts, Mrs. J. Short and children, Mrs. Dickey and children, P. C. Suta.

March 12th. The *Hornet* went out.

March 12th. The *Allen Gardiner* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hocking.

March 14th. The *Result* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith; Mrs. P. Smith, jun.; John Peck, sen.; G. Parring, and T. Cook.

March 14th. The *Hudassah* came in.

March 19th. The *Result* went out. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Perring, W. Dodman.

March 20th. The *Fortuna* went out. Passenger:—Mrs. Eastment.

FRED J. HARDY.

—O—

On account of want of space other shipping and mail news is unavoidably held over until next month.



Statement showing total Receipts and Payments during Quarter ended 31st December, 1895.

Total with Balance.



Abstract of Statement of Total Receipts and Expenditure of the Colony of the Falkland Islands for the Year 1895.

ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st January, 1895	...	...	...	4804	5	0				
Customs ... ..	3549	15	10				Pensions ... ..	333	14	4
Port, Harbour and Tonnage Dues ...	137	3	6				The Governor ... ..	1394	1	6
Licenses and Internal Revenue ...	503	7	0				Colonial Secretary's Department ...	1109	7	7
Fees of Court ... ..	492	7	7				Customs Department ... ..	192	4	4
Post Office ... ..	1068	2	1				Audit Department ... ..	65	15	0
Rent of Government Property ...	4880	9	6				Port and Marine Department ...	361	9	9
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	44	17	6				Legal Department ... ..	598	12	0
Interest on Investments :—							Police ... ..	567	12	11
Land Sales ... ..	836	5	5				Prisons ... ..	97	0	10
Savings Bank ... ..	931	10	5				Medical Department ... ..	604	14	5
Surplus Fund ... ..	74	17	8				Education ... ..	512	14	8
Total exclusive of Land Sales ...	12518	16	6	14556	9	5	Ecclesiastical ... ..	461	12	4
Land Sales ... ..	2037	12	11				Transport ... ..	100	6	10
Investments Realized ... ..	7051	4	6				Miscellaneous Services ... ..	778	15	8
Advances Repaid ... ..	2567	18	8				Post Office ... ..	2271	0	9
Deposits Received ... ..	29414	7	10				Public Works recurrent ... ..	2276	12	7
Remittances Received by Crown Agents	4452	19	11				Interest on Deposits in Savings Bank	808	6	3
Over-payments Recovered ... ..	...	8	4	43486	19	3	Drawbacks and Refunds ... ..	222	17	0
				62847	13	8	Survey ... ..	402	9	7
Total Assets ... ..	...	...	...	53961	16	0	Investments ... ..	13876	9	8
Total Liabilities ... ..	...	...	...	38673	18	1	Advances ... ..	1701	16	1
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	...	...	15287	17	11	Deposits ... ..	26476	14	9
							Remittance to Crown Agents ...	5734	7	6
							Balance of 31st December, 1895 ...			
								1898	17	4
								62847	13	8



## MARRIAGES.

McCallum and Dixon. Dyke Island, McCallum and Agnes Dixon.  
Martin and Moore. April 4th. At Stanley, William Martin and Isabella Moore.  
Kayser and Martin. „ „ „ Ferdinand Kayser and Josephine Martin.

## DEATH.

“*The dead in Christ shall rise first.*”—1 *Thessalonians* 4.16.

Doughty. Mar. 26th. At Stanley, Capt. Doughty, late of the *Glen Owen*, aged 58.

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**NOTICE.**—The April number of the *Falkland Islands Magazine* is the last for the year ; the first number of the Magazine having been published in May, 1889. As already notified the price of the Magazine will be increased to cover cost of publication. Unstamped, 4/- per annum : stamped, 4/6 : single copies, 4d. each. All subscribers whose subscriptions commence in May will very much oblige the Editor if they will please send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year as soon as possible.

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**NOTICE.**—It is hereby notified to all whom it may concern that after the 25th of April, 1896, persons in arrears with their subscriptions to the Terpsichorean Society will have ceased to be members and will have forfeited all privileges such membership involves.

By order of the Committee,

[Signed], F. J. KING, HON. SECRETARY.

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**FOR SALE.**—A PIANO, nearly new, trichord, by Dawkins & Co., No. 697, in excellent condition. Price, £25.

Apply to any of the Committee of the Terpsichorean Society.

Also a Piano Stool. Price, 15/-

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**WANTED.**—Man and wife. Former as handy man, gardener, &c. ; and the later as cook and general servant. Wages—Six pounds per month.

Apply to BAILLON & STICKING, Fox Bay.

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**WANTED.**—Orders for Ladies' and Gents.' Visiting Cards, Memorial Cards, Concert Tickets and Programmes, Note Headings, Memo. Forms. Account Forms, Price Lists, Annual Balance Sheets and Reports, Club Rules, Circulars, Hand Bills, etc., etc. Apply to the Printer of this Magazine.

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**FOR SALE.**—THE PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL, including Out-houses and Garden, and occupying a very central position in Stanley. The premises are specially adapted for either a Store or a Lodging House. The Hotel has lately been repaired, and the upstairs rooms match boarded, &c., &c. Price, £600.

Apply to Mrs. HOCKING, Stanley.



**WANTED.**—A Secretary and Treasurer for the Stanley Assembly Room Company, Limited. Salary, £10 per annum.

Applications to be sent in, on or before the 16th instant, to VERE PACKE, Esq., Chairman, and to be endorsed "Secretaryship."

G. TURNER.

The above Company propose to give a Subscription Dance on the first Monday in each month. Gentlemen, 2/6; Ladies, 1/6.

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**FOR SALE**, practically as good as new:—A Hare's square, long focus, swing back patent Camera, for 7½ in. by 5 in., plates, half plates, and quarter plates, three double backs, doublet lens with iris diaphragm, "Constant" instantaneous shutter, view finder, large focussing cloth; complete in leather case, with strong folding tripod stand. Price, £13.

Chemicals and working appliances for same at a reasonable figure.

Apply to MRS. MATHEWS, Port Howard.

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**MISSING.**—Will the individual who borrowed the watering pot from the Vestry of Christ Church, Stanley, kindly return it.

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We have been asked to correct a rumour that has been freely circulated in Stanley to the effect that about 50 men are coming to the Falklands from New Zealand. The rumour is, we are informed, absolutely without foundation.

---

## CHARLES WILLIAMS

HAVING RECEIVED A

### LARGE CONSIGNMENT of LITTLE'S DIP

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No. 85. Vol. VIII.

MAY, 1896.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.  
Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in June.

7. *1st Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. Joshua 3.7-4.15 ; John 17 ; Psalms 35 & 36.  
 Epistle—1 John 4.7-21. Gospel—Luke 16.19-31.  
 Evening. Joshua 5.13-6.21, or 24 ; Heb. 12 ; Psalm 37.
11. *St. Barnabas,*  
*Apostle & Martyr.* Morning. Deut. 33.1-12 ; Acts 4.31 ; Psalms 56-58.  
 For the Epistle—Acts 11.22-30. Gospel—John 15.12-16  
 Evening. Nahum 1 ; Acts 14.8 ; Psalms 59-61.
14. *2nd Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. Judges 4 ; John 20.19 ; Psalms 61 & 62.  
 Epistle—1 John 3.13-24. Gospel—Luke 14.16-24.  
 Evening. Judges 5, or 6.11 ; James 5 ; Psalms 73 & 74.
20. *The Queen's Accession.* Morning. Joshua 1.1-10 ; Romans 13 ; Psalms 102 & 103  
 Epistle—1 Peter 2.11-17. Gospel—Matt. 22.16-22.
21. *3rd Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 1 Samuel 2.1-27 ; Acts 4.32-5.17 ; Ps. 105.  
 Epistle—1 Peter 5.5-11. Gospel—Luke 15.1-10.  
 Evening. 1 Samuel 3, or 4.1-19 ; 2 Peter 1 ; Psalm 106.
24. *Nativity of*  
*St. John Baptist.* Morning. Malachi 3.1-7 ; Matthew 3 ; Psalms 116-118.  
 For the Epistle—Isaiah 40.1-11. Gospel—Luke 1.57-80.  
 Evening. Malachi 4 ; Matthew 14.1-13 ; Psalm 119.1-32.
28. *4th Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 1 Samuel 12 ; Acts 8.26 ; Psalms 132-135.  
 Epistle—Romans 8.18-23. Gospel—Luke 6.36-42.  
 Evening. 1 Samuel 13, or Ruth 1 ; 1 John 3.1-16.
29. *St. Peter.* Morning. Ezekiel 3.4-15 ; John 21.13-23 ; Ps. 139-141.  
 For the Epistle—Acts 12.1-11 ; Matthew 16.13-19.  
 Evening. Zechariah 3 ; Acts 4.8-23 ; Psalms 142 & 143.

## The Daily Bible Readings for June.

1 M John 13 to v. 21	7 S John 17.	14 S John 20.19.	21 S Acts 4.32 to	28 S Acts 8.26.
2 T —13.21.	8 M —18 to v. 28.	15 M —21.	22 M —5.17. [5.17	29 M John 21.15 to
3 W —14.	9 T —18.28.	16 T Acts 1.	23 T —6.	[23.
4 T —15.	10 W —19 to v. 25.	17 W —2 to v. 22.	24 W —Matthew 3.	30 T Acts 9 to v. 23
5 F —16 to v. 16.	11 T Acts 4.31.	18 T —2.22.	25 T Acts 7 to v. 35.	
6 S —16.16.	12 F John 19.25.	19 F —3.	26 F —7.35 to 8.5.	
	13 S —20 to v. 19.	20 S —4 to v. 32.	27 S —8.5 to 26.	

## BIRTHS.

*"Suffer the little children to come unto Me."—S. Mark x. 14.*

- Dixon. Jan. 6th. At West Point Island, the wife of W. B. Dixon, of a daughter.
- Braxton. Mar. 31st. At Port Howard, the wife of Thomas Braxton, of a son.
- Stickney. Mar. At Spring Point, the wife of L. Stickney, of a son.
- Barnes. April. At Port Sussex, the wife of A. Barnes, of a son.
- Wang. „ 14th. At Stanley, the wife of C. Wang, of a daughter.
- Mowat. May 2nd. At Stanley, the wife of J. T. Mowat, of a daughter—stillborn.
- Doheer. „ 6th. At Stanley, the wife of M. Doheer, of a daughter.
- Short. „ 10th. At Stanley, the wife of John Short (Hill Cove), of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

- Williams and Fewkes. April 29th. At Stanley, David Trevor Williams and Sarah Ann Fewkes.

## DEATHS.

*"The dead in Christ shall rise first."—1 Thessalonians 4.16.*

- Rae. After crossing the line, homeward bound, James Rae, late of Northarm.
- Thompson. May 9th. At Stanley, L. Thompson (Swan Inlet), 29 years.
- Hocking. „ 10th. At Stanley, Ann Elizabeth Hocking, 76 years.
- Echandi. „ 10th. At Stanley, Juan Echandi (Basque Juan), 84 years.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Friday from 4.15 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, APRIL, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	...	Morning	...	141		
"	"	...	Evening	...	107	
NUMBER OF COINS	...	...	Morning	...	39	
"	"	...	...	Evening	...	43

Number of coins in the Offertories :—

7 half-crowns, 11 florins, 39 shillings, 91 sixpences,  
72 threepenny pieces, 122 pence, 14 halfpence.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

					£	s.	d.
April 12.	Offertory	...	...	...	1	10	8½
„ 19.	„	...	...	...	1	9	0½
„ 26.	„	...	...	...	1	8	0
	Offerings	...	...	...	0	5	0
					£4	12	9

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's Wages	...	...	...	...	2	16	0
Labour	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Balance	...	...	...	...	0	4	9
					£4	12	9

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

THE CHURCH was founded to hand on the deposit of Divine Truth. The Church hands on—through clergy, certainly, but also by the laity—and each member has to do his or her part, and to hand on the holy truths. Remember that people are won to the truth much more by its effect on life than by controversy. The truth must mould, not only your own, but your family life. Ask yourself how you can win others who do not think the same as you do. Truth is far more spread by the life than by words. Argument does little good; life is far more persuasive. I do not mean that controversy must never be undertaken. It must be undertaken from time to time by those who are competent to undertake it, and then it must be carried out in a kindly, Christian, humble, loving spirit. Bitter controversy always does more harm than good. Loving, humble, Christian controversy may often do real good, and at any rate may prevent a good deal of harm. But, after all, controversy never draws people to the truth half as much as the beautiful attraction of a holy life, and therefore, I urge on you—let the full circle of truth, which you have the happiness of possessing, shine out in your own life and in the life of your family. If people see those who believe the full truth leading specially devoted, unselfish, holy lives, they want to know what is the source of the power that makes them different from others. They are then more willing to learn.—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.*



## BAPTISMS.

Jan. 31st.	Walter Ewenson.
Feb. 2nd.	Mary Armstrong.
" 19th.	Winifred Lloyd.
Mar. 13th.	Clara Eveline Cull.
" 14th.	Grace Ursula Elizabeth Mierhoffer.
" 22nd.	Donald William McAskill.
" 27th.	Alfred David Summers.
" 27th.	Rose Emily Llamosa.
" 29th.	Ruth Miller.
" 30th.	Harriet Janet Goodwin.
April 1st.	Ernest Vine Dixon.
" 5th.	Adelaide Idina Dagmar Clasen.
" 5th.	Victor Leslie Howard Clasen.
" 11th.	Frances Mary McLeod.
" 12th.	Thomas Nathaniel John Braxton.
" 12th.	Harry Smith.
" 12th.	Mabel Annie Sarney.
" 15th.	Marion Ann Elizabeth Binnie.
" 15th.	Horace James Edward May.
" 20th.	Louisa Annie Hall.

—O—

## LOVE OF ARGUMENT.

WE all know the argumentative bore. He is a terror in every class of society. The passion of his life is to throw as many of his fellow-men as possible every day in a series of logical wrestling bouts. He represents the fighting instinct in the social circle. We have not been in his company five minutes before he discloses himself. We can see him carefully watching the conversation, ready and eager to pounce upon any statement with which he can disagree. If there is no chance of contradiction, three-fourths of his pleasure in the talk vanishes. The impossibility of answering the Sunday sermon spoils the service for him; on the week-day he would certainly be to the fore with an amendment or two. If there is no contentious subject at hand, he will search until he finds one. The love of argument is a fine stimulus to inquiry, a useful medium of education, and, when kept within measure, a fruitful and pleasant source of amusement; but, indulged in without restraint, it obscures rather than reveals the truth, tends to disturb the amenities of life, to foster conceit, and, as I remarked at the beginning, to produce one of the commonest and most offensive of bores. It will be conceded by all that the proper use of argument is the discovery of the truth, but there are few who enter upon a controversy with that purpose only in view. The glory that comes with a victory over an opponent is one motive. There is an irresistible delight in winning the game of words. The common course of a controversy is for one combatant to advance his theory with a genuine desire to illuminate the subject under discussion. The opponent replies, partly with the same view, but cannot wholly resist exposing incidental weaknesses of logic, exaggeration of statement, or evidences of ignorance on subsidiary subjects that

may be found in the first utterances. Number one now retorts in like manner, and presently they are both heatedly discussing each other's words and methods, and are forgetting the essentials of the subject that is the ground of the dispute. They begin by fighting for the truth and end by fighting each other. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the best modern inventor of familiar similes, has made a comparison between writers of books and talkers which will apply to the argumentative bore and the man who uses argument as a means of getting as near the truth as possible. He says "That writing a book is like shooting with a rifle—you either hit or miss; but talking is like playing at a mark with a water-pipe—you cannot help hitting it if it is within reach and you have time enough." But the lover of argument very seldom plays upon his subject; he takes snap-shots, and will not let anybody help him with his sighting.

After the first essential of knowing exactly the ground on which an argument is carried on, so as to prevent two different subjects or phrases of the same subject being talked of by mistake, comes the need for good temper. It is a curious fact that the argumentative man is usually fiery-tempered. If he is not that, he is probably extremely cool and therefore all the more irritating to his warm-blooded antagonist. Who has not known men whose friends have been obliged to drop warnings to acquaintances not to get up an argument lest the peace of a friendly circle should be disturbed? It is the egotist who is without doubts, and who, knowing he is precisely right, is indignant at the thought that others differ from him. His arguments and himself are one. If you infer that he is mistaken, he takes it that you are accusing him of falsehood or else of folly; he thrusts into his character every dart aimed at his theories. The test of the man who is fitted for profitable controversy is found in willingness to admit the force of reasoning which tells against his own beliefs. He never loses his openness of mind towards what appears to be the truth, however sharply the controversy may rage; whereas the obstinate argumentative man will not admit anything, though he is perfectly convinced that he is in the wrong, and may mean on the earliest favourable opportunity to appropriate the arguments that have overthrown him.

Why is it that women can so rarely argue? They have very shrewd flashes of insight; they believe and love, but rarely reason after the manner of men. They jump to the conclusion which he reaches laboriously by thinking; or perhaps they jump impulsively to some other conclusion which his experience tells him is insecurely based. Their opinions are nearly all snap-shots. Is this unfair? I think not. Who has seen women arguing a point for pleasure? They carry information, they explain, chat, plead, and bewitch, but they rarely argue. It is altogether too slow for them.

The legal argument has a fascination for almost every mind. A man who does not care for politics and cannot understand theology will be delighted with a neat legal point or a mystery of the law courts. One reason for the interest felt in legal arguments is that the scope is almost always strictly limited. They run



directly towards a clear answer—"yes" or "no," "guilty" or "not guilty," "how much" or "how little damages." As the arguments run in a narrow channel, so also the results of the decision arrived at are well defined. One almost doubts whether anybody ever was converted by any particular political discussion. People change insensibly. Politics have succeeded religion as the most popular debating subject. Now men's wits are being sharpened on politics, whereas a few years ago they were sharpened on religion. But there could hardly be a worse training course for rational argument than either politics or religion; that is why they are often barred from debating societies. The range is so wide that the chances are ten to one against the disputants talking fairly around precisely the same subject. An education of a superficial kind may be picked up from debate. The inhabitants of a whole village will sometimes be found more intelligent than their neighbours, owing to the village blacksmith being a reader and getting up arguments round his smithy fire in the evening, when the shutters are closed and only the sparks from the chimney light the way to the cosy shed with its dust of filings. Again, argument ought to cultivate control of temper and to teach courtesy to opponents, though it often does not. The man who does not believe in anything, or care for anything, or glow in any circumstances, is the one hopeless being of the modern world; but he is not likely to be found among men who are given to strong arguments.

Were it not for argument, we should be content to remain in log-like slumber. It gives alertness and adaptability to men who without its training would be impassive and rigid. A good deal may be said in favour of institutions that exist for argument alone, such as debating societies, provided always they be used as exercise grounds for sincerity, and not as places where mental gymnastics are executed without any object except an appearance of cleverness. To argue towards the most trustworthy and safe opinion is not the most showy method, but it is far more difficult as well as useful than to be smart, and original, and wrong.

ALPHA.

## STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPANY, LTD.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Assembly Room Company in March, it was thought advisable by them, that during the winter a Subscription Dance should be held once a month. The first of these took place on the 12th of March and proved successful.

Dancing commenced punctually at nine o'clock so that the ball should not be kept up until the small hours of the morning.

Music was kindly provided by some of the ladies present, and well they did their part, spurring every one on to rise to the occasion and enjoy themselves.

There were a good number present, ladies being in the majority, all looking charming and as enthusiastic as ever. The gentlemen were either too shy or lacking in gallantry to attend. At former dances the girls

have been in such demand that there was no sitting out a dance, but on this night several fair maids had to. It is not as some infer because the gentlemen cannot dance, for all Stanleyites, young and old, are noted for their dancing.

Light refreshments are provided for the ladies.

These dances, if possible, will be held on the first Tuesday in every month. The charges are moderate: gentlemen's ticket, 2/6, and ladies' 1/6. And how can one spend a more pleasant evening than dancing with a good partner, in a bright cheerful room, to good music. Therefore, all you dancers bestir yourselves, and on the first Tuesday of the month do not forget to put in an appearance at the Assembly Room at nine o'clock sharp.

B. & C.

## CANON ASPINALL'S VISIT TO THE WEST FALKLANDS, 1896.

FEB. 26th. Left Stanley in *Fortuna* at 3.30 p.m. Fair wind and little motion. 27th. Arrived at Hill Cove at 6.30 p.m., called on Mr. Short at the Point, rode up to the settlement. 28th. Left with Mr. Mowat at 2 p.m. for Roy Cove. 29th. Left for Chartres; called at Crooked Inlet and Teal River, went down to the Point, and returned to Chartres for the night. Mar. 1st. Evening Service—six present, offertory, 16/6. Mar. 2nd. On via Mount Sullivan to Fox Bay, W., called at Little Chartres on the way. Mar. 3rd. All day at Fox Bay, went across to east side at 11 a.m., and called at all houses, returned for night to Mr. Stickney's. Mar. 4th. Rode to Lester Creek, met Jas. McCallum there and rode down to Port Stephens, it rained heavily all morning. Mar. 5th. Stayed all day as cutter was to come for me at four, but she did not, visited all houses and cook-house. Mar. 6th. Rode round to point opposite Dyke Island, dinghy came for me and was pulled across in face of strong wind by William and John Dickson, jun. Mar. 7th. Married James McCallum and Agnes Dickson at 11.30, after breakfast left in *Diver* for Weddell. Mar. 8th. Spent the day at Weddell, visited cook-house and all houses. Mar. 9th. Rode at 9 a.m. to the Shanty and followed man down with horse to meet cutter from Beaver, crossed in afternoon to Beaver, hearty reception from Mr. Henry Waldron. Mar. 10th. Visited houses, all very busy pressing wool and carting peat. Mar. 11th. Again visited in afternoon, catechised Mrs. Cann's child, had Evening Service at Mrs. Duncan's—16 present, catechised Mrs. Duncan's children. Mar. 12th. Crossed to Weddell, reached settlement after dark, called on way at Kelp Creek. Mar. 13th. Stayed at Weddell, visited all houses. Mar. 14th. Crossed in the *Fanny* to Port Stephens, called at Dyke Island, visited all houses, and in evening baptised Mrs. Cull's child. Mar. 15th. Morning Service in Mr. Tom Hennah's room, in afternoon baptised Mrs. Mierhoffer's child, Evening Service in dining room—18 present, visited all houses during the day. Mar. 16th. Left about 9 a.m. for Port Edgar,



called at Double Creek, visited houses and grave of the little boy, catechised children, and had Evening Prayer at both houses. Mar. 17th. Left for Chartres Station, called at Lester Creek, Mount Sullivan, and Little Chartres. Mar. 18th. Left for Hill Cove, called at Teal River, visited both families, catechised children and had prayers, reached Hill Cove about 2.30, called in evening at Mrs. Miller's. Mar. 19th. Very wet day, called on Mrs. Miller. Mar. 20th. Walked up to Llamosa's in the afternoon. Mar. 21st. Rode to Roy Cove, visited cook-house and D. McAskill's. Mar. 22nd. Service at house at 11 a.m., in afternoon baptised Mrs. McAskill's child, in evening had Service at cook-house. Mar. 25th. Walked over to Port North, visited cook-house. Mar. 26th. Rode to Crooked Inlet, catechised Mrs. Bigg's children, on to Hill Cove. Mar. 27th. Rode to Crooked Inlet in morning and baptised Summer's child, catechised children, then to Llamosa's and baptised child, back to Hill Cove. Mar. 28th. Visited cook-house at Point in afternoon, Mrs. Miller's in evening. Mar. 29th. Service in house at 11 a.m.—nine present, baptised Mrs. Miller's child in afternoon, had Service in cook-house in evening at 7.30—14 present. Mar. 30th. Rode to Dunbar, catechised children, baptised Mrs. T. Goodwin's child in evening. Mar. 31st. Rode to point opposite West Point, stayed three hours in thick fog hoping it would lift, it did not do so, so returned to Dunbar. April 1st. Rode again to point, made fires, which were promptly answered, crossed over and baptised Mrs. Dixon's child, then re-crossed and returned to Dunbar where fires had been kept up all day for Carcass but no answer. April 2nd. Walked out to point in morning and made fires for Carcass, no answer; again in afternoon, no answer; went to top of mountain just before dark, no sign of cutter. April 3rd. Waited till noon, no cutter, so returned to Hill Cove for night. Had Morning Service at Dunbar for Good Friday—five present, saw *Allen Gardiner* on way to coast. April 4th. Rode into Shallow Bay, catechised Urie Clasen in evening. April 5th. Easter Sunday. Had a beautiful and appropriate Service for the festival in the morning at 11.30, as I baptised Mrs. Clasen's two children. April 6th. Rode down to point opposite Saunders, made fires and was promptly answered, but cutter did not come, waited nearly four hours (heard since that everyone was away from settlement but Mrs. Hunter), then returned to Shallow Bay. April 7th. Rode down to point off Keppel by 9.30, fires till 1.30, but no answer, so returned to Shallow Bay. April 8th. Rode to Main Point, as it was foggy could not communicate with Keppel, went on by myself to Port Howard, thick fog caught me in mountain, but hit the gate all right and found the way to Jarvis's, where men were just sitting down to dinner after driving, so had companionship into Port Howard. April 9th. Stayed at Port Howard, visited all houses, at 2nd Creek in the afternoon, catechised Mr. Smith's children. April 10th. Rode to White Rock, calling at Manybranch on the way, had Evening Prayer, and stayed night there. April 11th. Baptised McLeod's child, returned to Port Howard, via Manybranch, mail in, *Fortuna* arrived with Mr. and Mrs.

Anson and Miss Nora Felton. April 12th. Very wet day, Service at 11 a.m.—11 present. In afternoon visited 2nd Creek, baptised Braxton's child in cook-house, then had Service at J. Smith's, and baptised J. Smith's and H. Sarney's children, 15 present. April 13th. Visited 2nd Creek and catechised Paice's children, in evening visited cook-house and kitchen. April 14th. Left about 11 a.m. for Chartres with Mr. and Mrs. Anson, fearful day, with strong head wind and snow squalls, they stayed for the night at C. Scott's, I went on with J. Skilling, and arrived at 9 p.m. at Chartres. April 15th. Rode to J. Skilling's, J. Binnie's, and F. May's, baptised the two latter's children, and returned to Chartres. April 16th. Visited cook-house, rode by way of Bosom Hills to Fox Bay, E., had prayers there, and catechised Haliday's children. April 17th. Visited houses. April 18th. Rode to Port Howard, called at Shag Cove. April 19th. Morning Service at 11—15 present; Afternoon Service at 2nd Creek at 3.30—23 present, visited cook-house. April 20th. Visited 2nd Creek, baptised J. L. Hall's baby, *Result* came in. April 22nd. Left in *Result* at 6.30 a.m., arrived at S. Carlos about mid-day, spent afternoon on shore, returned to *Result* for night. April 23rd. Left at 3.15 a.m., fair wind, reached Stanley at 9 p.m.

Was unable to visit Dunnose Head, Spring Point, Pebble Island, Carcass Island, and New Island.

Baptised 17 children and catechised 30.

—O—

We are requested to publish the following.—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

24th APRIL, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to inform you that your Memorial of the 15th January has been received and considered by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who sees no reason to believe that public works would be more economically and efficiently carried out under an elected Board of Works than they are under existing arrangements.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

F. CRAIGIE HALKETT,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Messrs. John Poppy and other Petitioners,  
Stanley.

—O—

At the Court House, Stanley, on April 9th, 1896, Stanley Slater, seaman of the barque *Orchid*, was summoned to answer a charge preferred against him by the Customs authorities for being in possession of tobacco (foreign manufacture), for which duty had not been paid, on board the s.s. *Abydos*, on Sunday, 5th April. He was fined in the mitigated penalty of treble the value and duty, amounting to 15s. 6d.



## SHEARING AND DIPPING SHEEP AT BURRAWANG STATION, NEW SOUTH WALES.

[From "THE FIELD."]

THIS STATION, the property of Messrs. T. Edols and Co., Limited, is certainly one of the finest in the Colony; it is situated about 40 miles north of Forbes. A large proportion of the property (about 300,000 acres in all) lies between Forbes and Condobolin, having for a boundary the Lachlan River, from which a splendid water supply is obtained. There is also a lagoon three miles in length, which is in about the centre of the run.

On the banks of this magnificent sheet of water are the homestead and buildings. When approaching the station it has quite the appearance of a township. First of all, there is the old house, shaded with giant willow and pepper trees at the back, with grape vines carefully trained in front, and a garden full of roses and all kinds of flowers and fruit trees. At the back of the house are the harness room, store, office, and the stables, buggy, shed, &c.; also, on the same side of the lagoon, a little further down, is the well-planned and newly-built house shortly to be occupied by one of Mr. Edol's recently married sons. Crossing the bridge, we come to two more houses, occupied respectively by a married son and daughter, the barracks for the men being also on this side.

The afternoon I arrived at Burrawang was a very hot and dusty one, and, on Mr. Edol's suggestion, we went inside and sampled some of the home-made wine of which he is justly proud, and it was with mutual satisfaction that we drank to the toast he proposed: "More good luck and less need of it." We then took a stroll round the homestead and inspected the irrigation plant and stables, and I had pointed out to me the beneficial effects obtained by using "Miraculum," a preparation of oil and salt water for swelling wheels shrunk with the sun, which was originally discovered by Mr. Edols. We then returned to the house for dinner after which billiards, music, and singing finished the evening.

The next morning, having a drive of 10 miles before us, we were up with the sun to enable us to reach the shed by six o'clock in time to see the men start work. Within the last eighteen months the shed and out-stations have been connected with the homestead by telephone, the result of which has been an enormous saving of horseflesh, more especially when shearing is on.

Some of the figures I give with this account will doubtless cause farmers in the old country to open their eyes rather wide, accustomed as they are to small flocks only; but it must be borne in mind that Burrawang has the distinction of being the largest machine shearing shed in the world.

The old shed, a hand-shearing one, had stands for 101 shearers; this, however, was burnt down in 1892, and Messrs. T. Edols and Co. resolved to erect in its place a machine shed fitted with the Burgon and Ball

machines, with accommodation for 88 shearers. The fire occurred some few months before shearing was due to commence for that year, so that, fortunately, there was time to plan out and build the new shed, and also, a most important item, to get the machinery from England and in working order before the day fixed for calling the roll. So expeditiously was the building of the new shed carried out that, in spite of the fact that all the timber used at its construction was standing green at the time of the fire, within 12 weeks of that time the new machine shed with 88 stands was up and finished. It was built and designed by Mr. MacFadgion in the shape of a T, allowing for 44 shearers on each side, and placing the wool tables in the centre. The length of the shed is 312ft.; width, 60ft., to which must be added a projection 120ft. by 40ft., the total amount of sawn timber required being 327,000 superficial feet.

As soon as the building was completed, Mr. E. J. Clarkson, the engineer, commenced fixing the machinery, and notwithstanding the intricacy, the accuracy, and the several trials which were necessary before it was in proper order, he had it finished and at work in the wonderfully short time of 17 days. The principal shaftings were two lengths 144ft., two 140ft., and one 48ft., the great trouble, however, being with the several pieces that go to make up the cutters; each piece must work perfectly free and without friction or it will not shear. The total cost of this new shed was £7000, of which the wood-work alone came to £3452. The quantity of corrugated iron used for the roof was 22 tons.

Having now given an idea of the size and cost of building this great shed let us go inside and see it in full swing.

First of all the sheep are mustered, yarded and penned on one side of the shed, which, when full, is capable of holding no less than 3600 sheep all under cover.

The bell having rung, each shearer with his own combs and cutters all numbered to correspond with the number of his stand, quickly fetches out a sheep from the pens and settles down to work. In Burrawang sheds the stands are in double rows of 22, giving 44 shearers to each of the arms of the T. Once they get their hands in they work so quickly that the sheep is caught, shorn, and down the shoots before you have time to quite realise that they have begun to shear. In proof of this the day's tallies frequently go 9000 and over. On the two days I was at the shed the tallies were 9200 and 9400 respectively, but both these records were beaten shortly afterwards by the enormous tally of 9700 and odd sheep shorn in one day of seven and a half hours only!

Now, walking up the shed we come to the wool rollers, of which there are 20, each having a table 9ft. by 4ft. to himself; this does not include the tables for the piece pickers.

The fleeces are brought to the wool rollers on tables running on tram lines the entire length of the shed, as on account of the number of shearers, rouseabouts, and



and boys it would be impossible to carry them by hand. There are two tops to each table, so that as soon as one comes loaded to the wool rollers the top is lifted off and the underneath table sent back, which is then loaded in its turn and exchanged for the empty one, by which means there is no delay whatever. As soon as the fleeces have been skirted and rolled they are passed on to the expert engaged in classing the wool, a task that requires a great amount of skill, especially with so many fleeces passing through his hand in a day.

The wool having been now classed it is next pressed into the bales by machinery, then each bale is weighed, branded, and numbered. They are then put on to a trolley running on tram lines to the wool sheds, which are about 220 yards away, where they are loaded on to the teamsters' waggons, some taking as much as 10 tons of wool at a time. These sheds are so well arranged that nine different teams can be loaded at one and the same time without interfering with each other in the slightest.

In 1894 the Burrawang clip came to 4993 bales of wool, shorn from 273,000 sheep, including 61,000 lambs. The average weight of fleece per grown sheep was 7lb. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., the fleeces of the lambs averaging 2lb. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. In one day of little over seven and a half hours 155 bales of wool were shorn and pressed. In that week altogether 817 bales were turned out.

After leaving the engine room I walked by the shoots, and saw the sheep being counted out. There is a separate shoot for each stand, with a number to correspond, so that the sheep shorn by each shearers are quickly counted off and put down in the book. As soon as they are counted they are driven through the branding race, and then if there are any suffering from foot rot they are drafted off to the hospital yard, where their feet are cut and dressed; this year there were very few affected.

One morning a few drops of rain fell, and shortly afterwards the cry of "wet sheep" was raised, and shearing was knocked off till after dinner. Then two or three of the sheep having been caught, Professor Anderson's patent wool and fibre tester was brought into use, the glass of which proved the sheep to be dry. The members of the Pastoralists' Union bind themselves to shear by this glass, so the bell was rung, and work resumed.

A few remarks about the men employed during shearing might be of interest. At Burrawang the shearers are paid at the rate of £1 per 100 sheep (rams counting as two for one), the shearers finding their own cutters, and also "tucker." The rouseabouts get 25s. per week, and their tucker found by the station. Each shearers pays the man that cooks for their camp 4s. a week as long as shearing lasts; you can, therefore, easily understand what splendid money the cooks must make, receiving that sum from 80 men weekly, and the shearing lasting from eight to ten weeks at the least. Of course, one man would be unable to do all the work, so he employs as many "slushies" as he thinks necessary, paying them generally £1 per week.

The shearers in general are frequently a very much

abused class of men, but, take them all round, they are by no means so bad as they are painted. They are hospitable to a degree, and often enough I have enjoyed a splendid meal with them in their hut. They have to work hard while shearing lasts, and they live well on the strength of it. I think it would be impossible to find a camp without certainly one musician in it; frequently there are more, and singers in plenty. Sometimes they give a ball in the shed, spending a lot of time fixing it up with flags, greenstuff, &c. Then everyone on the station is invited, as also are the neighbours, many of whom live 20 or 30 miles off. Some of the dancing is, I believe, distinctly original. I heard of one shearers' ball where one of the men present was very bashful, and for a long time declined to dance, pleading that he did not know how to, which in his case was perfectly true. At last, however, his friends persuaded him to try, and going up to a girl, without waiting for the formality of an introduction, he said: "Say, can you canter?" "Yes," was the reply. "Right then, I'll trot," and off they set for the end of the shed, totally regardless of time or anything else. I believe that one "dance" was worth going miles to see. For the rouseabouts the station guarantees their cook 11s. per week per man. When Burrawang is shearing there are over 200 hands employed inside the shed alone. This number is made up of 88 shearers, 60 rouseabouts, 20 wool rollers and pressers, pickers, and boys. In spite, however, of the large number, everyone keeps to his special work, no confusion or getting in each other's way. The business of shearing over a quarter of a million sheep is carried on with as much clock-work regularity as is seen on board a man-of-war; a fact, that is very largely due to the tact and management shown throughout by Messrs. Edols and Co., two members of the firm being always "over the board."

Having described the shed and its working, I now pass on to the dipping of the sheep.

Despite the uniform excellence of the Burrawang clip, and the good average price always obtained, Messrs. Edols find their sheep are getting decidedly "ticky." On that account they decided to dip their flock rams, about 1000 in all, with a view to determining the advisability of treating all their sheep in like manner next year. The dipping powder selected for the experiment was Fisons', manufactured at Ipswich, England, by the Chemical Union, Limited, and the correctness of their selection was most evident. As for the effect it had on the ticks, they very quickly succumbed, not one being left alive when the sheep were driven from the yard into the paddock.

The importance of dipping is becoming more and more recognized every day, and most of the squatters are at last seeing its necessity. The cost is very small—under a farthing per head—and the benefit derived from the healthier condition of the animal, and the great improvement that is most easily manifest in the wool, should cause every sheep man, without exception, to dip his sheep, and to impress upon others who have not already done so the imperative necessity of so doing.



In conclusion, let me add that anybody finding himself in New South Wales at shearing time should certainly endeavour to see Burrawang shed at work.

Messrs. Edols are always pleased to see visitors, and their hospitality and kindness are known throughout the Colonies. Mr. Edols, sen., who, although on the shady side of 80, can still ride his 40 miles in a day without feeling it, takes the greatest pleasure in showing anyone over the shed, which may truthfully be described as the eighth wonder of the world.

NIEL H. REID.

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### A STUDY OF CHILDHOOD.

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THE following letter was sent by a child of seven years of age to the family doctor; the letter, except for certain paternal instructions as to spelling, given without seeing the letter, is the unaided composition of "we children." "Dear Doctor ———, I would be very pleased if you would let me have a baby for a guinea. We want it on the fourth of February for mother's birthday. We would like it fat and bonny, with blue eyes and fair hair. We children are going to give it her ourselves. Please answer at once. Yours sincerely, Archie. P.S. Which would be the cheaper a boy or a girl?"

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### A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR BED-SORES.

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[EXTRACT FROM "THE GUARDIAN."

"THERE has just died in this parish a parishioner who is now awaiting burial, whose sufferings through long months of illness, as far as bed-sores have been concerned, have been greatly alleviated by a very simple method—namely, the application to the sore of large ivy leaves moistened in water, the inner side of the leaf being placed next to the skin with the bottom of the stalk cut out, and the leaves changed for fresh ones two or three times a day. They have not only relieved, but actually healed the sores."

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To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—In the April number of your Magazine I read a letter signed by RUSSELL H. BUCKWORTH. In one part of his letter he asks *Bon Accord* if he knows that the Colonies are far ahead of Scotland in the way they breed and manage their stock, and some farms in the Falklands are a good deal ahead of Scotland; he also says that the way they dip sheep in Scotland is a most primitive proceeding. "Puir Auld Scotland," the most of your Scotch readers will exclaim, "if all this be true." But is R. H. B. aware that stock-masters in Scotland are a shrewd class of men and quite capable of managing their business to the best advantage,

whether it be breeding sheep or dipping them. They at least do not need to import men from other countries to shew them how to clean a scabby sheep. It says much for the Scottish sheep-breeders that they can breed a class of sheep that when turned into mutton commands the highest price in the London market, and defies the competition of the world.

As for the primitive method of dipping sheep R. H. B. witnessed when in Scotland, perhaps it was some crofter dipping a few sheep in the end of an old barrel. This method was perhaps good enough for the size of the man's flock and the length of his purse.

The next time R. H. B. visits Scotland let him take a turn through some of the best sheep districts, he will there find sheep-farming carried on to perfection. At the same time it will be best for him not to measure a sheep owner's go-ahead principles by the length of his dipping trough, or the manner he puts his sheep through the dip, whether with their trotters pointing upwards or downwards.

Roughly speaking, sheep in Scotland are worth four or five times the value of sheep in the Colonies, therefore they have to be handled with a little more care; with the farmer in Scotland mutton comes first, wool only takes a second place. The most successful and go-ahead sheep-farming in the Falkland's is superintended by ex-Scotch shepherds; where did they learn the secret of their success but in Scotland? And although they work large numbers of sheep, they can always keep them clean without having to dip them on the Sabbath day. If R. H. B. takes the trouble to look over the prize list of the Highland Society's Show, he will there see the names of gentlemen that have made the breeding of sheep a life study. He can also read over Mr. Mowat's Report on the stock in the Falkland's, and see how it corresponds with his own remarks to *Bon Accord*.

It is evident by the sarcastic remark at the end of your correspondent's letter that he has mixed up his theology with a shepherd's perquisites and the price they charge for stores on the West.

I am, yours,  
ROVER.

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### ABSTRACT OF LOG OF THE BARQUE BANKVILLE, 962 TONS.

Talcahuano for the Channel: Cargo of Wheat.

APRIL 20th, 1896. From noon to 8 p.m., strong breeze from N.N.E. with heavy sea; barometer at noon, 29.50; fell to 28.50 at 8 p.m. Handed upper top-sails, jib, and fore-sail; 9 p.m. to mid-night. Wind increasing to strong gale, and very high sea, wind backing to N.W.; heaving rain and lightning to the S. W.

April 21st, 0.30 a.m. Barometer still falling, 28.20; brought ship to the wind, a tremendous sea running and breaking clean over the ship; called all hands aft. at 3 a.m. Terrific squall, force 12, struck the ship



throwing her on her beam ends, the sea making a clean sweep over the ship. 3.30. a.m. Shipped an immense sea, carrying away the after life-boat, breaking the davits clean in two and carrying away the after skid, tearing and twisting the iron stanchions as if they had been matchwood, and also tearing the socket of after ventilator nearly out of the deck. The boat and davits fell on the after hatch and carried the booby hatch away, straining the combings of the hatch so badly that the next sea drove the hatches into the hold. A number of the crew had very narrow escapes of being washed overboard. With great difficulty got a lower top-sail up and got it over the hatch, but three times in succession it was burst in; at last we decided to take some of the doors from the cabins and try and secure it with them: after some fearful escapes of getting all washed overboard, managed to get it secured. We then found that everything had been washed off the poop, all three compasses gone, wheel smashed, cabin skylight smashed and the cabin full of water, and everything smashed and floating about in it. At 4 a.m. the barometer stood at 27.90, and the aneroid at 28.00, which was the lowest point to which it got. Soon after the main top-sail blew to shreds and left the ship under no canvas: got a bolt of No. 1 canvas up and put it up and down the mizen rigging to try and keep the ship from falling off in the trough of the sea, as the steering gear was completely disabled. On mustering the crew found John Keenan, A.B., was missing and must have been washed overboard. The gale continued all the day; the glass rising slowly, sounded the pumps, but could not tell properly what water was in the well, though we could tell it was over three feet. Set the foot of the spanker as the wind took off to try and keep the ship up to the wind, impossible to tell how the ship was heading as all the compasses were gone. The sails had been blown out of the gaskets and were all hanging in ribbons. Set a watch on the poop; hoisting three red lights, and sending up rockets at intervals to try and attract the attention of any passing ship. Bar., 29.20.

April 22nd. The gale moderating and the sea going down. At daylight found all the lifts and braces cut to pieces, both the spare spars adrift, and the sails all hanging in ribbons to the yards. The cook managed to get a fire in the galley and make some porridge and coffee for all hands: then all hands started trying to clear up the wreck: on getting forward found the house all smashed in and the decks all opened out and to all appearance some of the between deck beams carried away; found both the boats on the top of the house foreward stove in and useless. Shipped pump handles aft again, sounded the well and found a large increase of water in the well, but found the pumps choked with grain and would not fetch; divided the men into two gangs and commenced to jettison the cargo, and the captain, carpenter, sail-maker, and Preston, A.B., trying to secure the after hatch properly. On looking down the lazarete, could hear the water coming in and concluded that the stern post must be injured, but could not get at the leak. At noon, while all hands were working for their lives, a vessel hove in sight bearing down on us; shortly after, the crew all

came aft to the captain and asked him to signal to the approaching ship, as they intended, one and all, to leave the ship, as she was sinking. After consulting with the officers, the captain complied with their wishes as there was no hope of saving the ship, as the water was gaining all the time and the ship had a very heavy list and was lurching very heavily to lee-ward, and was a complete wreck. As the vessel closed us, found she was the *Pass of Balmaha*; she came close under the stern and asked if we had any boats left; we replied in the negative. She rounded to and sent her lifeboat twice in succession in charge of Mr. Sterling the first mate, and rescued all hands. When in the boat the captain noticed that the stern post was twisted. After leaving the ship she seemed to lurch heavier every roll and to be very near her last roll.

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#### SHIP, QUEEN OF SCOTS, CAPT. RHODY.

SUNDAY afternoon, the 22nd March, 1896, left Iquique with a cargo of saltpetre for the Channel, for orders. From the time of leaving until 16th April in 47.13 S, and 85.45 W., we had light winds from S. and E.S.E., so that we made very little progress. From here we had a fine fair wind, and all looked as if we were to get around the Horn without a storm. Sunday, noon, I passed a barque on the port-side, the only homeward bound vessel I have seen since we left Iquique. This proved to be later on the *Bankville* of Liverpool, which sank during the following gale. Sunday night, 8 p.m., the wind abated and hauled south with some lightning. This made me very uneasy, so that I could not sleep all night. At 1.30 a.m., Monday, the wind shifted to E.S.E., with drizzling rain, and later on drew back to north, and I saw two more flashes of lightning, which is always a sign of very bad weather off the Horn. At 5.30 a.m. the wind came with a squall from N.W. and a heavy sea started to get up. This wind increased steadily and the glass continued to fall with misty weather. At 7 p.m. furled the three top-gallant sails, fore, and mizen, upper top-sail, and crossjack. At 9 p.m. took in main upper top-sail with the watch, but as they could not furl it, called all hands, took in the main-sail, and sent them aloft to furl both. While furling the main upper top-sail a squall of immense violence tore away part of the main-sail. The remaining sail beat so frighfully that one blow carried away the port main lift-bolt on the masthead, cockbilling the yards greatly, and another blow of the sail carried away the fall of the starboard main-lift and the starboard main lower top-sail sheet; then both sails beat so violently and the yard worked so heavily that I was afraid the yards might be knocked down on deck, and therefore I gave orders to cut both sails from the yard, which was done with great difficulty. I then gave orders to clew up the fore-sail, and while going aloft to furl it, another terrific squall blew the sail out of the gear leaving only a few shreds. I then called all hands aft to take in the mizen lower top-sail. I kept the wind a little on the port quarter,

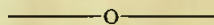


steering about S.E. true. At times the wind blew so hard that I could only keep myself near the wheel with difficulty; turning round a little once, the wind got inside my oilskin and split it open at the back. It was with difficulty that we could steer the ship straight, and therefore I hauled 7 hauling-lines on deck and towed them over the stern on the bight, bending two together. This made the ship steer easier and seemed to break the sea astern of the vessel; I also towed two oil-bags. I kept all hands on deck ready to stand by. Near mid-night, caught a meridian altitude of Arcturus, which gave me the latitude 51° 20', south. This showed me that there had been a current setting S. or S.E. I had no observations of any kind for several days. The vessel, though shipping large quantities of water, behaved well considering everything. I kept the vessel running as before and expected the wind to shift to S.W., so that I could then keep my course northward. About 4 a.m. a most terrific squall blew the fore lower top-sail, a new sail, clean out of the leeches, leaving the ropes only. Shortly after, the vessel shipped a tremendous sea, which broke part of the steering gear, started several planks of the poop-deck, lifted the port life-boat out of its position, washed one teak wood hen-hoop (containing some pigeons), over the side, tore away both our poop-deck-ladders, smashed a life-boat on the house forward, tore a lot of moulding from and started the fastenings of the forward house, knocked the bottom out of the pig-sty, smashed the fore-castle-doors, and washed a lot of men out of their bunks. I then determined, after consulting with the mate, to heave the ship to. This very dangerous manœuvre was performed very successfully, the vessel not shipping one drop of water while doing so. We had three heavy tackles on the spanker and hauled the foot out a little. The wind blew then the force of 11. I ordered the third mate to put three more oil bags over the side, while the mate and the rest got the storm-lines hauled in. These lines were badly chafed and destroyed. I then ordered all hands to haul down the foretop mast stay-sail, but when once the halliard was gone, it went away on leave without permission. About 7.30 a.m. the barometer was at its lowest, 28.115, and from thence it started to rise, proving once more the old saying of: "First rise after very low, indicates a stronger blow." During the forenoon the wind blew the force of 12, a perfect hurricane. It acted almost like a bellows, one minute light and then five minutes blast. I noticed that, though under bare poles, each time the wind struck the ship, the masts bent with the terrific violence of the wind. The cross-jack, mizen lower top-sail, mizen royal and jib, were blown out of the gaskets, the ends of the same remaining hitched; and the foretop gallant-sail, fore-main, and mizen upper top-sail were blown adrift; and though I offered a reward, and told the men that those sails remaining loose might greatly endanger the safety of the ship, no one would go aloft to refurl them, saying that they could not hold on and would be blown overboard by the wind, so that in a short time these sails were blown away and destroyed.

In 25 years of sea life, out of which I have been about 13 years in command, I have never seen a more violent

wind, one that lasted such a length of time, combined with such an immense and confused sea. A bird whispered to me that some hardened old sailor had let out the following expression: "Well boys, I don't think the ship will last much longer, and my old Susan will have to look out for another bloke, for she will never see me again." They say sailors don't pray very often, but I know it was a time which would make many a stout heart quake; and I heard the remark when the storm was over: "Thank God we have got alive out of this lot."

Tuesday afternoon it abated, and about 8 p.m. I kept the ship off for fore and main top-mast and main middle stay-sail and flying jib. She must have looked a novel sight with all her pennants flying. The next day I turned too with all hands to clear away the wreck and to bend other sails. I sent the mate and his watch forward and took the main and mizen top myself. What a terrible state she was in. All the gear on the lee-side, both cross-jack, main and mizen lower top-sail braces, carried away. It is nearly impossible to say what went, but I know it will take more than 10 coils of rope to replace the gear. After working very hard up to 7 p.m. we were sailing again under fore and main-sail fore, main and mizen lower top-sail, fore main and mizen upper top-sail, jib, and spanker. The two following days we were getting the gear in order to get the other sails set. Friday, the 24th April, 6 a.m., the wind freshened again and increased about noon to another strong gale, when I hove to once more. During this gale I lost a few more sails out of the gear so that I made up my mind to go into Port Stanley to replace the lost sails to enable me to proceed on my way.



#### THE ALLEN GARDINER.

THE *Allen Gardiner* left Keppel Island with sheep for Tekenia, Hoste Island, Terra del Fuego, on April 3rd; passed New Island, April 7th; sighted the land of T. de Fuego on the morning of the 10th, with N.W. wind and double reefed sails; passed through the Straits of Le Maire, the barometer falling rapidly: when off Cape Good Success the wind changed suddenly to S.S.W. and compelled us to run to the north of the land, in doing which the wind and tide being the same way against the old N.W. sea, we got into the tide race off S. Diego and had to batten the hatches down. We lay off and on the coast of T. de Fuego until noon, Monday the 13th; when there seemed no sign of change of weather, we stood off for the Falklands, and renewed our stock of tussac and water at Beaver Island and at Staats Island. Snow and hail, with southerly wind, followed us all the way to sight of Falkland Islands where we arrived on the 15th, p.m. We again put out on the 22nd, passing through Lee Channel, and at night had to reef with strong W.N.W. gale, which continued until the p.m. of 24th, when it moderated, so that we went on our course, having drifted 80 miles to S.S.E. We



sighted the land of Staten Island and T. de Fuego on the dawn of the 25th, when, about noon, the gale was so suddenly furious that we were obliged to wear ship and run before the gale to the N.E. We ran 16 hours with the hatches battened, so that the sheep were much discomforted and wearied. The wind moderated at 4 a.m. On the 26th we continued our course and returned to the Falkland Islands, anchored in Ship Harbour and West Point Passage, and Burnt Harbour for tide; arrived at Keppel on the 29th; landed the sheep, seven having died on the voyage. Since our return the weather has continued bad. We loaded potatoes and arrived in Stanley on the 8th, all well, and without accident or injury to the vessel and crew.

J. C. T. WILLIS,

MASTER, *Allen Gardiner.*

SHIP, *SAINT ENOCK*, OF GLASGOW.

[1852 Tons.]

THIS ship left the port of Iquique on the 16th of March, 1896, bound for Dunkirk, France, with 3250 tons of nitrate of soda. All went well until the morning of the 21st April, when the weather was very threatening, the wind and sea increasing; ship was then running to the E.N.E. under the fore-sail, and fore and main lower top-sails, being about 100 miles due south of Cape Horn. The fore-sail, shewing signs of splitting, was hauled up and furled, and the crew employed coiling up the gear about the decks, when, at 9.30 a.m., a terrific sea broke on board on the starboard quarter, completely filling the decks, and washing overboard the first mate, Mr. T. Williams, who was a Dane, and T. E. Tansen, carpenter, who was a Russian Finn. The same sea knocked down G. G. Gordon, the master of the ship, breaking his left leg and one of the right ribs, and causing a severe wound above the right eye. Nothing could be done for the poor men who were lost. The ship, as soon as possible, was hove to, under the lower main top-sail. The weather getting worse and a very dangerous sea running, about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, the new lower main top-sail blew away, tearing the jackstays from the lower top-sail yard, other sails were lost, the weather being such that nothing could be done to save them. During the night the ship, not having anything on her to steady her and being under bare poles, shipped heavy lee water on the starboard side. On the morning of the 22nd April, found the starboard bulwark stanchions torn from the bulwarks, which, on being reported to the master, who was confined to his bed through his injuries, decided him to bear up for Port Stanley, which was reached on the 29th of April, all thankful at reaching port.

*PASS OF BALMAHA*, W. TOVAR, MASTER.  
[1498 Tons.]

THIS vessel, from Tacoma to Falmouth, left on the 6th February, with 2416 tons of wheat. Stress of weather, cargo shifted, and having to land a shipwrecked crew, caused her to come into Stanley.

THE *RICHARD WILLIAMS.*

THE *Richard Williams* left Pebble Island on May 9th for Stanley, wind, S.E. On the 11th, crossing Berkeley Sound, stay-sail blew away in heavy squall. Lowered all sail; heaved-to for two hours with jib; anchored in Stanley at 5 o'clock on the same evening.

LOUIS DESIRE.

STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above was held in the Assembly Room on the evening of May 1st, 1896. Only 10 shareholders being present. The business of the evening was the appointment of a Director and a Secretary. The election of a Director was proceeded with by ballot, and the result was as follows:—C. Y. A. Anson, 20 votes; C. Williams, 15 votes; D. Mitchell, 5 votes.

The next business was the appointment of a Secretary by ballot, and was as follows:—J. Summers, 27 votes; G. T. Turner, 24 votes; J. Kirwan, 14 votes.

A vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary was proposed by Mr. Pucke and seconded by Mr. Baillon. It was decided that a Directors' Meeting be held on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst, at 8.30 p.m., to hand the books of the Company over to the newly-appointed Secretary.

At the Meeting on Wednesday, the 6th, the books were examined and handed over to the Secretary, J. Summers.

It was decided that the Monthly Dance be altered to the first Tuesday of each month, commencing at 9 p.m.

Also that a Directors' Meeting be held monthly on the same evening as the Dance, at 8.30 p.m.

[Signed], J. F. SUMMERS.

DURING the shearing at West Point Island, Mr. Thomas Hannah was half stooping, half kneeling over a sheep; while turning to let it go into the pen, it kicked the shears—which were lying on the floor; they



sprang up and the point entered the muscles of his leg just above the knee-cap, and then making a half-circular turn, entered the knee-joint, making a wound of the most serious description. The latest news was that he was progressing favourably under the doctor's treatment, to whose skill and patience he owes his life and limb. He has returned from Port Stephens—where he went to be near the doctor—to West Point Island.

DURING Captain Gilchrist's last visit to Port Stephen's in the *Erminia* he met with an extraordinary—and what might have been fatal—accident. When letting go the anchor, a buoy rope, which was still attached to the anchor chain, caught his feet and hurried him over the side to the bottom of the harbour. Providentially he was able to disentangle himself and rise to the surface. He was picked up sensible, but on getting aboard lost consciousness, but recovered, none the worse for his experience as a diver. He ascribes his safety to his coat skinning up over his head.

WHILE out gathering the other day my horse started to bleed at the nose and became as weak as a cat. I should like to know if anyone has seen the same thing happen to a horse at any time? If so, will they let me know? He was all right when at a walk, but when trotting the bleeding started again.

D. S. McASKILL.

AT the Court House, Stanley, on May 5th, John Preston, of the wrecked bark *Bankville*, was charged with using abusive and improper language to P.C. W. Adams, while in the execution of his duty, the previous night. He was fined the sum of £1, or 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was not paid.

AT the Court House, Stanley, on May 7th, E. Nilsson brought an action against the Manager of the F. I. Co. to recover damages for injuries done to the *Hadassah* by the steam launch *Sissie*, when lying alongside the Kosmos steamer *Herodot* on April 24th. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages and costs, £7 17s. 0d.

#### 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* and *Woman*.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

March 20th. The *Chance* went out. Passengers:—Mrs. G. Pauline and children, Mrs. H. Parrin, and divers for Ruggles Island.

March 20th. The *Hadassah* went out. Passengers: Mrs. William Thompson; Miss Mary Thompson; Mr. C. Pool, wife, and child; Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith; Mrs. J. Smith, jun.; Mr. John Kirwan.

March 23rd. The *Zelia* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blake; T. Whalenham, jun.; Mr. Lorentz.

March 25th. The *Allen Gardiner* went out. Passenger:—Mrs. R. Whaites.

March 27th. The *Zelia* went out. Passengers:—Mr. Whalenham, jun.; Mr. Lorentz.

March 27th. The *Hornet* went out.

March 27th. The *Fair Rosamond* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Aspinall and son.

March 27th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passengers:—Miss M. Pimm and Miss E. Watson.

March 29th. The *Fair Rosamond* came in. Passengers:—Miss M. Pimm and Miss E. Watson.

April 3rd. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. P. McLean and family.

April 3rd. The *Result* came in. Passengers:—H. Gilbert, D. Lee, H. Hughes, W. Dickson, P. Lewis, H. Dettleff, J. Robertson.

April 4th. The *Hornet* came in.



The barque *Gladys*, Captain Gremma, arrived safe at Valparaiso after a passage of 32 days from Stanley, Falkland Islands.

April 5th. The *Hadassah* came in. Passengers :—A. Halliday and son.

April 9th. The *Result* went out.

April 10th. The *Hadassah* went out. Passengers :—His Excellency Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Governor ; C. W. Hill, Esq. ; M. Halkett, H. Dettleff, W. Newing.

April 10th. The *Fortuna* went out. Passengers : Mr. and Mrs. Anson, F. Biggs, Miss N. Felton, Miss Binnie.

April 11th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passengers :—Mrs. John Williams, — Jensen, W. E. Turner.

April 14th. The *Hornet* went out. Passengers :—A. E. Baillon, Esq. ; J. T. Mowat, Esq. ; Mr. J. Turner.

April 15th. The *Richard Williams* came in. Passengers :—W. Curtis, Quan Eschandi.

April 16th. The *Hornet* came in. Passengers :—A. E. Baillon, Esq. ; J. T. Mowat, Esq. ; Mr. J. Turner.

April 17th. The *Thetis* came in. Passenger :—T. Binnie.

April 18th. The *Chance* came in. Passengers :—W. Goss, jun. ; Mrs. H. Parrin, J. Everstein.

April 23rd. The *Hadassah* came in. Passengers : His Excellency Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Governor ; C. W. Hill, Esq. ; M. Halkett, H. Dettleff, W. Newing.

April 23rd. The *Result* came in. Passengers :—Cregan, F. Ashley, A. Woods, Rev. Canon Aspinall, W. E. Allwarat, Malcolm Morrison, T. Oldfield, O. Berling.

April 24th. The *Richard Williams* went out. Passengers :—Miss E. Betts.

April 24th. The *Hornet* went out. Passengers :—Mrs. John Kelway and child.

April 27th. Ship, *Queen of Scotts* came in. One passenger.

April 28th. The *Result* went out.

April 28th. Ship, *Pass of Balmaha*, wrecked crew on board.

April 29th. The *Fortuna* came in. Mrs. and Miss Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

April 29th. Ship, *Saint Enock* came in.

April 29th. The *Hornet* came in.

May 1st. The *Chance* went out.

May 2nd. The *Fortuna* went out.

May 5th. The *Hornet* went out.

FRED J. HARDY.

March 17th. The s.s. *Menes* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas :—James Mille, John Cooper, W. Wainwright, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Lewis, Peter C. Soutar, George Welkens, Mr. and Mrs. Aslachsen, Ricardo Gonzalez, Raif Williams. Cargo :—about 2500 packages from Europe and Montevideo.

April 2nd. The s.s. *Abydos* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas :—F. Lewis, C. Smith.

April 6th. The s.s. *Abydos* departed. Passengers for Montevideo :—W. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blake, Horace Hughes, Dennis Lee. Passengers for England : Mrs. Dickie and three children, Thos. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and seven children, William Jones, H. P. Johnson, Robert Firmie, Henry Gilbert, William Dickson, Rev. E. C. Murphy. Cargo for Europe :—850 bales of wool and sheep-skins.

April 22nd. The s.s. *Herodot* arrived. Passenger : G. Packe. Cargo from London :—11,619 packages ; from Montevideo—100 packages ; from Antwerp—29 packages.

April 25th. The s.s. *Herodot* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas :—J. B. Frazer, A. Finlayson, W. Goss, Mr. and Miss Felton, Miss M. Felton, Mrs. Millet, August Wahlen, Miss L. Betts, F. Lewis.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.

## FURNISHED LODGINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. POPPY have three furnished rooms to let during the winter. Terms on application.

2, Jubilee Villas,  
Stanley.



**NOTICE.**—The April number of the *Falkland Islands Magazine* is the last for the year ; the first number of the Magazine having been published in May, 1889. As already notified the price of the Magazine will be increased to cover cost of publication. Unstamped, 4/- per annum : stamped, 4/6 : single copies, 4d. each.

All subscribers whose subscriptions commence in May will very much oblige the Editor if they will please send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year as soon as possible.

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**WANTED.**—Orders for Ladies' and Gents' Visiting Cards, Memorial Cards, Concert Tickets and Programmes, Note Headings, Memo. Forms, Account Forms, Price Lists, Annual Balance Sheets and Reports, Club Rules, Circulars, Hand Bills, etc., etc. Apply to the Printer of this Magazine.

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## CHARLES WILLIAMS,

BEGS to announce to the Residents of the East and West Falklands that he is the Sole Agent for the **Singers' Manufacturing Co., New York**, and has received a consignment of the latest improvements in both **Hand & Treadle**, also **Automatic Single Thread Stitch Machines**, at lowest possible prices.

PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

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### [ADVERTISEMENT].

LOVE COTTAGE,

PROSPECT ROAD.

MY DEAR YOUNG MAN,—

W.

Having so often noticed your good looks and quiet manners, I feel that unless you are looked after, your doom is to be an old bachelor, so I thought as Leap Year had arrived—the year in which ladies take the post of gentlemen, namely, that of popping the question, I would be amongst the first to take pity on you. Do not think me fast or rude for I assure you I am neither, but I am a very quiet girl, in fact, too quiet ; but as I find myself creeping on the shelf, I thought by your good manners you will not be the one to blame me for trying to keep off, although I would rather keep off all my life than offer my hand without my heart, but I assure you I offer both. I daresay you would like to know who I am, and I will therefore describe myself. I was considered in my “teens” rather good looking, though, like the flowers, I am faded ; but still, if not ornamental, I am useful. I can wash, sew, bake, and brew, make my own gowns, can mend and seat men's trousers, in fact, can do anything a woman is expected to do ; so, should our family be large, there will be no enormous expense, as I can make little things out of big things, and new out of old.

You may regret one thing, and that is, I have no money ; but if you accept my offer, we will wait two weeks and be saving a bit ; if you refuse, you may rest assured there is one heart broken and mourning for you.

I must conclude, with fondest love, darling,

I remain, yours only,

KATE HOPEFUL

P.S.—Please kindly answer this at once, if not before ; in case you don't get it, let me know at once.—K.H.



JOHN KIRWAN,  
General Merchant and Commission Agent,  
STANLEY.

GENERAL GOODS STORE.

THANKS the inhabitants of Stanley and Camp for their kind patronage, and wishes to state that by the last steamer he received a nice selection of

MEN'S APPAREL,

Viz., Lamb's-wool Pants and Singlets, Flannelette, Oxford and White Shirts, Cardigans, Cashmere Mufflers, Grampian Hose, Fancy Woollen Gloves, Coloured and Dress Ties, Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, White Kid Gloves, Boots, Carpet and Patent Dancing Shoes, &c., &c.

**NEW STYLES in LADIES'** Ulsters, Jackets, Capes, Costume Skirts, Hats trimmed and untrimmed, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. Kid and Silk Gloves, Underlinen, Boots, Dress Shoes and House Slippers, Stockings, &c.

**CHILDREN'S** Ulsters, Jackets, Frocks, Gloves, Boots, Stockings, Hats, Infants' Pelisses, Hoods, Gaiters, Socks and Shoes; Girls' Stays; Boys' Suits, ranging from 3/-; Jockey and P & O Caps, &c.

**BLANKETS,** Sheets and Sheeting, Print, Turkey-red Twill, Diaper, Towels, &c., &c.

**J.K.** calls attention to his New Stock of Stationery, Amusing Games, Dolls, Meerscham Pipes, Balls, Marbles; and a varied assortment of Fancy Goods and Birthday Cards.

Stedman's, Seigel's, Kay's, and Beecham's Patent Medicines. Lion Ointment and Pills, Harlene Hair Restorer.

Tea, Butter, Milk, and other Groceries as usual.

A few pairs of Men's Hob-nailers at reduced prices.

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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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PRICE FOURPENCE.

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THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

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Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*

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**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.

Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in July.

5. *5th Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 1 Sam. 15 to v. 24; Acts 12; Ps. 24-26.  
 Epistle—1 S. Peter 3.8-15. Gospel—S. Luke 5.1-11.  
 Evening. 1 Sam. 16 or 17; S. Jude; Ps. 27-29.
12. *6th Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 2 Sam. 1; Acts 17 to v. 16; Ps. 62-64.  
 Epistle—Rom. 6.3-11. Gospel—S. Matt. 5.20-26.  
 Evening. 2 Sam. 12 to v. 24, or 18; Matt. 5.33; Ps. 65-67.
19. *7th Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 1 Chron. 21; Acts 21 to v. 17; Ps. 95-97.  
 Epistle—Rom. 6.19. Gospel—S. Mark 8.1-9.  
 Evening. 1 Chron. 22 or 28 to v. 21; S. Matt. 9.18;  
 [Ps. 98-101.]
25. *St. James, Apostle & Martyr.* Morning. 2 Kings 1 to v. 16; S. Luke 9.51 to 57;  
 [Ps. 119. v. 33-72.]  
 Epistle—Acts 11.27-12.3. Gospel—S. Matt. 20.20-28.  
 Evening. Jer. 26.8 to 16; S. Matt. 13 to v. 24;  
 [Ps. 119, v. 73-104.]
26. *8th Sun. after Trinity.* Morning. 1 Chron. 29, 9 to v. 29; Acts 25;  
 [Ps. 119.105-144.]  
 Epistle—Rom. 8.12-17. Gospel—S. Matt. 7.15.  
 Evening. 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3; S. Matt. 13.24 to 53;  
 [119.145-176.]

## The Daily Bible Readings for July.

	5 S Acts 12.	12 S Acts 17 to v. 16	19 S Acts 21 to v. 17	26 S Acts 25.
	6 M —13 to v. 26.	13 M —17.16.	20 M —21.17 to 37.	27 M —26.
	7 T —13.26.	14 T —18 to v. 24.	21 T —21.37 to 22.23	28 T —27.
1 W Acts 9.23.	8 W —14.	15 W —18.24 to 19.	22 W —22.23 to 23.12	29 W —28 to v. 17.
2 T —10 to v. 24.	9 T —15 to v. 30.	16 T —19.21. [21.	23 T —23.12.	30 T —28.17.
3 F —10.24.	10 F —15.30 to 16.	17 F —20 to v. 17.	24 F —24.	31 F —Romans 1.
4 S —11.	11 S —16.16. [16.	18 S —20.17.	25 S Luke 9.51 to 57	

### BIRTHS.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

- May 8th. At Port Stephens, the wife of F. McP , of a son.  
 " 10th. At Stanley, the wife of W. Pierson, of a daughter.  
 " 23rd. At Stanley, the wife of O. Fugellie, of a son.  
 " 25th. At Stanley, the wife of J. McLaren, of a daughter (still-born).  
 " 27th. At Stanley, the wife of C. Goss, of a daughter.  
 June 9th. At Stanley, the wife of W. Hardy, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*"There was a marriage and Jesus was called."—John ii. 1,2.*

- June 4th. At Stanley, James Lewis and Jane Ryan.  
 At Darwin, John Johnson and Jane Smith.

### DEATHS.

*"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death."  
 Rev. xxi. 4.*

- May 23rd. The wife of James McLaren, aged 38 years.  
 " 14th. A woman unknown from the wreck on the Billy Rock.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Friday from 4.15 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, MAY, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 138
„	„ ... Evening	... 107
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 34
„	„ ... Evening	... 28

Number of coins in the Offertories :—  
2 crowns, 6 half-crowns, 13 florins, 34 shillings,  
91 sixpences, 73 threepenny pieces, 92 pence, 13  
halfpence, 2 farthings.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

						£	s.	d.
May	3.	Offertory	...	...	...	1	18	3
„	10.	„	...	...	...	1	14	4
„	17.	„	...	...	...	1	6	1
„	24.	„	...	...	...	1	8	9½
„	31.	„	...	...	...	0	18	0½
		Thank-offerings	...	...	...	0	11	6
		Balance	...	...	...	0	4	9
						£8	1	9

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's Wages	...	...	...	...	3	2	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Children's Sunday for April	...	...	...	...	1	10	8½
Printer's Account	...	...	...	...	0	16	6
Balance	...	...	...	...	1	12	6½
					£8	1	9

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

### BAPTISMS.

May 10th. Alice Emily Lanning.

„ 10th. Lilian Clara King.

„ 17th. Rebecca Wang.

“ Bring kindly light to bear on others' views,  
And not condemn  
With thoughtless speech the faith which others choose,  
Which is to them  
A faith as precious as is yours to you,  
And which—like you—they cherish as the true.  
Give friendly heed to those who may not see  
Just with your sight;  
Remember that with which *you* disagree  
*They* deem is right:  
This be your aim—be rivals to affect  
The kindest spirit to an alien sect.”



POSSIBLY it is from the "Third Standard Royal Reader" that we learn, "The horse is a noble and useful animal," and you quite endorse the sentiment of that useful little book, but feel inclined to add, annoying, when you wake up one fine morning to discover that your troop has followed its own sweet will, and, using a vulgarism, "vamoosed." In a dilemma, you consult a veteran whose genealogy may be traced back to the friends of Job. He (the veteran), replies enigmatically that "there are 32 points to the compass, and 31 out of the 32 will be the direction your horses have not followed." Then, observing your blank dismay, and desiring to let you down as easily as possible, remarks that either, "Sante Cruz river, Straits of Magellan, Cordillera Range, or Atlantic Ocean, will be bound to pick them up"; expectorates a chew of tobacco, and closing one eye, watches you closely to see how this intelligence affects you. The joke, if joke it is, is entirely wasted upon you, for while he has been speaking you have formed the heroic resolve to "follow them to the bitter end" (wherever that may be). You succeed in borrowing a steed, which might possibly lay claim to the second attribute of No. 3, "Royal Reader," and move off in quest of the fugitives. During the first day hopes are high, you make a complete circuit returning to head-quarters at night with a tired horse and a slight pain in the temper. Next day gives the same results, only more so; but on the third, just as you are registering a vicious vow regarding their treatment in future, you drop across them in a little canon, lazily flicking off the flies, and wearing a look of such sweet contentment and apology that you almost cancel the vow in the delight of once more calling them yours. Nevertheless, you make them spin along until the village, or one should say town, of Sante Cruz, comes in view, where you take special precautions to prevent a repetition of delinquences.

Sante Cruz is an Argentine penal settlement, and reminds one somewhat of a box of toy bricks, except that perhaps the bricks would suffer by the comparison. The official portion of the Colony is composed of a hundred or more shanties about the size and shape of ordinary dog kennels. It is surrounded by an imaginary rampart to pass within the sacred precincts of which necessitates a permit from the sentry on duty. The un-official part, some two miles further on, boasts of two or three stores; where, as a special bargain, you may surfeit yourself with chocolate at half-a-dollar a cup, beer at two dollars a bottle, or purchase an ordinary bone tooth brush for three dollars fifty cents. It is populated by a handful of people who talk horse (not meant for a pun), from morning to night, till even the burden of their dreams must take the shape of that most dreaded midnight visitation. You may have the pleasure of witnessing the result of a night's vociferous argument and frequent libations, i.e., a "Sante Cruz" horse race. Although the course is considerably under a quarter of a mile in length, there is no necessity to put in an appearance until twenty minutes after the

starting signal is given; if you are of an excitable temperament it is best to stay away altogether. For some idiotic reason, originating presumably with Don Quixote, there are ordained before the real race takes place so many false starts or partidas to warm up the horses. There may be four, or there may be forty, you never know until the race is over; it all depends upon the stage of rheumatism the horses have entered upon, some horses have been known to reach the winning post at a gallop, but not many. If you kill a man in the Argentine Republic you are sent to Sante Cruz to talk horse. If you kill another in Sante Cruz you are awarded two stripes and keep a race horse of your own. The only resemblance between a Sante Cruz and a civilized race meeting is, both are productive of an unquenchable thirst. From Sante Cruz to San Julian you accompany the local postman, known as "Wild Oscar, by reason of his furious riding, ten miles per hour according to him being the correct pace for a man to travel, horses not consulted.

You have already mastered sufficient Spanish to make yourself ridiculous, but a slight mistake is neither here nor there. For example, when a Spanish lady at dinner comments upon the improvement in her appetite since coming to the country, remarking that already she is quite ashamed, it is so great; you mistake her meaning, and remembering sundry surreptitious visits to the biscuit bag during a former journey, and the ignominy to which you were exposed when discovered sneaking the precious contents between meals. Though feeling sore upon this point, and surprised that with all your precautions this fatal idiosyncrasy (not the sneaking but the appetite), had been discovered and by a lady, resolve to make the best of matters, so, assenting, use all the adjectives expressive of capacity you can call to mind. For a wonder your vocabulary necessary to the subject is singularly complete and you feel that you have quite surpassed yourself, till, glancing at the lady, you discover that she seems strangely perturbed and is blushing furiously. A too long-delayed flash of intelligence lights up your dull understanding, and when you realize that you have been enlarging upon her abnormal appetite, your temperature arises far above boiling point and you have a strange longing to get outside. For weeks after you turn this little incident to good account on a particularly cold night.

The camp hotels deserve honourable mention. They are (with few exceptions), dirty, uncomfortable, and evil smelling; one, situated near a ferry, particularly so. You enter and call for some refreshment, which is served you in an unwashed cup just put down by a grimy looking individual. Being somewhat fastidious and delicate on the subject of bacteria, you take the precaution of drinking from the off-side of the cup, but observe to your unutterable disgust a moment later when the grimy one reaches for another drink that he is left-handed. Driving your horses into the river you pelt them with stones until they have fairly struck out for the other side, then take your seat in a flat-iron shaped boat which is hitched on to a wire connected to a post on either bank. The ferry-man uses a long oar with which he keeps the current on one bow, the boat



fairly lying down to it sizzles along the wire at a surprising rate. The sensation is certainly not pleasant to a grown up person, a boy might enjoy it, as it is your whole mind concentrates during the transit upon the serious loss the world is about to sustain.

From Gallegos to the Cordilleras is a longish ride, but one is amply repaid at the end of the journey by the scenery. Here are trees in abundance, fertile valleys, snow-capped mountains, intersected by the sea, branches of the renowned Smyth's Channel. This part of the country is quite new with regard to colonization, and but for the enterprise of Capt. Eberhard, late of Falklands, who took boat from Sandy Point to this part, the land might still be unoccupied. Although farms have been established here for three years, it is only two months since there has been an opportunity of exporting produce by sea. It has not been child's play hitherto hauling necessities from Sandy Point with bullock carts, fifteen days' journey. From a branch of the Channels some gentlemen with energy characteristic of their race have cut a road through forest and shrub to open country at the back. This work occupied a gang of men four months to complete. It now is one of the pleasantest rides in the country. In many places the road forms a perfect avenue with branches interlacing overhead. Here reigns that oppressive silence peculiar to forests, a silence so intense that you almost fancy you can hear the trees growing, and the tap-tap of a scarlet-topped wood-pecker near by causes you to start in alarm. Falklanders and Indians have the reputation of being the most stolid and unemotional people on the globe, but some of the former have actually been heard to express delight and pleasure at the lovely scenery about Smyth's Channel. At the end of the cutting you come out into a fertile valley between snow-capped mountains. An enormous lagoon (extent unknown) bathes the foot of one of these mountains, which you resolve to climb, build a cairn on the top, and claim the honour of discovering the termination of the lagoon. You intimate these intentions to your host, who asks you how high you imagine that hill to be? Your rejoinder provokes a smile of pity. Discarding your coat and vest as useless impedimenta you begin the climb. The first stage being through high forest offers little obstruction, but presently the trees give place to scrub, when your task is considerably augmented. After a deal of exercise you emerge from the thicket imagining that the summit cannot now be far off, but there still appears as much mountain as ever above you. Struggling on for another hour or so over pulverised rock, the muscles of your legs, were they trustworthy, by this time indicating about ten miles; you reach the top after an exhausting effort and make the disheartening discovery peculiar to mountains, there is a higher peak just behind. Still, as this one is the most prominent from the valley, you build your cairn, inserting therein a bottle containing much useful information and advice. Advice so startling yet so simple, so curt yet so complete, that the eye of the despairing Estanciero will light up with renewed hope as his mind's eye pictures the gloom which has settled over his household being dispelled. The wool

sale catalogues no longer opened with apprehension, but scanned with complacent satisfaction. The broker's note of congratulation, the balance at his bankers; for the acarus plague has been stayed, prosperity reigns, and above all, rest and peace for men and animals, all conjured up by the batties of that world-famed headline, "Try Robertson's Highland Sheep Dips." Although late in summer the snow here is quite firm, you plod upward to the summit of the next peak only to discover a still higher one obscuring the view. This is really too bad; your legs are beginning to refuse duty and evening is drawing in. Taking a reluctant look at the annoying peak you retrace your steps descending by a different route to that by which you came. You meet numerous obstacles, but not until the belt of scrub is reached do you fervently regret changing your course. The dwarfed, stunted trees seem woven together for support; progress is necessarily funereal; crawling, sliding, stooping, now head, now feet foremost, you work your way, leaving little banners of flannel hanging here and there, wasting enough strength (used judiciously), to keep mischief away for a long time. Following a steep defile, at the bottom of which is a water-course, the obstruction becomes less. As you pause for a rest a herd of mountain deer come trooping past within a few yards. No sportsmanlike feeling however is kindled in your breast by this spectacle, and you find yourself wondering the reason why? Is it because you have no weapon, or because it is fast growing dusk and you have noticed some unusually large, unmistakably fresh lion tracks? Whatever the reason, you push on glancing sharply round occasionally to assure yourself that you are not being shadowed, and endeavouring to cheer yourself by the remembrance that a puma has never been known to kill a white man, so that there is no likelihood of his experimenting on you. These thoughts rouse your courage and for a moment you feel equal to anything that may come along; but when your thoughts run in the direction of a three-year-old mare killed only a few nights before, and a displaced branch cracks behind you, then the bitter truth is driven home, you would be totally unfitted for a Falkland Island volunteer.

The bottom of the defile here changes becoming a brawling stream down which you stumble over boulders into pools of icy water. A dull roar lower down attracts your attention, and presently you halt at a drop of fully sixty feet, down which the water tumbles at a great rate. On either side a bank not quite perpendicular, but nearly so, with here and there a prickly shrub hanging on for dear life but deriving enough sustenance from the sterile soil to put forth a plentiful crop of thorns. You at once decide not to climb down there but to find another track minus thorns. Getting out of the hollow you find quite impracticable, though on either side the undergrowth is too dense to struggle through before night sets in. Nothing for it but a slide. You edge along the top of the bank and perform a series of manoeuvres before reaching the descent. First of all, you emulate a two-year-old infant getting downstairs alone; that won't do, you can't see your destination. Then you turn round the other way, gaze



pensively at the thorns, and feel sorry for your clothes. At the bottom of the slope is a pool of water unfathomed, but you entertain not the slightest fear of drowning knowing instinctively by the time you have reached that pool you will have enough wood embedded in you to float comfortably, providing you can keep your balance. How long this state of indecision might have lasted it is impossible to say. You never know how it was done, a twig cracking in your rear somehow sets you off of your own accord; then, as you rush through space and your clothes suffer, it is not without a sense of grim satisfaction that you reflect it would take a remarkably nimble lion to overhaul you down that slope. A splash, a sigh, and you crawl out of three feet of water considerably scratched and bruised, but otherwise uninjured. The next day is devoted to mending clothes and extracting splinters.

On your return journey to Sandy Point you come across an Indian grave, rather an unusual find as Indians are very secret about these matters. A patch of freshly turned mould marks the place of interment. Alongside the grave, swollen and unsightly in the sun, lies the body of his favourite horse, sacrificed at the funeral ceremony. This unique tombstone (appealing to one's finer feelings more forcibly than all the flowery epitaphs gilt upon marble), lies there a mute yet eloquent testimony of an instinctive belief in a life beyond the grave. Returning to Sandy Point, you are delighted to find an old friend in the s.s. *Abydos* (the passengers' home), about to sail for the Falklands, commanded by that paragon among captains, Captain Piening.

F. O. L.

## THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

TO the north east of Tierra del Fuego are the Islands called Falkland by the English, but by the French Malouins, by the Spanish Maluinas, from the people of St. Maloes, whom they esteem the first discoverers. In 1763 the French, having lost Canada, turned their attention towards these Islands, as an American settlement in another quarter; and the account of Bougainville's voyage for that purpose, published by Pernetty, contains ample details concerning these Islands. There are two of considerable size, each about forty miles square. The soil and climate do not appear to be laudable, but there is a considerable variety of fowls and fish: and the plants seem somewhat to resemble those of Canada. The walrus, and other animals of the seal kind, frequent the shores. In 1764 Commodore Byron was sent to take possession of these Islands, which were undoubtedly first discovered by the English; and a little establishment was made at a place called Port Egmont, but being found of little or no value they were in a few years ceded to Spain. The soil is marshy, and even in summer there are perpetual storms; and the Spaniards seem only to retain a small factory on the north.

The Maluinas or Falkland Islands, which occasioned

ridiculous disputes, are found to be uninhabitable even by savages; one of those numerous evidences which evince the necessity of the study of geography among statesmen. There are only reeds and moss, with perpetual fogs, and furious tempests from the antarctic pole. The extreme cold cannot be relieved by fire as there is no material; and even a ship in the port is covered with perpetual snow. The penguins, called swans by the Spaniards, supply a scanty and miserable food. A contest for Tierra del Fuego would have been equally prudent; while the beautiful country of Chile, so completely fortified by nature was utterly forgotten or rather unknown.

From "MODERN GEOGRAPHY," by John Pinkerton.  
Published, 1811.

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY A FALKLAND ISLANDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

"How dearly I should like to see the old Islands. This seems to me such an unsympathetic place, all the folks are bent on here is the dollar. The men's faces all wear such an eager expression, and the girls! why, at twelve years' old they have the knowledge and ways of a woman of twenty. My husband is for ever longing for the camp-life in preference to this bustling and driving go-a-head place. They stay for nothing; if a person dies, their one thought seems to be to get them out of the house as soon as possible, no time for aught but dinners and dollars."

A. R. M.

## FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

ON MONDAY, 25th May, the Volunteers were formed up in the dock-yard at 11.30 a.m., to celebrate the Queen's Birthday by firing a "Feu de Joie." They were drawn up in line at intervals of two paces between each man. The numbers present were:—six officers, four non-commissioned officers, and twenty privates, which was very satisfactory for the number of Volunteers that are in Stanley at present. The Police who were at the guns in the dock-yard, being Volunteers, raised the number to thirty-five of all ranks. After the salute was fired, the whole formed up and gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty.

## BAPTIST TABERNACLE, STANLEY.

THE Annual Bazaar and Sale of Work, in connection with the above Church, was held in the Tabernacle on Thursday, May 28th. The building had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion by Messrs. J. Smith, Richard Aldridge, J. Ratcliffe, B.



Browning, and other friends; while the stalls, which were draped with bunting, added considerably to the festive appearance of the place. The Bazaar was opened at 6.30 by a brief announcement from the Pastor as to the financial needs of the work, and then business began right cheerily. Although the building was crowded the spirit of the gathering was such that everybody felt the force of the words, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Among the large and influential company present were:—Rev. Canon Aspinall and Miss Bourne; A. E. Baillon, Esq., and Mrs. Baillon; Mrs. Halkett; Mrs. James Felton and Miss V. Felton; C. Hill, Esq., Sheriff; Miss Alice Felton; Mrs. George Turner; Miss Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Creegan; &c., &c.

The financial result was as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Roger Goldsworthy (donation), £5. Mrs. James Greenshields, £3. Per Miss Jessie Smith, £16. Per Mr. George Natt, £3 8s. Per Mrs. Turner, £1. A Friend, 5s. Proceeds of table made by Captain Porter, £4. Goods sold, £1. 9s. Mr. Richard Aldridge (Fish-pond), £6 12s. Messrs. Smith and Hardy (Door), £4 2s. 2d. Mrs. Wilner and Miss Jessie Smith, £6 5s. 6d. Mrs. Lellman, £4 5s. Misses Bound and McGill, £4 7s. 9d. Miss Lellman, £9 7s. 1d. Miss Annie Coulson (Flower Stall), £3 3s. 2½d. Mrs. James Turner and Miss Aldridge, £10 1s. 2d. Miss Emily Bound and Miss Bella McGill, £2 1s. 6d. Mrs. Humble and Mrs. Adams, £4 4s. 1d. Mrs. Short and Miss Natt, £8 8s. Mrs. James Hocking and Miss Broome, £3 7s. 8d. Mr. Natt (Battery), 9s. 3d. Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Wilson, £7 18s. 1d. Misses Ratcliff, Nicholl, and Mearon Smith (Toy Stall), £7 10s. 0½d.

Total ... ..	£116 4s. 6d.
Less money expended in purchase of material in Stanley, and in goods from home ... ..	£24 10s. 9½d.
Nett Result ... ..	£91 13s. 8½d.

The Committee are desirous of expressing their hearty appreciation of the kindly help rendered by the Sewing Class who have laboured so industriously for some time past, to Mrs. James Turner for her very considerable help, and to all those friends whose help and sympathy has contributed to the success of the Bazaar.

REV. H. H. HILL,  
PASTOR.

#### STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

THE Election of Office-holders for the above Club took place at the Monthly Meeting, May 13th, 1896.

The following members were elected by ballot:—

Mr. F. J. King was elected Chairman; Mr. F. J. Hardy being elected to act as Vice-Chairman during Mr. King's absence for six months.

Mr. V. A. H. Biggs was elected to fulfil the office of Treasurer, and Mr. H. H. Sedgwick that of Secretary. Messrs. Durose and Mannan were unanimously elected as Stewards, while the following were elected to form the Committee:—Messrs. J. Summers, W. Etheridge, H. Rutter, W. Atkins, sen., E. Bennett, and J. Walsh.

The Financial Sheet, 1895 to 1896, will be presented as soon after Mr. W. E. Turner's return from the camp as possible.

H. H. SEDGWICK,  
SECRETARY.

#### STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

THE Anniversary Ball of the above Club was held on the nights of the 25th and 26th May. It was at first proposed to hold the Festival on the 21st and 22nd, but it was afterwards altered to the later date so that camp members would be able to attend.

The Ball was a thorough success, and a very enjoyable night was spent. A stranger would scarcely credit that the number of pretty faces to be seen on this night could be gathered together in a small settlement like Stanley: but the fact remains. The number of stylish and effective dresses, together with the decorations of the ball room, made a picture which lacked neither colour nor effect.

Much credit is due to Mr. J. Summers for the tasteful decorations, which many thought had not been excelled before in Stanley; and Mr. V. A. H. Biggs is to be complimented on the excellent variety of the programme and his success in procuring the aid of good musicians. The floor, which had been scrubbed and on which some amount of labour had been spent in waxing and polishing, proved in very good order, and contributed largely to the success of the dance.

The number of familiar faces absent is to be regretted: some being away in the camp and others gone to England. Our respected Chairman was also absent, for, I suppose, the first time since the Club gave a ball.

On Tuesday, the 26th May, the Party to the Children was held. The cocoa-nut matting undoubtedly deadened the noise, but there was sufficient to let one know the children were having a good time of it. The usual games were indulged in till 5 p.m. when tea was served to some 220 children. The little folk were well supplied during this time by the volunteer waiters who had enough to do to keep the supplies going, and no more fitting opportunity could be found than the present to thank those ladies and gentlemen who were kind enough to assist in serving tea.

After tea the games were again continued till 9 p.m.,



when the children having retired the room was cleared for dancing.

The second night's dancing proved as enjoyable as the first, a large number being present. What polish the floor had lost was soon regained with the help of a little wax and a dance or two. Dancing continued with great vigour until 2.30 a.m., when everybody went home to enjoy the much needed rest two nights' dancing somehow makes one feel the need of.

Will those ladies and gentlemen who contributed by lending articles of decoration or use, or by personal help to the success of the Festival, accept the hearty thanks of the Committee for their kindness and generosity?

H. H. S.

### CHRIST CHURCH SALE OF WORK

FOR THE YEAR NOW AMOUNTS TO:—

	£	s.	d.
Bazaar as published ... ..	112	12	1½
Sold since by Mrs. Dean ... ..	21	10	8
Sold in Darwin by Mrs. Frazer ...	11	16	9
	£145	19	7½

THE REV CANON ASPINALL wishes to inform his neighbours that if any of them are extremely hard up for peat, he will be glad to let them have a barrow-full, but they must fetch it by day, and not take it at night.

### SAD SHIPPING DISASTER.

ON Thursday evening, the 14th of May, Mr. Arthur Hardy came galloping through Stanley shouting that there was a ship on the Billy Rock (he had come up from the light-house in about 40 minutes). Mr. F. J. Hardy on hearing of it immediately got Mr. Baillon's permission to go out in the *Sissie* and at once proceeded to get the engineers and others together; she left as soon as possible under sail, there not being a sufficient head of steam till after the Narrows were passed. The night was exceedingly wild and so black that on nearing the wreck it was almost impossible to make her out, except when she was between us and the light-house. The *Result* was already there, having left some little while before us, and the wind being dead fair. While she went to windward and anchored for the purpose of letting her boat down to the wreck, we crept in as close as we dare to leeward, until the shouts of the poor fellows on board were plainly audible. Finding that they had no boat or means to communicate with us, and it being impossible to get any nearer, owing to the

darkness of the night and wildness of the sea eddying round the rock, and being in considerable danger from the floating wreckage, and only having a very small boat; after consultation it was deemed best to run back to the *Pass of Balmaha*, a ship lying in the harbour opposite the Narrows, and obtain the lifeboat, all being of opinion that the wreck was an iron ship and so high up on the rock that she would hold together till our return; but, unfortunately, this was not so, and on our return, she had gone and nothing could be seen of her. We steamed far out to leeward, hoping to see or hear something but did not, so returned and anchored till morning in York Bay, when we again went out and helped the *Result* to recover her anchor and get away from the somewhat dangerous position in which she lay. As an eye-witness I must give the highest meed of praise to all concerned. It is most regrettable that the pain that all felt at being unable to render any help, should have been added to by the irresponsible criticisms of those who at the time were safe on shore, and who now consider that they have the right to criticise those who dared and did all that was possible to be done.

The *Result*, as mentioned above, and the *Victoria* also went out, but were unable to do anything effectual: we had hoped to print their accounts of what was done, but they have not come to hand.

A week after the wreck the Government made arrangements with the divers at present in Stanley to go down, which they did on several occasions but were unable to get anything to conclusively establish the identity of the vessel; on the last occasion the body of a poor woman was recovered but there was nothing to show who she was. She was buried with all the honour and respect that could be shown to her memory.

At the Court House, Stanley, on May 20th, A. Nepier, first mate of the ship, *Queen o' Scots*, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him for assaulting Ah Ming, a Chinaman, cook and steward of the same ship. A. Nepier was fined 18s., including costs.

At the Court House, Stanley, on May 29th, John Davis appeared to answer the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a tin of oil supposed to belong to the British ship, *Glen Gowan*, now lying stranded at the east end of Stanley harbour. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the defendant was remanded until June 1st, bail being allowed. The hearing of the above case was resumed on Monday, June 1st. The charge of being in unlawful possession of the tin of oil was proved, but not that it belonged to the stranded ship *Glen Gowan*. The defendant was fined £2, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.



# CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1896.

THE Examinations were conducted by the Rev. CANON ASPINALL, kindly assisted by Mrs. BRANDON and Miss BOURNES. There are 140 children on the books, 96 of whom were examined, which was very good considering the bad weather, it being unfortunately at its worst on the little ones' day, when only 12 out of 36 were able to come. On the whole the School has done well and the Table of Lessons proved a great help. In Class II. it is only fair to say that changes in their teachers a few Sundays before the end of the half-year is to a great extent the cause of their failure.

CLASS I.—*Viva voce*, 20; Paper, 42; Weekly Answers, 80. Total, 142.

S. Lellman, 20, 33½, 77. M. Aldridge, 20, 38½, 53. M. Durose, 14, 35, 61. W. Mannan, 12, 39, 52. L. Biggs, 8, 11½, 35. F. Crook, 7, 35½, 18. S. Davis, 12, 26½, 0. M. Pitaluga, 12, 16½, 0. J. Campbell, 5, 18, 0. M. Betts, 8, 14, 0. A. Burnell, 5, 13, 0. P. Burnell, 5, 11½, 0. M. Smith, 6, 5.

CLASS II., Div. I.—*Viva voce*, 20, Paper, 24, Total, 44. B. Aldridge, 6½, 12½. V. Lellman, 6, 11. E. Binnie, 6, 9. A. Pitaluga, 6, 9. T. Ryan, 3, 12. W. Campbell, 1, 10. A. Berntsen, 3, 6. G. Burnell, 2, 7. A. Porter, 0, 1.

Div. II.—*Viva voce*, 14; Paper, 24. Total, 38. J. Mannan, 10, 17. A. Aldridge, 11, 11. E. Biggs, 4, 17. M. Allen, 4, 11. T. Clifton, 3, 6. L. Cheek, 2, 5.

CLASS III., Div. I.—*Viva Voce*, 60. A. Kirwan, 28. B. Bailey, 10. F. Brown, 10. J. McLeod, 6. H. Bailey, 6. G. Porter, 4. F. Berntsen, 2.

Div. II.—*Viva voce*, 15. A. Davis, 11. B. Kelway, 11. E. Kiddle, 9. M. A. Hutchinson, 7. B. Suarez, 3.

Div. III.—*Viva Voce*, 15. H. Allen, 9. B. Allen, 8. J. Biggs, 8. W. Rutter, 6. T. McLeod, 5. J. Burnell, 4. P. Brown, 2.

CLASS IV., Div. I.—*Viva voce*, 13. F. King, 12. W. Aldridge, 12. G. Kelway, 6. W. Hutchinson, 5. E. Rutter, 4. H. Porter, 2.

Div. II.—*Viva voce*, 15. M. Clifton, 12. V. Lellman, 9. A. Porter, 8. B. Kirwan, 8. H. Hutchinson, 7. K. Bailey, 6. E. Coleman, 1.

Div. III.—*Viva voce*, 13. R. Mowat, 12½. L. Mowat, 12. C. Carey, 10. A. Kelway, 8. J. Aldridge, 8. W. Newing, 5. P. Fugellie, 4. H. Biggs, 2.

Div. IV.—*Viva voce*, 12. N. Poppy, 11. M. Carey, 10. F. Allen, 10. N. Fugellie, 10. I. Maunna, 9. W. Durose, 9. L. Carey, 8. S. Binnie, 7. L. Stewart, 4.

CLASS V. Div. I.—*Viva voce*, 9. E. Carey, 8. R. Hardy, 7. Ev. Mowat, 7. B. King, 6. O. King, 4. L. Porter, 3.

Div. II.—*Viva voce*, 10. G. Ogilvie, 9. S. Ogilvie, 4.

CLASS VI., Div. I.—*Viva voce*, 10. R. Durose, 8. J. Fewkes, 3.

Div. II.—*Viva voce*, 11. L. Clifton, 11. Dolly Clethero, 11. A. Bender, 10. M. Clifton, 4.

Div. III.—*viva voce*, 8. M. Aldridge, 7. V. Carey, 7. E. Biggs, 6. El. Mowat, 4.

The following Questions were set:—

## CLASS I.

1.—Why do we call the name given to a child his Christian name, and what two things should it teach you?

2.—Give a short account of the history of the Prodigal Son, and what you have learnt from it.

3.—In the story of the Unjust Steward what do you mean by "mammon of unrighteousness," and what is a steward?

4.—What have you learnt from the story of the Rich Man and Lazarus?

5.—How many Creeds are there in the Prayer Book? Write out any texts you know that refer to the resurrection of the body.

6.—Who was Lazarus of Bethany, and what did Jesus do for him?

7.—What do you learn from the story of the Ten Lepers?

8.—What have you learnt about Prayer?

9.—In the story about the Young Ruler, why did Jesus love him, and why did the young man go away sorrowful?

10.—In the story of the Labourers in the Vineyard, what is a vineyard? what is grace, and what does "justified" mean?

11.—What do you learn about the Holy Spirit in the Creeds, and give any texts you know about Him?

12.—Who was the Blind Man who sat by the wayside begging? what city was he near, and what conversation had he with Jesus?

13.—What do you know of Zacchæus?

14.—What does anointing mean? Write what you can of the use of the word in the Bible.

15.—Give an account of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem. What Sunday do we call after it?

16.—Describe the Holy Catholic Church, and give the meaning of the word "Catholic."

17.—What did Jesus do on Easter Sunday afternoon, and what did He talk about?

18.—When did God give the Commandments, and what do you learn from them?

19.—Distinguish between the Religion of the Heart and Religion of the Life.

20.—Tell me what you know about the word "Advent."

21.—Write what you can remember about the Ten Virgins.

## CLASS II.

1.—At Christ's Baptism what did God the Father say of Him, and what did God the Holy Ghost do?

2.—Who tempted Jesus in the wilderness? what did he want Jesus to do?



3.—What was the witness of John the Baptist to Jesus, and who were His first disciples?

4.—What did Jesus come to the world to do, and what was the first sign of the Kingdom?

5.—What did Christ do when He visited the Temple, and why?

6.—Who was the man who came to Jesus by night? what did he come for?

7.—What did Jesus teach him about Baptism?

8.—What did He teach him about the Atonement, and what does the word mean?

9.—Write what you know about the Woman of Samaria.

10.—How did the people treat Jesus at Nazareth?

11.—What Signs of the Kingdom have you learnt about?

12.—Describe the several times Christ raised the dead.

—O—

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK desires to call the particular attention of all engaged in the pastoral industry—men as well as masters—to the 28th Section of the Scab Ordinance.—

28.—If with intent to cause it to appear that any sheep are not infected within the meaning of this Ordinance or to conceal the ownership of any sheep, any person shall separate any of the sheep of a flock from any others of the same flock, or conceal or destroy any sheep or remove any mark from any sheep, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Under the above Section any attempt to conceal SCAB is punishable by a fine of £100, and it should be clearly understood that this applies to all alike. Should a shepherd endeavour to hide from his master an outbreak of Scab among the sheep of which he is in charge, it would be as much an offence against the Ordinance as if the master tried to conceal or (under another Section), failed to report an outbreak to the Government.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

May 8th. The *Allen Gardiner* came in. Passenger : Mr. W. Lewis.

May 10th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bonner and servant, M. Bostock, J. Mannan, E. Small.

May 10th. The *Result* came in. Passengers :—Mr. Clements, S. Govat, C. Johnson, W. Lee, J. Gonzales, C. Bruen.

May 11th. The *Richard Williams* came in. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Percich and children.

May 14th. The *Hornet* went out. Passengers :—Mrs. Simpson and niece, Miss J. Jennings, P. Noble, H. Clarke, N. Murry, — Lopes, — Whitaker, W. and J. Hogen, J. King, T. Allen.

May 14th. The *Fair Rosamond* came in. Passengers :—J. Williams, W. Luxton.

May 14th. The *Hadassah* went out.

May 14th. The *Result* went out.

May 17th. The *Nederland*, Captain Bond, cargo of sulphur, 107 days out, from Girgente Sicile to San Francisco, came in.

May 22nd. The *Allen Gardiner* went out. Passenger :—W. Lewis.

May 22nd. The *Hornet* came in. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Clethero.

May 25th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. P. Hansen, P. Noble.

May 25th. The *Richard Williams* went out.

May 25th. The *Hornet* went out.

May 31st. The *Hornet* came in.

June 2nd. The *Thetis* came in. Passenger :—Miss Bailey.

June 2nd. The *Hadassah* came in.

June 3rd. The *Result* came in. Passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, L. and W. Anderson, F. and W. Browning, R. Murray, H. Baker, J. Pitaluga, R. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, J. McCullam.

June 6th. The *Pass of Balmaha* left Port William.

FRED J. HARDY.

May 13th. The s.s. *Totnes* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas :—Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. Mario and two children, Mi Stullen, — Monedero, W. Wallen, Mrs. Taylor and one child, D. Jacobs, J. Blakely, B. Lantuni and wife, J. Certrui, N. Arancho, M. Arancho.

May 16th. The s.s. *Totnes* departed. Passengers for England :—Charles Broeus, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper; William H. Lee, C. A. Johnnsen, F. Ashley, Herbert Bostoc, Edward Small, Mr. and Mrs. Greenshields and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner and baby, His Honour Judge Thompson and Miss Thompson, Capt. Macpherson (ex *Bankville*), H. Clement, Mrs. and Miss M. Bertrand, Mr. and Mrs. Rolands and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. King, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, W. Luxton, H. Clark, William and James Hogan, J. Whitaker.

Passengers for Montevideo :—John Kinney, Martio Pergolis, Miss McKenzie, 17 men (mate and sailors, ex *Bankville*), Simmig Steiner, M. Lopez.

Cargo from Stanley :—360 bales of wool and sheepskins.

June 5th. The s.s. *Memphis* arrived. Passenger from London :—Miss Porter.

Cargo :—3487 packages from London and Antwerp, 188 packages from Montevideo.

June 11th. The s.s. *Memphis* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas :—J. T. Mowat, William Wilkins.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.



[REPEATED BY DESIRE].

SHIP, Saint Enoch, OF GLASGOW (1852 TONS.

THIS SHIP left the port of Iquique on the 16th of March, 1896, bound for Dunkirk, France, with 3250 tons of nitrate of soda. All went well until the morning of the 21st April, when the weather was very threatening, the wind and sea increasing; ship was then running to the E.N.E. under the fore-sail, and fore and main lower top-sails, being about 100 miles due south of Cape Horn. The fore-sail, shewing signs of splitting, was hauled up and furled, and the crew employed coiling up the gear about the decks, when, at 9.30 a.m., a terrific sea broke on board on the starboard quarter, completely filling the decks, and washing overboard the first mate, Mr. J. Williams, who was a Dane, and J. E. Jansen, carpenter, who was a Russian Finn. The same sea knocked down G. G. Gordon, the master of the ship, breaking his left leg and one of his right ribs, and causing a severe wound above the right eye. Nothing could be done for the poor men who were lost. The ship, as soon as possible, was hove to, under the lower main top-sail. The weather getting worse and a very dangerous sea running, about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st, the new lower main top-sail blew away, tearing the jackstays from the lower top-sail yard; other sails were lost, the weather being such that nothing could be done to save them. During the night the ship, not having anything on her to steady her and being under bare poles, shipped heavy lee water on the starboard side. On the morning of the 22nd April, found the starboard bulwark stanchions torn from the bulwarks, which, on being reported to the master, who was confined to his bed through his injuries, decided him to bear up for Port Stanley, which was reached on the 29th of April, all thankful at reaching port.

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The Working Party meets at MRS. DEAN'S on Thursdays, 18th June, and 2nd and 16th July.

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**NOTICE.**—The April number of the *Falkland Islands Magazine* is the last for the year; the first number of the Magazine having been published in May, 1889. As already notified the price of the Magazine will be increased to cover cost of publication. Unstamped, 4/- per annum: stamped, 4/6: single copies, 4d. each.

All subscribers whose subscriptions commence in May will very much oblige the Editor if they will please send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year as soon as possible.

Please note that all letters to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

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JULY, 1896.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in August.

2. *9th Sun. aft. Trin.* Morning. 1 Kings 10 to v. 25 ; Rom. 2.17 ; Ps. 9-11.  
Epistle—1 Cor. 10, 1 to 13. Gospel—St. Luke 16.1-9.  
Evening. 1 Kings 11 to v. 15, or 11.26 ; St. Matt. 17.14 ;  
[Ps. 12-14]
9. *10th Sun. aft. Trin.* Morning. 1 Kings 12 ; Rom. 8.18 ; Ps. 44-46.  
Epistle—1 Cor. 12.1-11. Gospel—St. Luke 19.41-47.  
Evening. 1 Kings 13 or 17 ; St. Matt. 21.23 ; Ps. 47-49.
16. *11th Sun. aft. Trin.* Morning. 1 Kings 18 ; Rom. 13 ; Ps. 79-81.  
Epistle—1 Cor. 15.1-11. Gospel—St. Luke 18.9-14.  
Evening. 1 Kings 19 or 21 ; St. Matt. 25 to v. 31 ;  
[Ps. 82-85.]
23. *12th Sun. aft. Trin.* Morning. 1 Kings 22 to v. 41 ; 1 Cor. 4 to v. 18 ;  
[Ps. 110-113.]  
Epistle—2 Cor. 3.4-9. Gospel—St. Mark 7.31-37.  
Evening. 1 Kings 2 to v. 16 or 4.8 to 38 ; St. Matt. 27-57 ;  
[Ps. 114-115.]
24. *St. Bartholomew, Apostle & Martyr.* Morning. Gen. 28.10 to 18 ; 1 Cor. 4.18 & 5 ; Ps. 116-118.  
Epistle—Acts 5.12-16. Gospel—St. Luke 22.24-30.  
Evening. Deut. 18.15 ; St. Matt. 28 ; Ps. 119, v. 1-32.
30. *13th Sun. aft. Trin.* Morning. 2 Kings 5 ; 1 Cor. 10 & 11 ; Ps. 144-146.  
Epistle—Gal 3.16-22. Gospel—St. Luke 10.23-37.  
Evening. 2 Kings 6 to v. 24, or 7 ; St. Mark 4 to v. 35 ;  
[Ps. 147-150.]

## The Daily Bible Readings for August.

2 S Rom. 2.17	9 S Rom. 8.18	16 S Rom. 13	23 S 1 Cor. 4 to v. 18
3 M —3	10 M —9 to v. 19	17 M —14 & 15 to v.	24 M —1.18 & 5
4 T —4	11 T —9.19	18 T —15.8	[8.25 T —6
5 W —5	12 W —10	19 W —16.	26 W —7 to v. 25
6 T —6	13 T —11 to v. 25	20 T 1 Cor. 1 to v. 26	27 T —7.25
7 F —7	14 F —11.25	21 F —1.26 & 2	28 F —8
1 S Rom. 2 to v. 17	15 S —12	22 S —3	29 S —9
8 S —8 to v. 18	30 S 1 Cor. 10 & 11.1.	31 M 1 Cor. 11.2 to 17.	

## BIRTHS.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

March 31st. At High Hill, the wife of Peter McPherson, of a son.

May 25th. At Little Chartres, the wife of John McAskill, of a son.

*(Owing to an error the following were wrongly dated last month).*

May 11th. At Stanley, the wife of O. Fugellie, of a son.

„ 23rd. At Stanley, the wife of J. McLaren, of a daughter (still-born).

„ 25th. At Stanley, the wife of J. McAtasney, of a son.

„ 27th. At Stanley, the wife of C. Goss, of a son.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Saturday at p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, JUNE, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 112
„	... Evening	... 97
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 28
„	... Evening	... 19

Number of coins in the Offertories :—

1 crown, 1 half-crown, 6 florins, 16 shillings,  
66 sixpences, 37 threepenny pieces, 59 pence, 6  
halfpence.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
June 8.	Offertory	...	...	0 14 8
„ 14.	„	...	...	0 19 1½
„ 21.	„	...	...	0 19 11
„ 28.	„	...	...	1 0 2½
Thank-offerings	...	...	...	0 9 0
Balance	...	...	...	1 12 6½
				£5 15 5½

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's Wages	...	3	1	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	...	0	14	0
Two Lamps for Vestry	...	0	4	0
Printer's Account	...	0	5	0
Balance	...	1	11	5½
				£5 15 5½

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

THE DEAN left Stanley on May 22nd to visit  
Lafonia and the adjacent islands; he will return about  
the first week in August.

## SLANDER AND EVIL SPEAKING.

A LADY who had been in the habit of spreading  
slandrous reports once confessed her fault to  
St. Philip Neri, who lived several hundred years ago.  
She asked him how she could cure it. "Go," he  
said in reply, "to the nearest market-place, buy a  
chicken just killed, pluck its feathers all the way, and  
come back to me." She was greatly surprised, won-  
dering in what way a dead chicken could help her to  
overcome her evil habit; but she did as he bade her,  
and came back to him with the plucked chicken in her  
hand. "Now go back," said the Saint, "and bring  
me all the feathers you have scattered." "But this is  
impossible," she replied; "I cast the feathers carelessly  
and the wind carried them away; how can I recover  
them?" "That" he said, "is exactly like your words  
of slander. They have been carried about in every  
direction. You cannot recall them. Go, and slander  
no more."

It was a striking way of teaching a very important  
lesson. It would not do to advise all those guilty of  
the same evil habit in the Falklands to go and do  
likewise as to the illustration, or I am afraid chickens  
would become either too scarce or have to live feather-  
less, but perhaps the application may strike and stick to  
them. It is greatly needed and not only by the fair sex.



## IS IT TRUE !

“YOU can hardly credit how much debt there is in Stanley.” So spake one who ought to know. One brought into daily contact with the people, in buying, selling, and dealing. Is this true? From not merely the above source, but also from others, there is every reason for answering the question in the affirmative—Yes, there is very much debt in Stanley. In the main, no doubt, small debts; but a number of small debts soon make a very large debt to one who is dependant on his daily pay for the support of self and family.

What reasons can be given for this state of indebtedness? We are not lacking in intelligence; our young people are turned out with a far better education than their parents—in most cases—had even the opportunity of obtaining, and on the whole no trustworthy, able bodied man is much out of work. How then are we to account for this chronic state of debt on the part of many?

1. All the failures in the camp crowd into Stanley. By neglect of work, indolence, untrustworthiness, drunkenness, misconduct, on the part of members of the family, harshness or favouritism on the part of master or manager, some lose their situation in the camp, they turn to Stanley as to a harbour of refuge. Most of these from character—or rather, lack of character—drift with circumstances, and so long as they can get a roof over their heads, fuel and food, are quite content. If they are allowed to run bills, they are most accommodating in this respect, and will run up an account with butcher, baker, or store, with the utmost indifference, so long as they are not dunned for payment. These are the thriftless, careless, happy-go-lucky, idle, and—sometimes—drunken members of the community, who form so large a proportion of the “submerged tenth” in England.

2. Early, improvident, and hasty marriages. Young people rush into marriage without pausing to consider whether they have a fair chance of being able to pay their way and live a respectable life. They act as if it was the duty of others to make way for them and find means by which they might make a living. Totally ignoring the fact that, as we have the faculty of looking forward to and providing for the future, it is our duty to do so. No human being has any right to take upon him or herself responsibilities and charges which he or she has not a reasonable prospect of being able to meet. In most of the European countries very many leave their native shores every year to seek new homes for themselves and thus relieve the labour market at home.

3. A childish running after anything new, let it cost what it may. Be it a new fashion, article of food, amusement, or even what seems a necessity, as soon as ever it appears, most rush to obtain it; never pausing to consider, whether it is within one’s means or not? whether the charge is reasonable or otherwise? Can we be surprised that when strangers come and desire during a short stay to make as much as they can, they

charge prices that cause those who are better off to hesitate and think whether they are justified in paying so much for a couple of hours’ amusement, or for what is thought to be indispensable, though all have managed to do without it before. If people could but restrain themselves and train their children and young people to do so, visitors would soon find that it is to their interest to charge moderate and reasonable prices.

4. The great increase of small stores is another important cause of debt, the large stores will not give credit, beyond a certain very moderate limit and justly so. The improvident class then go to a small store, run up an account; when credit is stopped there, then off to another, and so on, until it is impossible for them to extricate themselves from the tangle of debt into which they have thus entered.

There are no doubt many most honourable exceptions, who by strictest economy and self-denial avoid debt and yet possess a comfortable home and respectable surroundings.

How can this evil of running into debt be cured and done away with? In two ways (1), by raising the moral standard of the general public, and (2), that of the store-keepers.

(1) The general public. What is the teaching of Scripture on the subject of dealings as regards buying and selling? “Thou shalt not steal.”—Exodus xx. 15. To take from our neighbour that for which we know we cannot give a fair, just, and immediate return is stealing. A small store-keeper must turn his money over several times in the year if he is to make anything like a fair profit. Suppose that he wants a clear gain of 5/- on every pound’s (£) worth of goods he orders out; if he can send home his money three or four times a year for a fresh supply, and he ought to be able to do so if he buys judiciously and sells for *cash*, he will clear 15/- or 20/- in the £ per annum. But if he cannot get his debts in under six or twelve months, he loses the extra profit and must charge higher prices. Instead of quick returns and small profits, it becomes slow returns and large profits; which, however, leaves him poorer in the end than he ought to be and compels him to charge double prices. Both seller and buyer lose in the transaction. In the end honesty is the best policy, and we see how plainly the teaching of Scripture suits our every day life.

Our Lord tells us that the essence of all the six last commandments, which deal with our duty towards one another, may be summed up in this short precept, “Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.”—Matthew vii. 12. The wage-winner would complain bitterly if he did not receive his pay when due; is his lot as hard as that of the store-keeper who cannot get his debts in, yet must meet his bills at home?

Again, that most doctrinal and yet most practical of teachers—St. Paul—tells us that it is a mark of the disciple of Christ to “owe no man anything.”—Romans xiii. 8. He who lives in debt does not obey this precept and is guilty of a breach of the eighth commandment.

No doubt many excuses will be pleaded; they need



not be enumerated, we all know them. But facts cannot be gainsaid, that there is much debt in the settlement and that no real cause exists for the existence of this debt. In the case of sickness even there is no excuse, the "Stanley Benefit Club" gives a liberal "sick pay"—3/- per day—more so perhaps than most, if not all, such clubs. Every man in the Islands should be a member of it; if he never needs help or "sick pay" himself, he helps those who do.

It is pleaded and with truth that the life in these Islands is monotonous and that the young people reared in them are cut off from many cheap pleasures, which they would enjoy in a larger country. One cannot but agree with this statement. But there are many compensations. Every child in this Colony is well fed, clothed, and housed, there may be a very few exceptions caused by the sloth and selfishness of parents. They—especially in Stanley—see much more real life and stir than most of the country-reared children in England, and are therefore much sharper and shrewder, and in most cases better educated.

This being the case they should be taught that their coat must be cut according to their cloth. That if there is anything unusual going on, the first point is, can it be afforded? Is it to be obtained at a reasonable rate? Last but not least, is it really necessary? They will thus be taught to deny themselves, to restrain their impulses, to count the cost, to know that one cannot have all that they would like to have.

If the young people are not thus trained, they will grow up utterly unfitted for the battle of life. Things which give others but a passing disappointment, will be as the fly in the ointment and make them dissatisfied, unhappy, and discontented. Some have left the Islands while their children were still young, unwilling that they should grow up in the indulgent and easy mode of life so prevalent among us.

(2) A word in conclusion to the store-keepers. If it is wrong for one not to pay his debts; is it not equally wrong to give on trust goods to the thriftless and improvident? There are times when one might perhaps stretch a point, but they are the exception and not the rule. Debts are in the case of small capitalists ruinous. You cannot buy or freight goods out at the cheap rate of large dealers. The larger the order the greater the reduction on the original cost and the dock and freight charges. Yet if you do not undersell, there will be no custom. The small store-keeper wrongs himself and his customers when he sells on trust and compels his cash customers to pay a higher price to cover the loss on his bad debts.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

## INFANT BAPTISM.

1. WHAT is the teaching of the Church of England as regards Infant Baptism?

(a) In the 27th Article of Religion (the Articles of Religion are at the end of the Prayer Book), we

read "The Baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the Institution of Christ."

(b) In the ministration of Public Baptism of Infants, the Gospel of St. Mark, the 10th chapter, beginning at the 13th verse, is read, followed by a brief exhortation upon the words of the Gospel—"Beloved, ye hear in this Gospel the words of our Saviour Christ, that He commanded the children to be brought unto Him; how he blamed those who would have kept them from Him. Ye perceive how by His outward gesture and deed He declared His good will towards them; for He embraced them in His arms, He laid His hands upon them, and blessed them..... We nothing doubting but that He favourably alloweth this charitable work of ours in bringing this infant to His holy Baptism."

2. Is this the teaching of other branches of the Catholic Church of Christ?

Yes, with the exception of but a very small number of Christians, the vast proportion of the Catholic Church teaches the duty of baptising the infant children of Christian parents. (a) The English Church. (b) The Greek Church. (c) The Roman Church. (d) The Lutheran Church. (e) The Presbyterian Church, and (f) almost all Protestant Churches.

3. When was Infant Baptism first introduced into the Catholic Church?

In the days of the Apostles. (a) We read in the Acts, &c., of whole families being baptized. Acts xvi. 15—"She was baptized and her household." Acts xvi. 33—"And was baptized, he and all his, straightway." 1 Corinthians i. 16—"I baptized also the household of Stephanus." In some of these families there must have been children, yet no slightest hint is given of their not being baptized.

(b) It has ever been the custom of the Christian Church to baptize infants from the earliest times after our Lord's Ascension of which we have any record. Surely the Apostles and early Christians must have known the mind of the Lord on this subject and acted accordingly.

4. Is it the case that nowhere in Scripture have we Infant Baptism commanded?

This is quite true. (a) But the Jews were commanded under peril of the death of the child to circumcise their children when eight days old. The sacrament of Baptism has taken the place of circumcision. (b) To argue from the silence of Scripture is very dangerous. (1) Our Lord never forbid slavery, are we therefore at liberty to keep slaves? (2) The fact that our Lord Jesus Christ is God—was God from all eternity before He was born as an infant of His virgin mother Mary, is never in so many words asserted in Scripture. Are we then to say, as some do, that He was merely a good man, who died on the cross and never rose again? Though the Godhead of the Saviour can be most clearly proved from Scripture, yet nowhere do we read that "The Son is God."



5. Is it not the case that some most earnest disciples of the Lord Jesus do not baptize infants?

This also is true. (a) But earnestness does not prove truth. Our Lord tells His Apostles that "Whoever killeth you will think that He doeth God service."—John xvi. 2. Here earnestness and truth were very widely separated. (b) In all matters of doubt, one will be quite safe in resting upon the plain teaching and practice of a Church, whose Creeds, Services, and Ritual are saturated with Scripture, and are also founded upon the teaching and practice of the early undivided Church of Christ.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

### THE SHIP "NEDERLAND."

CAPTAIN Bond of the ship *Nederland*, belonging to the port of Amsterdam, left Girgenti, Sicily, on 31st January last. She carried a cargo of 3,125 tons of sulphur and was bound for San Francisco and other parts, and the crew in full number on board.

All went well until 21st March, latitude 34, S.; longitude 46, W., when one of the sailors jammed three of his fingers between the mainmast cap and topmast. The following day the main gallant backstay broke but the mast was promptly provided with temporary backstays. On 26th March, latitude 36, S.; longitude 50, W., finding the vessel rolling and labouring too heavily, a temporary between jack was formed with the cargo battens of the hold and 360 tons of the cargo moved up from the lower hold. Everything went well until 15th April when Cape St. John was sighted. From there very stormy weather, with high seas running, continued until 21st when the gale increased to a hurricane—sea constantly breaking over the ship. The starboard lifeboat was struck, bending and twisting the boat skids and breaking the beds of the same. Another heavy sea washed the two water-casks away, broke the gunmons, started the stanchions of the bridge, and broke the starboard fly-wheel of the pumps. Great loss and damage was done to the sails, but by night-fall on the same day the wind and weather moderated. During the next few days as much as possible was repaired and new sails bent in place of the lost ones. A temporary support had to be formed on the iron leaders on the bowsprit, which had been started and bent. On 28th April a strong W. N. W. gale came on, breaking the starboard fore-gallant backstay, and next day all hands were at work to right the ship, which was found to have a strong list to port. Severe westerly gales followed with high seas running, seven of the crew were sick in bed owing to the constant exposure. On 10th May the deck was swept again and again by heavy breakers, and some of the lanyards and topmast backstays were broken; that evening the reefed fore upper topsail blew away and all sails were furled except the three lower topsails. The second mate, carpenter, steward, seven sailors, and one apprentice were laid up in bed; the first mate, boatswain, and

three boys were hardly able to work from the hardships and exposure they had endured. After due consideration it was unanimously decided to sail for Port Stanley, it being impossible to work the ship with the small number of men. On the following days the deck was constantly swept by heavy seas and it became hardly possible to work the braces, with a strong list to port as well, but some of the cargo was jettisoned! so as to make the ship more manageable. On 15th, Cape Pembroke was sighted, and two days later the pilot of Port Stanley came on board, and that afternoon the ship was safely anchored in Port William.

### THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

IN the current issue of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is a reprint of an interesting paper on "The Falkland Islands" which Mr. R. M. Routledge, Stipendiary Justice of Trinidad, read before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, at Aberdeen, in March last. Having defined the position of the Islands and described the best way of getting there, Mr. Routledge passes on to the scenery. "Let the eye travel as far as it may," he says, "yet you cannot exclaim, 'I see a tree'; none grows in the Falkland Islands. The cultivation of trees has been attempted times without number, but whenever they reached to any height above the shelter provided for them when planted, they refused to grow any more. This sad want is said to be due to the extremely cutting winds which prevail almost daily in the Islands, and when you look at the chart and recollect what I told you of their position, knowing, as we do, that wind is ever blowing somewhere, you cannot wonder at their refusing to face the blasts. At first sight this absence of trees gives a sad and somewhat melancholy feeling, but ere long one begins to look with pleasure upon the grand peaks of the many mountain ranges rising one above the other as far as the eye can carry, and especially when illumined with the most glorious sunsets it has ever been my privilege to behold; under these circumstances one, I say, begins to look upon such scenery as possessing charms which make up in some measure for the want of the verdure of a tree-clad country."

The people of the Falkland Islands are for the most part of British origin, with a sprinkling of Germans, Norwegians, and Spaniards, and number, according to the latest return, 1,902. There is no land lying waste, however. Every acre is taken up, either on lease or as the freehold of the owner. From this source arises the principal part of the revenue of the settlement, which can boast of having had for many years the annual balance of its accounts on the right side. The other sources of revenue arise from the duties imposed on spirits and tobacco, and certain minor taxes.

Mr. Routledge winds up his paper with an historical sketch of the Falklands, and concludes by declaring that though far removed from the Mother Country, the breasts of all the inhabitants, be they British-born or naturalised subjects, harbour an ever keen and



lasting love and regard for the home country, whose flag, the Union Jack, they are proud to float, as occasion may arise, from the staff in the Government dockyard.

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### MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN ALLEN AND MISS PHILLIPS.

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THE marriage of Miss Phillips and Mr. John Allen took place in Darwin on June 16th. The *Hornet's* non-arrival with the wedding trousseau seemed at first likely to throw a damper on the festivities; but as the day rose bright, clear, and sunny, and the expected guests poured into the settlement from all directions, riding horses of all and every colour, accompanied by troops of dogs, the spirits of all began to rise and by the kindly help of neighbours all deficiencies were more than supplied.

The bridal procession from the house to the Church and also when returning home was preceded by Mr. James Steel, who played appropriate tunes on his concertina. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Hector McDonald as best man; the bride by the three Misses Jennings and Miss Dora Phillips as bridesmaids. Her father, Mr. Jesse Phillips, gave the bride away. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Brandon. Mr. Charles Watson presided at the harmonium, and several friends from the cook-house and young people of the settlement joined in singing the hymns and so added to the brightness of the Service. The small Church was filled to its utmost capacity.

Twenty-two sat down to breakfast, the table was most tastefully decorated and well supplied with viands. Messrs. G. Bowles and S. Cameron added much by their facetious conversation to the enjoyment of the guests.

The ball was held in the cook-house which was most skilfully transformed, from its usual dull appearance, by the willing hands of friends. It commenced at 7 p.m., and was kept going with dance, song, &c., until 4 a.m. The old Scotch custom of washing the bridegroom's feet was carried out in due course. He had the consolation of witnessing the same operation performed on two or three apparently confirmed bachelors, one of whom declared that he took it all in good part, though his language did not seem to bear out the statement.

By noon on June 17th all the camp guests had left the settlement having spent a most enjoyable time and wishing the happy bridal couple every happiness.

### ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

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## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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The following extracts from the Annual Report of 1894 may be of interest.

POPULATION:—On the 31st December, 1894, it stood

at a total of 1,902 souls. The birth-rate throughout the Colony was about 28 per thousand, as against 18 per thousand in 1893. The death-rate fell below 6 per thousand, demonstrating the very salubrious nature of the climate in spite of its severity and the cold high winds that prevail.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:—Imports in 1893, £71,126; in 1894, £62,270. Exports in 1893, £134,872; in 1894, £131,801. The goods imported and exported were distributed over the following countries. United Kingdom:—Imports, £54,500; Exports, £130,071. Germany:—Imports, £759. Uruguay:—Imports, £1,712. Chili:—Imports £4,232; Exports, £1,160. Argentine:—Imports, £1,067; Exports, £570. The principal specific dealings with other countries are:—Germany—groceries, wine, tobacco; Uruguay—flour, fruits, and fodder; Chili—flour, timber; Argentine—live stock, building materials, flour.

The staple industry, sheep farming, produced only 3,808,475 lbs. of wool, of the value of £105,042, as against 3,885,194 in 1893, owing in a great measure to a larger number of sheep having been slaughtered for the frozen meat trade.

The following are some of the minor Exports for the year:—tallow, 179,500 lbs., value £1,980; sheep-skins, 82,150 lbs., value £16,430; carcasses, 11,681, value £4,672; seal-skins, 651, value £720.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK:—The result of the establishment of the Bank shows that there are 250 depositors with a balance of £32,753 14s. Od., or an average of £131 0s. 3d. standing to the credit of each account.

SHIPPING:—21 Steam vessels entered, gross tonnage--26,345; 18 sailing vessels, gross tonnage--12,043.

AGRICULTURE:—About 100 acres may be said to be appropriated to the cultivation of kitchen gardens by separate families for home consumption only. The Colony is essentially pastoral and the sole industry the raising of sheep, to which the entire acreage of 6,500 square miles or 4,166,400 acres is devoted. There were at the close of 1894 over three-quarters of a million sheep in the Colony, one firm alone being able to compute its flocks at a quarter of a million. Horned cattle amounted to 8,192, and horses to 3,294.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS:—During the year only 11 prisoners were received in gaol, upon conviction of the Courts, for the following offences:—for larceny, 6; breach of Merchant Shipping Act, 3; common assaults, 2.

POST OFFICE:—The receipts under this head were £1,205 for the year, or an increase over 1893 of nearly £600. Of this large sum, however, nearly £400 was the triennial payment to the Colony for sea transit rates. The remaining £200 resulted from a larger demand for stamps, principally by stamp collectors. Money orders were issued upon the United Kingdom and other countries, thus:—United Kingdom, £4,863; Germany, £135; United States, £33; Norway, £41; Belgium, £6; France, £3; Switzerland, £1; Holland, £2.



These yielded a revenue in commissions to the Colony of £62 18s. 0d. The amount of correspondence passing through Stanley Post Office :—parcels in 1893, 814 ; in 1894, 856 : registered letters in 1893, 1,403 ; in 1894, 1,761.

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

Copy of Resolution forwarded in His Excellency's Despatch, No. 24, of Mar. 3rd, 1896.

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

WE, the President and Members of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies and Your Majesty's loyal subjects desire to express our deep sympathy and that of the community at large in the loss which Your Majesty and your daughter, the Princess Beatrice, have sustained in the death of Colonel His Royal Highness the Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, K.G.

If the sorrow and grief which Your Majesty and his widow must feel under such a trial can be in any way assuaged it must be by the knowledge that he died on active service and whilst honourably discharging, in a pestilential climate, his military duties in connection with the country of his adoption.

That the Almighty may give Your Majesty and Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice strength to bear the blow it has pleased Him to inflict is the prayer of your loyal subjects.

(Signed) ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY.  
T. A. THOMPSON.  
F. C. HALKETT.  
S. HAMILTON.  
J. J. FELTON.  
A. E. BAILLON.

Legislative Council Chamber,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
30th March, 1896.

DOWNING STREET,  
15th MAY, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 24, of the 20th of March, forwarding a Resolution which was passed by the Legislative Council on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, expressing on behalf of the Council and of the people

of the Falkland Islands their deep sympathy with Her Majesty and with Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice in the loss which they had sustained.

I am commanded by the Queen to convey to yourself and to the Legislative Council the grateful appreciation of Her Majesty and of Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice of this kind expression of sympathy and condolence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,  
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor

SIR R. T. GOLDSWORTHY, K.C.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

The following copy of a letter, received through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, from the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, is published for general information.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
5th June, 1896.

INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
HALIFAX,  
20th MARCH, 1896.

BRANDING OF SHEEP WITH TAR.

SIR,—The attention of the Council of this Chamber has been called to the very serious drawbacks that occur to spinners and manufacturers owing to the use of tar and similar substances in the marking of sheep. A large quantity of wool is used in the manufacture of carpets and similar productions, which does not undergo the process of sorting, and although employes are cautioned to exercise due care and vigilance to take out any tar-marked wool they may discover, yet it frequently happens that tar marks in small quantities pass through the various stages into the finished goods, thereby causing considerable damage and loss.

I am therefore directed that you will call the attention of Foreign Consuls in wool producing countries to this complaint with a view to their inducing farmers to adopt some other means of identification : or, if "marking" is to be adhered to, then in that case some substance should be used which, whilst being capable of outliving the ordinary conditions of weather in the open, would yield to, and become dissolved by the regular process of wool-washing. The value of the wool under these new conditions would be considerably enhanced.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. ROBERTSHAW,  
Secretary.

The Secretary of State, Colonial Department.



## TETANUS AMONG SHEEP.

"MR. Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, has forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Vyner's Report on the outbreak of tetanus, or lockjaw, which recently occurred at Rosebrook Station, near Cooma. The subject will doubtless be of much interest to graziers, and therefore, I give them the benefit of the conclusions arrived at. Mr. Bruce says:—There are frequently a few deaths among sheep after shearing, which have hitherto, in these colonies, been put down to hurts in yarding, or while the sheep were being shorn, and little or no notice has been taken of the deaths occurring at that time. This is the first instance in which they have been attributed to "tetanus," the large number of deaths having attracted attention. But from what he has heard since this case occurred, it would seem that not only have a few sheep died occasionally from tetanus, but outbreaks, in what is termed the enzootic form (an enzootic ailment is a disease to which the domestic animals in a particular locality are peculiarly liable), similar to that under consideration have occurred in other parts of the colony. Professor Williams says of this ailment, that it is frequently a result of injury, although it also occurs without obvious cause. He says the injury may be trivial, but it is most likely to give rise to the disease after a severe laceration or puncture, more especially when nerves are injured. He also says that tetanus is rarely seen in some districts, but that it is occasionally seen as an enzootic disease, simultaneously attacking several animals in the same district, and this seems to be a case of that description. The Chief Veterinary Inspector Stanley recommends that on those stations on which this disease is known or suspected to exist, all shear cuts, whether large or small, should be dressed with carbolic oil, at a strength of one of carbolic to twenty of raw linseed oil, or with any of the sheep dips of which the foundation is carbolic, instead of with tar; and that where an outbreak has actually occurred the shearing floor and shearing pens should be kept quite clean, and a soluble carbolic disinfectant used on them.

Mr. Vyner, in his Report says:—Woolly sheep running with shorn sheep were unaffected; there is not one instance of a woolly sheep having been affected. This disease has never been reported as existing in the district previously, and was unknown to the manager of the run, or the overseer, who has been there for 35 years. Though never reported, on inquiries being made from various owners, it appears that this disease has been known on other holdings for three, or perhaps four years, but to a very slight extent, perhaps 10 or 12 in 5,000 sheep, and was considered to be traumatic tetanus from cuts or stabs during shearing. The losses on one of these runs this year have reached  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The total losses on Rosebrook Station on date of inspection were about 260, whilst those among the sheep sent to the mountains were at the rate of 10 a day. All sheep attacked have succumbed to the disease."—*New Zealand Weekly Press*.

## SHOOTING IN THE FALKLANDS.

MESSRS. Frank Rawson and William Gleadell went out for a day's shooting in May, 1896. The bag was as follows:—60 teal duck, 6 silver grebe, 17 brown grebe, and 1 water-hen. The water-hen is supposed to be a stranger. Is this the case? The bird is numerous about the fresh water ponds in Patagonia; the stuffed bird stands 15in. high and is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. round the body; the back is dark mouse colour, the breast is lighter, and under the head and neck a light grey; the wings are small, and the feet are but slightly webbed, the webbing not being continuous, but divided into short circular pieces.

## POLICE NEWS.

At the Court House, Stanley, on June 19th, James Doherty was charged with unlawfully concealing 61 cigars on which duty had not been paid. He was fined treble the value of the cigars, amounting to 30s. At the same Court, on June 22nd, John Bailey was charged with assaulting his wife and being drunk on the 20th. He was bound over, himself in the sum of £10, and one surety for the same sum, to keep the peace for three months. His liquor was also stopped for 12 months.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—I cannot allow the statements put forward by *Rover* in the May number of your Magazine to pass unchallenged.

It is a pity that *Bon Accord* and others, both for and against his views, don't take more pains to master their subject, before taking up their pens, and that having taken up their pens, they don't stick closer to plain facts.

*Rover* is distinctly wrong in two of his insinuations, and one of his statements he will find extremely difficult to prove; whilst another, if not totally wrong, is altogether misleading.

(1) He insinuates that the writer of a letter in a recent number of your Magazine was quite "off the track" in his comparison of Scotch and Colonial sheep farming, but I should like to point out that many of the best informed Scotchmen, interested in the matter, including some of the present day writers on sheep-management, admit that the average sheep-management of Scotland is not so good as the average sheep-management of the more advanced wool-growing colonies, such as New Zealand, for instance. This can be easily understood by the disinterested observer, because some of the very best sheep-managing talent has been drafted from both England and Scotland to the said colonies, and the amount of capital invested in the most important wool-growing undertakings in



those colonies is far in excess of that invested in the largest concerns of a similar class in Scotland; the amount of capital at the command of some of the large colonial wool-growers enabling them to buy the best managing talent, the best machinery, and the best sheep-blood obtainable.

(2) *Rover* would have people believe that Scotch sheep-farmers do not have to import people from other countries to show them how to clean scab, but that the farmers of the Falklands do. In reply, I would say that the Scab Inspectors, to whom he evidently alludes, are not here to show people how to cure scab, but to compel them, under the Scab Ordinance, to do so.

In Scotland there are scabby sheep to-day, but in New Zealand and some of the Australian colonies (if not all), there is no scab at all.

The statement which *Rover* will find it extremely difficult to prove is, that "the most successful and go-ahead sheep-farming in the Falklands is superintended by ex-Scotch shepherds."

It would be interesting to hear *Rover's* definition of the most successful and go-ahead sheep-farming in the Falklands, but if he is in a position to prove his statement, he must have greater facilities of access to figures and statistics than any man I have yet come across in this Colony. Is *Rover* possessed of such information as to justify his making this statement, or is he, like many other "would-be public information mongers," simply writing what he hopes or imagines is or thinks must be true?

His statement about Scotch mutton commanding the highest price in the London market is altogether misleading, if not totally wrong. South Down and small Welsh mutton command the highest price in the London market, as anybody may see in the market reports. The only partial explanation is, that Scotch sheep-farmers may, within the last few years, have to a limited extent turned their attention to the growing of South Down sheep, but I don't think this is so, at any rate all the great Down breeders are south of the Humber.

Scotch beef holds a better position in the London market than Scotch mutton does.

Scotchmen, and especially Scotch sheep-men, have done a lot towards building up the British Colonies, this Colony included, and are highly esteemed by the world at large, but let us have facts about them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAYLIGHT.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR.—With reference to the request in the May issue of your paper for information regarding "horses bleeding at the nose," I happen to know that the case mentioned is not without precedent. A horse, the property of Mr. James Hocking (Cape Pembroke), rejoicing under the unique title of "Botica" (or

"Apothecary's Shop"), and particularly famed for his superior trotting action, is a victim of this malady. Though not becoming "quite as weak as a cat," I have been assured that after a period of the disorder, his face assumes a most lugubrious expression and there is usually a far-away dreamy look in his eye.

Mr. Hocking attributes the malady in this case to over-rich pasturage, and strongly recommends Dr. William's "Pink Pills for Pale People" as a sure and infallible remedy.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

June 11th. The *Result* sailed. Passengers:—P. McCullum to West Point; J. Gonzales to Port Stephens; J. Buckley to West Falklands; S. Gavett to Dunnose Head.

June 14th. The *Richard Williams* arrived from Pebble Island.

June 17th. The *Hornet* sailed to Darwin. Passenger:—Mrs. P. Smith.

June 18th. The *Richard Williams* sailed to Pebble Island.

June 20th. The *Chance* sailed to Speedwell Island.

June 28th. The *Saint Enoch* sailed for Dunkirk.

July 1st. The *Hadassah* sailed for Fox Bay with West Falkland Mail.

July 4th. The *Result* arrived. Passengers:—J. Gleadell, Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, from Fox Bay; F. Langdon, M. Bruness, from Weddell.

July 5th. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and family from West Point; J. McLauchlan from Chartres; C. Brown from Roy Cove; J. Affora from Weddell.

July 5th. The *Perseverance* arrived from Great Island. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, and Mrs. Burns and family.

July 6th. The *Thetis* sailed to Hill Cove and San Carlos.

July 6th. The *Nederland* sailed for San Francisco.

July 11th. The *Richard Williams* arrived from Pebble Island.

July 11th. The *Fair Rosamond* sailed for Fox Bay. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, and Messrs. Anderson.

July 13th. The *Hadassah* arrived. Passenger:—Antonio Arami.

FRED J. HARDY.

July 2nd. The s.s. *Herodot* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas:—Mrs. Curtze and two children, Mr. F. Lewis and Miss Lewis, Miss Isabel Leipse, M. Pergolis, F. Bottine, M. Finlayson, T. Cooper, A. Adania.

July 6th. The s.s. *Herodot* departed. Passengers for England:—Thomas Reeve, Thomas Price, James Hill. Passengers for Montevideo:—Alcide Marie and family.

Goods shipped:—267 bales of wool.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.



### BAPTISMS.

June 3rd. Robert Peter McPherson.  
„ 15th. Vera Janetta Munro Pearson.

### MARRIAGES.

*“There was a marriage and Jesus was called.”—John ii. 1,2.*

June 16th. At Darwin, John Allen to Emily Annie Phillips.

### DEATHS.

*“God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death.”*  
*Rev. xxi. 4.*

May 16th. At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Austen Glynn, 75, Shorrolds Road, Fulham, Annie Adams, wife of William Wellesley Adams, Falkland Islands, aged 52 years.—From “The Standard,” May 19th, 1896.  
June 14th. At Bombessa Hill, Henry B. White, found dead in bed, aged 31 years.  
July 3rd. At Stanley, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of John Bailey, aged 38 years.  
July 9th. At Stanley, Agnes Catherine, the dearly loved daughter of William Peck, aged 3 years.

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Thank-offering to Offertory, 5s. 6d.

To the Church :—Mrs. David Smith, £1 ; Mrs James Smith, Great Island, £1.

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The Working Party meets at MRS. DEAN'S on Thursdays, July 16th, 30th, and August 13th and 27th.

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In last month's list of marks received at the Sunday School Examination John Halliday's name and marks were omitted. *Viva Voce* 8, Examination Paper 11½, Weekly Answers 35. (Highest possible number of marks were respectively 29, 42, and 80.

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We are sorry to disappoint subscribers in the March number of “Home Words.” It was not sent from England but has been written for.

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Please note that all letters to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

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PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.

Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. V. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in September.

6. 14th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. 2 Kings 9; 1 Cor. 15.1-35; Ps. 30-31.  
Epistle—Gal. 5.16-24. Gospel—Luke 17.11-19.  
Evening. 2 Kings 10.1-32 or 13; Mark. 7.24 to 8.10;  
[Ps. 32-34.]
13. 15th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. 2 Kings 18; 2 Cor. 5; Ps. 68.  
Epistle—Gal. 6.11-18. Gospel—Matt. 6.24-34.  
Evening. 2 Kings 19 or 23.1-31; Mark 11.27-12.13;  
[Ps. 69 & 70.]
20. 16th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. 2 Chron. 36; 2 Cor. 11.30-12.14; Ps. 102, 103.  
Epistle—Ephesians 3.13-21. Gospel—Luke 7.11-17.  
Evening. Nehemiah 1 & 2.1-9 or 8; Mark 15.1-42; Ps. 104
21. St. Matthew, Apostle, } Morning. 1 Kings 19.15; 2 Cor. 12.14 & 13; Ps. 105.  
Evangelist, & Martyr. } Epistle—2 Cor. 4.1-6. Gospel—Matt. 9.9-13.  
Evening. 1 Chron. 29.1-20; Mark 15.42 & 16; Ps. 106.
27. 17th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. Jeremiah 5; Gal. 5.13; Ps. 120-125.  
Epistle—Ephesians 4.1-6. Gospel—Luke 14.1-11.  
Evening. Jeremiah 22 or 35; Luke 3.1-23; Ps. 126-131.
29. St. Michael and All Angels. Morning. Genesis 32; Acts 12.5-18; Ps. 139-141.  
For the Epistle—Rev. 12.7-12. Gospel—Matt. 18.1-10.  
Evening. Daniel 10.4; Rev. 14.14; Ps. 142 & 143.

## The Daily Bible Readings for September.

	6 S 1 Cor. 15 to v.	13 S 2 Cor. 5	20 S 2 Cor. 11.30-12.14	27 S Gal. 5.13
	7 M —15.35	[35] 14 M —6 & 7.1	21 M —12.14 & 13	[14] 28 M —6
1 T 1 Cor. 11.17	8 T —16	15 T —7.2	22 T Gal. 1	29 T Acts 12.5 to 18
2 W —12 to v. 28	9 W 2 Cor. 1 to v. 23	16 W —8	23 W —2	30 W Ephesians 1
3 T —12.28 & 13	10 T —1.23 to 2.14	17 T —9	24 T —3	
4 F —14 to v. 20	11 F —2.14 & 3	18 F —10	25 F —4 to v. 21	
5 S —14.20	12 S —4	19 S —11 to v. 30	26 S —4.21 to 5.13	

## BIRTHS.

"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.

- Campbell. Camilla Creek, June 23rd, the wife of James Campbell, of a daughter.  
Gleadell. Island Creek, June 30th, the wife of Edwin Gleadell, of a son.  
Aldridge. Stanley, June 27th, the wife of John Aldridge, of a son.  
Halliday. Spring Point, June 17th, the wife of John Halliday, of a son.  
Adams. Stanley, August 9th, the wife of Frank Adams, of a daughter.  
Alazia. " " 6th, the wife of George Alazia, of a daughter.  
Pauline. " " 9th, the wife of Ralph Pauline, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

"There was a marriage and Jesus was called."—John ii. 1.

- Cartwell & McIntosh. Stanley, July 30th, Robert Cartwell and Margaret Byires  
Davies & Bateman. " August 5th, Sergeant Isaac Davies, Drill Instructor,  
[F. I. Volunteers and Catherine Ann Bateman.]

## DEATHS.

"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death."

Rev. xxi. 4.

- Peck. At Stanley, July 9th, Agnes Catherine, the dearly loved daughter of  
John Peck, aged 3 years.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN 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 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, JULY, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 122
„	„ ... Evening	... 102
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 32
„	„ ... Evening	... 24

Number of coins in the Offertories :—  
1 crown, 1 half-crown, 7 florins, 31 shillings,  
65 sixpences, 44 threepenny pieces, 66 pence,  
12 halfpence.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

				£	s.	d.
July	5.	Offertory	... ..	1	7	11
„	12.	„	... ..	1	4	0½
„	19.	„	... ..	1	1	4½
„	26.	„	... ..	0	17	2
Thank-offering		... ..	...	0	11	6
Balance		... ..	...	1	11	5½
				£6	13	5½

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's Wages and Sweeping Chimney...	3	7	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer ... ..	1	0	0
Printer's Account ... ..	0	9	0
Balance ... ..	1	17	5½
£6 13 5½			

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

### BAPTISMS.

Vincent Severine Gerald Carey, Stanley	... July 16.
Sidney Markham Gleadell, Island Creek	... „ 19.
Jessie Johnson, Darwin	... „ 23.
Louisa Ellen Steel, Tranquilidad	... „ 23.
Agnes Campbell, Camilla Creek	... „ 24.
Louis Aldridge, Stanley	... „ 27.
Eric Theodore Fugellie, Stanley	... Aug. 9.
Lilian Mary Short, Stanley	... „ 9.
George Thomas William Luxton	... „ 11.

The following have been lately immersed in the  
Baptist Tabernacle :—

James Smith, Miss Jessie Smith, Mrs. Browning,  
and Mrs. Broome.

DEAN BRANDON returned to Stanley from Lafonia  
on July 28th.

CANON ASPINALL left Stanley on August 12th  
to visit the north camps of the East Falklands.



## BAPTISM.

**A**S Baptism is a matter which is being brought forward with much persistence in Stanley at the present time, and many are being led to give the subject deep and earnest consideration, and are desirous to know what Baptism is, I wish to bring before my readers a few remarks upon this disputed subject. I believe the easiest and best way to do so is in the form of question and answer, as being more likely to meet some of the questions which many want answered.

What is Baptism?

It is an outward sign or seal, separating the thing by a ceremonial or the person by a ceremonial and inward spiritual cleansing to God's service, summed up in the phrase "a sign of regeneration."

"But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, BY THE WASHING OF REGENERATION, AND RE-NEWING OF THE HOLY GHOST: which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour; that being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life."—Titus iii. 4-7. "Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born OF WATER AND OF THE SPIRIT, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—John iii. 5. "And John also was baptizing in Enon near to Salim, because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized. For John was not yet cast into prison. Then there arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about PURIFYING. And they came unto John, and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou bearest witness, behold, the same BAPTIZETH, and all come to him."—John iii. 23-26.

The Church of England says in Article xxvii.  
*Of Baptism.*

"Baptism is not only a SIGN OF PROFESSION, AND MARK OF DIFFERENCE, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of REGENERATION OR NEW BIRTH, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism RIGHTLY are grafted into the Church; the promises of forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed; Faith is confirmed, and Grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God." &c.

The Presbyterian Church says in her Confession of Faith, Chapter xxvii.—

"Baptism is a sacrament of the New Testament ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the visible Church, but also to be unto him a SIGN AND SEAL of the covenant of grace, of his ingrafting into Christ, of REGENERATION, of remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of life: which sacrament is, by Christ's own appointment, to be continued in His Church until the end of the world."

Is there more than one kind of Baptism?

Yes, there are many kinds. See Heb. ix. 10.—

"Which stood only in meats and drinks, and DIVERS WASHINGS, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation."

The word here translated "washings" being BAPTISMS, baptisms; while the Acts of the Apostles distinguishes John's baptism from Christ's.

"And it came to pass, that, while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus: and finding certain disciples, he said unto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost. And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism. Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus. When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied. And all the men were about twelve."—Acts xix. 1-7.

John's baptism being an act of repentance for Jews only (they having acquired the habit of thinking that they were a clean or holy nation because they were children of Abraham according to the flesh). Christ's baptism being the rite of admission into the body of Christ, a company of holy brethren separated out from all nations. See the speech of St. James.—Acts xv. 13-17.

"And after they had held their peace, James answered, saying, Men and brethren, hearken unto me: Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, TO TAKE OUT OF THEM A PEOPLE FOR HIS NAME, and to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written, After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up: That the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things."

And the Gospels speak of the pouring of water over hands and arms to the elbow, as the Pharisees did before sitting down to eat as baptism, because the hands had touched common or unconsecrated things, and were therefore common or unclean.

"Then came together unto him the Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, which came from Jerusalem. And when they saw some of his disciples eat bread with DEFILED, that is to say, with UNWASHEN hands, they found fault. For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the elders. And when they come from the market, except they wash, they eat not. And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, as the WASHING of cups, and pots, brassen vessels, and of tables."—Mark vii. 1-4.

N.B.—The word translated "defiled" in verse 2 being the same as Peter used in Acts x. 14, where he says he has never eaten anything COMMON. The word translated "wash" in verses 2 and 3 means to pour water over the hands and arms to the elbow. The words wash and washing in verse 4 being TO BAPTISE.

"And as Jesus spake, a certain Pharisee besought him to dine with him: and he went in, and sat down to meat. And when the Pharisee saw it, he marvelled that he had not first washed before dinner."—Luke xi. 37-38.

The word "washed" being EBAPTISTHAE, baptised.

Is it necessary to immerse at Baptism?

No, although it is advisable if the conditions of the place and climate allow it. See directions in Church of England Baptismal Service.—



*"Then the Priest shall take the Child into his hands, and shall say to the Godfathers and Godmothers, Name this Child.*

*And then naming it after them (if they shall certify him that the Child may well endure it) he shall dip it in the Water discreetly and warily."*

Scripture mentions both **POURING WATER OVER** (see foregoing, St. Mark vii. 1-4), and **SPRINKLING** as baptism.

"Which stood only in meats and drinks, and **DIVERS** washings, and carnal ordinances, imposed on them until the time of reformation. For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with **WATER**, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and **SPRINKLED** both the book, and all the people."—Heb. ix. 10 & 19.

And compare Lev. xiv. 7, Numbers xix., Isaiah lii. 15, Ezekiel xxxvi. 25.

But does not Scripture say that we should be "buried with Christ in baptism."

Yes! and what do you gather from that?

That we should be entirely covered with water, as the dead are covered in the earth.

But it says "**BURIED WITH CHRIST.**"

"And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power. In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ: **BURIED WITH HIM IN BAPTISM**, wherein also ye are risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead. And you, being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses."—Col. ii. 10-13.

But Christ never was buried in the earth but laid in a tomb cut out of the rock. See Rom. vi. 4, where it says:—

"Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by **BAPTISM INTO DEATH**: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection."

Or, as the Church of England says in her Catechism: "a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness," so you see the text has nothing to do with the manner of baptism, but only with the meaning or spirit of it.

Who then should be baptised?

Only **BELIEVERS** and their children.

But why their children?

1. Because St. Peter says that the promise of the Holy Ghost is to our children.

"Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do? Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your **CHILDREN**, and to all that are afar off, **EVEN AS MANY AS THE LORD OUR GOD SHALL CALL.**"—Acts ii. 37-39.

N.B.—The word translated "children" being **TEKNOIS**, meaning children born of you (Scotch, bairns), not **PAIDES**, meaning descendants.

"When Jesus heard it, he saith unto them, They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."—St. Mark ii. 17. "And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all **MEN** every where to repent."—Acts xvii. 30. "For many are called, but few are chosen,"—St. Matt. xxii. 14.

The word "men" being used in the sense of humanity.

From this we know that all our children are called, but we know not which are chosen, i.e., will themselves make their calling and election sure. See Catechism of Church of England.

"Art thou not bound to do as they did promise for you? Yes, verily, and by God's help, so I will," &c.

2. St. Paul in his Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians addresses the children as members of the Church—Christ's body.

"And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called **IN ONE BODY**; and be ye thankful. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord. And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. **CHILDREN**, obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord."—Col. iii. 15-20.

And compare Eph. vi. 1, and v. 23, and also—

"For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ. For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit."—1 Cor. xii. 12.

3. Because we are told of five households being baptized in the New Testament, in three of which it says "he believed with all his house," and other words to that effect,—but that does not necessarily exclude the children, for when aliens become British subjects they register their children as well; in the other two it only says the head of the house believed. In the East, and especially in such households as all those mentioned, there would not be only one family as with us but all the slaves and servants, with their wives and children.

4. Because nothing is said about not baptising children, and in all God's covenants, in the Old Testament the seed or children are included, and among the Jews even to-day and the heathen (as in the Eastern religions to-day), children are never thought of, or spoken of apart from their parents.

5. All history goes to show that infants have been baptised from the time of the Apostles. Justin Martyr in his defence of Christianity in the year A.D. 140, says:—"There were among Christians in his time many persons of both sexes,



some 60 and some 70 years of age, who were *discipled* (*emathetuthesan*) to Christ in infancy." The above Greek word being the same that Christ used when he said, "Go ye into all the world and *disciple* all nations."—Matt. xxvii. 19. And all Churches and sects down to about the 15th century, however much they have differed in other matters, have agreed in baptizing infants.

Article xxvii., Church of England:—

"The Baptism of young Children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ.

Presbyterian "Confession of Faith," chap. xxv. :—

"Not only those that do actually profess faith in and obedience unto Christ, but also the infants of one or both believing parents are to be baptized."

But there is no direct mention of a child being baptized in Scripture.

1st. Because the New Testament was written while the Church was still a missionary body, and therefore companies of adult believers had to be gathered first, just as with Missionary Churches to-day, as in the Church Missionary Society's Report for 1895 we read: "No less than 2,921 adults were baptized during the year (in Uganda) after careful instruction and examination and on the recommendation of those already baptized, besides 600 children of Christian parents."

2nd. Nothing is said about children being in Heaven, nothing is said about their names being written in the Lamb's book of life, yet would you say they are not there?

But Christ is our example and He was baptized as an adult and not as an infant!

Christ was not baptized a Christian, but with John's baptism as a Jew, to show that as St. Paul says:—

"For they are not all Israel, which are of Israel: Neither, because they are the seed of Abraham, are they all children: but, In Isaac shall thy seed be called. That is, They which are the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God: but the children of the promise are counted for the seed."—Rom. ix. 6-8.

And that repentance or circumcision of the heart is necessary to be holy before God; He thus fulfilled all righteousness as Son of man. Christianity admits into Christ's body, see 1 Cor. xii. 12, as above. He could not be baptized into His own body. Compare Acts xix. 1-6.

Now in reading the above, let me ask you to prayerfully consider what is there set forward.

1st. That Baptism is a ceremonial purifying, as well as a sign of spiritual cleansing.

2nd. That the manner of applying the water in Baptism does not matter, for though "*Baptism does save us, it is not the washing away the filth of the flesh (that saves), but the answer of a good conscience before God.*"—1 St. Peter iii. 21.

3rd. That the phrase "*buried with Christ*" refers to what Baptism signifies, not to how it is administered.

4th. That only believers and their children should be baptized.

Children:—

(a) Because St. Peter says: "The promise of the Holy Ghost is to us, and our children."

(b) St. Paul addresses them as members of the Church.

(c) Because households were baptized.

(d) Because all God's covenants include children.

(e) Because all history and all Christian bodies, except very modern ones, baptize infants.

5th. Children are not mentioned directly as being baptized because the New Testament was written while the Church was a Missionary Church only.

6th. Christ was not baptized as a Christian but as a Jew, submitting to the ceremonial purifying.

It is a serious matter to forbid what God has not forbidden, and to cut off from the body of Christ the lambs of the flock; for it cannot be right to appease the conscience with a service of man's invention, i.e., "dedication of our children," neither can it be of any avail in making up for the neglect of what is laid down by Christ as the ordinance whereby we enter His Church. Just as it is no good to present our children at the Government office instead of registering them as British subjects, nor would they thus get the privileges and power of being members of the Commonwealth of Britain.

EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

## CHILDREN'S ANNUAL TREAT.

### BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY, 1896.

Dr.				£	s.	d.
To Children's Prizes	...	...	...	4	16	0
" Assembly Room Co.	...	...	...	4	0	0
" Collector at 5 per cent.	...	...	...	1	4	6
" Baker's Accounts (3)	...	...	...	10	3	10
" Store "	(5)	...	...	5	5	3
" Carting "	(2)	...	...	0	4	0
" Labour "	(2)	...	...	1	5	8
" Washing Account	...	...	...	0	5	0
Balance cash in hand	...	...	...	1	3	1
				£28	7	4

Cr.				£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	...	...	...	24	15	6
" Collection at door	...	...	...	1	19	0
" Balance from 1895	...	...	...	1	3	4
" Collected on Field	...	...	...	0	9	6
				£28	7	4

V. B.



## CHILDREN'S ANNUAL TREAT (CONTINUED).

### SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

**S**IR Roger T. Goldsworthy, £2 0s. 0d. Judge Thompson, £1 1s. 0d. — Millett, 2s. M. L. Creegan, 2s. 6d. Very Rev. Lowther Brandon, £1. W. H. Bound, 5s. 0d. M. Johnson, 5s. 0d. J. Henrichsen, 2s. 6d. A. E. Ballion, £1 0s. 0d. W. A. Harding, 10s. 0d. C. W. Hill, 10s. 6d. J. J. Felton, £1 0s. 0d. J. McCarthy, 3s. 6d. Mrs. G. M. Dean, £1 0s. 0d. Thos. Binnie, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Poppy, 2s. G. Turner, 5s. 0d. Charles Williams, 10s. 0d. W. E. Turner, 5s. 0d. F. I. King, 5s. 0d. G. F. Kelway, 2s. 6d. C. E. Aldridge, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Von Harten, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Schlottfeldt, 5s. 0d. William Peck, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Rowland, 2s. 6d. L. M. Berntsen, 2s. 0d. J. W. Alazia, 2s. 0d. F. Kayser, 2s. 6d. E. Brown, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Buckley, 1s. 6d. F. Kiddle, 2s. 0d. C. Wang, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Kelway, 2s. 6d. Mrs. E. Biggs, 2s. 0d. F. Durose, 10s. 0d. J. Lellman, 10s. 6d. J. Smith, 5s. 0d. H. Mannan, 5s. 0d. V. A. Biggs, 5s. 0d. J. H. Miller, 5s. 0d. Thos. Sharp, 5s. 0d. Geo. Chaplin, 3s. 0d. J. McAtasney, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Kirwan, 5s. 0d. M. A. Fugullie, 3s. 6d. Mrs. Lehen, 2s. 6d. A. Dawkins, 5s. 0d. Mrs. T. King, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Campbell, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Claxton, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Betts, 2s. 0d. Mrs. H. Rutter, 2s. 0d. Mrs. McLaren, 2s. 0d. Fred Kelway, 1s. 0d. S. Kirwan, 3s. 0d. John Dettleffe, 2s. 6d. W. R. Hardy, 2s. 6d. Thos. Watson, 5s. 0d. Lucy Stewart, 2s. 0d. H. Stoetzel, 2s. 0d. Rev. Canon Aspinall, 10s. 0d. Mrs. Brown, 1s. 6d. Mrs. Biggs, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Rutter, 2s. 6d. A. King, 2s. 0d. R. Yates, 2s. 6d. H. Jones, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Mowat, 5s. 0d. F. J. Hardy, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Etheridge, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Coleman, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Humble, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Natt, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Grierson, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Atkins, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Allan, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Wilmore, 2s. 6d. Mrs. Lang, 1s. 0d. J. Davis, 2s. 6d. W. Welsh, 2s. 0d. H. Clark, 2s. 0d. Mrs. Ryan, 2s. 0d. Miss Hocking, 2s. 0d. J. G. Aldridge, 5s. 0d. C. Carey, 5s. 0d. W. Biggs, 3s. 0d. Mrs. Fleuret, 4s. 0d. A. Hardy, 2s. 6d. W. Harrison, 2s. 6d. A. Friend, 2s. 6d. Mrs. James Turner, 10s. 0d. Bobby Hurst, 2s. 0d. W. Coulson, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Newing, 2s. 6d. H. Adams, 2s. 6d. Twin, 2s. 6d. Rev. E. C. Murphy, 10s. 0d. Mrs. D., 2s. 0d. R. Aitken, 1s. 0d. J. McLauchlin, 5s. 0d. W. Miller, 2s. 0d. G. Broome, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Short, 2s. 0d. J. Porter, 2s. 0d. E. Wilkins, 5s. 0d. Mrs. Alazia, 2s. 0d. R. H. Aldridge, 2s. 6d. M. Robson, 2s. 6d. G. Rowland, 2s. 6d. Collection at door, £1 19s. 0d. Total, £27 4s. 0d.

VINCENT A. H. BIGGS,

January, 1896.

SECRETARY.

## CAMP VISITATION.

**D**EAN Brandon left Stanley on May 22nd, 1896, to visit the F. I. Co's camps and the adjacent islands.

May 22nd—Bluff Cove and Mount Pleasant. 23rd to 31st—Darwin and Goose Green. June 1st—Cantera. 2nd—Camilla Creek. 3rd—High Hill. 4th—Darwin and Teal Creek. 5th—Lagoona Isla. 6th to 16th—Darwin and Goose Green (during the heavy snow). 17th—Dos Lomos and Mariquita. 18th—Cygnat Harbour and Wharton Harbour. 19th—The Point and Great Island. 22nd.—Wharton Harbour and the Peat Banks. 23rd and 24th—North Arm and North Arm House. 25th—Hawk Hill. 27th—Bleaker Island. July 2nd—Hawk Hill and Horn Hill. 3rd—Mappa. 4th and 5th—North Arm and North Arm House. 6th—North West Arm and Lion Creek. 7th—Fanny Cove and North West Arm. 8th—Speedwell Island. 10th—George Island. 12th—Speedwell Island. 14th—Danson Harbour. 15th—Moffat Harbour. 16th—The Peat Banks and Adventure Sound. 17th—The Trap and Low Bay. 18th—Walker Creek, Upper Walker Creek, and Island Creek. 19th—Seal Cove, Upper Walker Creek, and Walker Creek. 20th—Myles Creek and Arrow Harbour. 21st—Bodie Creek and Orqueta. 22nd—The Drone, Mariquita, Egg Harbour, Hope Cottage and Tranquilidad. 23rd—Darwin. 24th—Camilla Creek and Darwin. 25th—Goose Green. 27th—Hill Head and Hill-side. 28th—Fitzroy North, Bluff Creek, and Stanley.

The following places were not visited:—Lively Island, Darwin Track, and Fitzroy South.

Work done:—Five baptisms, two marriages, twenty-one Sunday services, five Sunday classes for children, eight Bible classes, three week-day catechizings, sixty-seven readings of the Psalms and Scriptures, sixty-seven children in twenty-five families catechized and examined in secular knowledge. Twenty-seven magic lantern exhibitions; subjects—"Jacob's Life with Laban," "The Industrious and Idle Apprentices," "The Progress of the Drunkard," "Jane Conquest or Duty at All Costs," views of London, &c., and some comic.

Offertories in Darwin Church, amounting to about £8, and £6 collected by Mr. Jennings, will be expended on stove piping, new flooring, and new match lining for the Church in Darwin. Messrs. Armstrong and Jennings kindly act as Treasurers.

—O—  
NORTH ARM,

JULY 20th, 1896.

**T**HE ANNUAL BAIL was held on Friday and Saturday evenings, July 10th and 11th inst. There was a good attendance of visitors from the neighbouring sections, but, sad to say, very few of the gentler sex.



The dancing commenced at six o'clock on Friday evening, and was kept up with great spirit until day-break the following morning.

Some very good songs were sung both by the ladies and gentlemen and, judging from the number of encores, were greatly appreciated.

The ball-room was tastefully decorated, and this, coupled with the bright and pleasing costumes of the ladies, made a very pretty sight.

Light refreshments were handed round at intervals during the evening.

A hard-working Committee, an efficient M.C., plenty of good music, all the dancers very keen, with an entire absence of rushing for partners (so often prevalent), made the Ball a complete success.

The same programme was carried out on Saturday night, excepting that proceedings terminated at 11.30 p.m.

Sunday being very fine, most of the visitors departed for their respective homes, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Yours obediently,

ALFRED HARRIS.

—O—  
**T**HE ANNUAL WINTER BALL was held in Darwin cook-house, July 24th. By three o'clock in the afternoon all the visitors had arrived. The cook-house, decorated with flags and tussac, presented a gay appearance. Dancing commenced at 6 p.m., and lasted till 7.30 a.m. Messrs. C. Say and J. Merrin sang some very good songs, especially Mr. Say's, "Throw the Anchor Overboard," which brought a loud encore. Saturday morning raining, and those in the cook-house got little sleep; even if they did, they generally woke up with their faces blackened. Dancing commenced at 6 p.m. on Saturday evening and lasted till twelve. Songs by Messrs. A. Bourn and C. Say, "Strolling Round the Town," causing great laughter. Sunday morning was rather dull and heavy, but by 11 o'clock all the visitors were away after having spent a very jolly time.

C. W.

—O—  
To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

STANLEY.

SIR,—Noticing a paragraph in the *F. I. Magazine's* last number, I would be very much obliged to you if you could find space enough in the Magazine to insert what occurred at that time.

On May 27th my premises were searched for goods belonging to the ship *Glengowan*, namely:—Two ship's patent logs, two tins white paint, binnacle lamp, one tin oil: nothing being found. I did not know anything about the search till I came home to dinner, the searchers were then gone. On the 28th, my premises were searched again for a tin of oil which was supposed to be there the day before. The same morning I met Mr. Carey on the road and asked

him what he was looking for. His answer was: "Have you lost anything?" My answer was: "Yes, a horse." That afternoon I was arrested; what for, at that time, I did not know. I was shown a tin and asked if it was mine, and upon answering "No," I was arrested and put in a cell from 3.30 till 6, when I was bailed out by Mr. Grierson in the sum of £10 to appear before the Court at 10.30 next morning. The following is a copy of the trial.

Friday, 29th May, 1896. 1. John Davis was charged with being on 27th May unlawfully in possession of goods stolen from or belonging to the *Glengowan* (namely, a wreck), one tin paint oil, value 3s. 2. Breaking a box open on the said ship. Plea, Not Guilty. Charles Carey, sworn. I am a police constable. I received a search warrant on the 27th to search defendant's quarters. I sent Sergeant Davies and H. Spencer, a constable, to search. They reported they had found nothing. Yesterday morning Sergeant Davies said a tin of oil had been found in Mr. Durose's garden, and he could swear it was one he had seen in Davis's house closet. I met defendant in street and took him to his own residence and asked him if he had lost anything. He said "No." At 3 p.m. I sent for Davis, defendant, to see if he could identify the tin. He said "he knew nothing about it." That is the tin marked now. I arrested him. Frederick Durose, sworn. I know that tin in Court. I picked it up in my garden yesterday morning at the south end of fence over which it had apparently been thrown. It was not covered over. It might have been there the day before or sooner. Cross-examined by defendant. It might have been there before. Harry Spencer, sworn. I am a constable. I cannot say that I saw anything going on on board the *Glengowan*. On the morning we knocked off pumping in the lighter alongside the *Glengowan*, I was in the lighter's hold. I saw men there. I saw defendant break open a box which contained patent logs. I saw John Coleman with two binnacle lamps in his hand. I saw a tin of paint rolled up in an oilskin coat passed over the side by Williams. Coleman said to him, "That is mine." I saw a tin on the fire, that tin in Court is it. When we searched defendant's premises on the 27th inst., I had no recollection of it although I saw it in defendant's closet. Yesterday morning Sergeant Davies told me to come and see a tin of oil which had been found in Durose's garden. I recognized it as the same tin I had seen in defendant's closet. I then went with Constable Carey to defendant's house. There was no tin in the closet where I had seen it the day before. I saw defendant with this same tin in his hand on the launch coming from the *Glengowan* and also on the east jetty and an overcoat over his arm. Cross-examined by defendant. I was off at the *Glengowan* working. I helped to pass pork, beef, pitch, tar, &c., from the *Glengowan* to the lighter. I was not round your house late on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. I did not open your gate, I have no ill feeling against you. You did stop my cart on the road one day, saying it was Mr. Dawkins's order from the Authorities. By Bench. I cannot account



for my not recognizing this tin when I first saw it when searching under the warrant. Isaac Davies, sworn, states on 27th inst. I searched defendant's premises. In his closet I found the can which Mr. Durose found in his garden. I knew it to be the can that Spencer had handed to me from the shelf. That is the can in Court. Charles Lloyd, sworn. I am a constable. I went by orders round all stores yesterday to see if there were any cans corresponding to the one in Court. There were not any like it. A. F. Baillon, sworn. I am Lloyd's agent, I arrived in Stanley on 20th December, 1895, I received goods from the *Glengowan* as Lloyd's agent; all the salvage is or should be in my charge. Constable Carey having no more evidence in Court applies for a remand till Monday to produce more evidence. Prisoner remanded till 10.30 a.m. on Monday on same bail.

F. C. Halkett, Acting Police Magistrate.

Monday, 1st June, 1896. Prosecution continued. Cross-examined by Constable Carey). Jas. McLauchlan, sworn, states I was not in charge of a lighter on 21st December, 1895, alongside the *Glengowan*. I took charge of salvage goods after lighter arrived on the 23rd December. The boatswain had been in charge for the previous two days. A mirror, arm-chair, couch, were not delivered to me. Cross-examined by defendant. In my office there are two boxes containing a patent log and a deep sea sounding machine. Nothing was damaged nor missing. Jas. McLauchlin recalled. Among the things I took charge of was a tin of oil; the tin produced is similar in every respect to the one in the hulk. The other tin is similar also. The tin with the label came from the *Glengowan*. It is customary for the trimmer to take the lamps out of the binnacle and put them in the oil room for trimming. The caps were all on showing that the lamps had been taken out. Cross-examined by defendant. The binnacle almost certainly came on the lighter without any lamps.

Defence.—Albert Biggs, sworn, examined by defendant, states, I have been doing your work for four or five weeks, I have recently moved your furniture. In removing your things I saw no tin like these produced. I was present on the 28th, Carey asked Spencer: "where did you see that." I never saw the tin on your premises. I know a horse was lost on the 27th from your premises. On the 28th you whistled for Carey and he came to meet us. He asked you if you had missed anything. I was pumping at the *Glengowan* in December. I had your overcoat, you lent it to me. I did not see you carry the tin on Saturday, 21st December, at 12 noon, when we all came on shore. We stopped at the end of the jetty. You did not get your overcoat back from me for a fortnight after we had finished with the *Glengowan*. I was pumping before you came. I never at any time saw that tin in your possession. Cross-examined by Police. I was on the deck of the *Glengowan* at force pump. I did not see anyone put anything into the steam launch when the lighter was towed in by her. Cross-examined by Bench. Spencer was with us in

the launch on that Saturday. Summers had my coat and I had Davis's all the time at the *Glengowan*. John Kelway, sworn, examined by defendant, states: I was in charge of the *Cissy* on the Saturday when we came on shore after finishing pumping at the *Glengowan*. I did not see you with a tin on the launch or on the jetty. I do not think it possible that you could have had one without my knowing or some one detecting it. I have seen the ship's logs and boxes, none are at all broken. Cross-examined by Police. On Saturday, 21st December, we brought in several men. The trip before we brought several articles of the captain's and gave them into Mr. McLauchlin's charge. John Summers, sworn, examined by defendant, states: I was pumping at the *Glengowan*. You had no overcoat when pumping nor on the launch or jetty when we came in. You could not have brought a large tin like this without being seen by some one. I did not see you break open any box at all. Cross-examined by Police. I saw Biggs borrow defendant's coat, I had Biggs's. I did not see defendant with any coat on his arm when he came on shore. I borrowed Biggs's coat as I had no coat and he had no idea of going. Biggs borrowed defendant's coat before defendant had decided to go. Henry Williams, sworn, examined by defendant. I was pumping at the *Glengowan*, I came on shore on Saturday, 21st December, with you and others. I did not see you carry either of these tins up the jetty, nor did I see you break open a box. Cross-examined by Police. I did not bring a tin of paint ashore. I had no words with Coleman about a tin of paint. He did not say he would get me another. Spencer had words with me very often. I cannot remember them, I did not accuse him of taking paint. We had no words about any paint. I did not say that Grierson, Hardy, Davis, and Kelway, had certain articles. I never said so, nor do I recollect. I did not say Grierson dropped a piece of leather on the jetty and picked it up. I came ashore with Grierson and others on that Saturday. Henry Spencer, recalled, cross-examined by defendant. I came on shore with you on Saturday, 21st December. I saw you with that tin. We all stopped at the top of the jetty to talk. I do not know that your premises were searched on 26th December, Boxing Day. I did not report you before for taking this tin as I did not think of it. I saw you break open the box. I don't know if any one mended it or not. On 28th May I said to Carey: "the tin is gone." On the 27th I had forgotten all about the tin. I went to your house some eleven days ago, saw your wife and asked her for one shilling to buy tobacco. I have not borrowed money from you. You have supplied me with stores off and on when I could not get them anywhere else. Your wife understood that when I got paid by Dawkins I would pay her for them. You had an oilskin or a coat on your arm coming up the jetty on the 21st December. Defendant states in defence.—If the tin was in my possession it was without my knowledge. On the 27th, a horse was taken from my place and some one must have opened and shut the gate.



Convicted of possessing only, and fined £2 or seven days.

No evidence of property belonging to the *Glengowan* though fairly strong presumption.

F. C. Halkett, Acting Police Magistrate.

—O—  
JUNE 15th, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me space for a few remarks referring to a *A Servant's* letter in your April number. He says, that he have never seen aney man in the cook-houses go without there coffee of a morning; that might be true, but did he never hear of aney one of a morning sent back to the cook-house to rub his eyes untill breakfast time, so as he would be proper awake by that time to turn two with the others. I don't think that he has been long on the Falklands to no all the cook-houses, or perhaps he is one of the scramblers that lays in bed untill the last minute, then gumps out of bed, on with his cloathes in a hurrey, the same as he had put them on with a peet fork, runs to the coffee kettle with his mug, pours ot some coffee, runs to the watter bucket for some cold watter to cool it to help him on a little quicker to mak up for his lost time in bed. He also refers to the cook making such a noise of a morning that he realy think he would wake the dead; but my idea is this, if the British fleet was to fire of a royal salute, it would hardly waken some of the living ones, let alone the dead ones. He also says: "that it don't take an alarm clock and a flunkey to call the men in the cook-house, as it does some men who ar supposed to be our superiors." Now is he aware that a cook in a cook-house, he is a proper flunkey, he is paid for that the same as we ar to turn to at a certen time, he is on the move early and late—you may say at all times, he is the flunkey and the alarm clock for the cook-house, for they all intirely depend on him calling them in the morning and i think that his wages is well earned, and evey one in a cook-house ought to think themselves highled honored haveing a flunkey to wate on them. He also talks of boycotting men, there may have been, but since i came to the Falklands i have never seen it or herd of it, but i am of oppinion that it is not true, but i think the same one would not like to be standing face to face with his master and tell him that ribish. He also says that he has been treated all right up this end of the world, that is more as he can say for the other end. Now does he mean to say that he has been ill treated at the other end, or has he had aney experience there? Great Scot! i allways understood that the world was round like a ball; when he talks about two ends, i wonder if he saw aneything of Doctor nensan on his travels, but he never said where the ends ware, whether they ware near the north or south pole, but it strikes me that it was a greasy pole that he came to the Falklands on like the highland man that slided down from Szege on a ranibow,

PUNCH.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

July 9th. The *Orchid* sailed. Passenger to London—E. Betts.

July 17th. The *Hadassah* sailed. Passengers to Salvador—D. Carey, wife, and children; F. Lewis.

July 18th. The *Perseverance* sailed. Passengers:—to Great Island—Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, jun.; A. Halliday. To Speedwell—W. Halliday. To Great Island—J. Halliday.

July 20th. The *Hornet* arrived. Passengers from Darwin and Port Stephens—W. Page and A. Boots.

July 21st. The *Result* sailed. Passengers to Fox Bay—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, D. McAskill, John Lee, L. Charbonier. To San Carlos—Mr. and Mrs. F. Peterson.

July 24th. The barque *Marta* arrived; 477 tons registered; Captain Ulricksen; 100 days out from Burnt Island, Scotland. Cargo—coals, on fire. Bound to Mazatlan, Mexico.

July 28th. The *Hornet* sailed. Passengers to Weddell—Mrs. J. Pitaluga and R. Hubbard.

July 28th. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived. Passengers from Port Edgar—Mr. and Mrs. T. Martin and children, C. Martin, E. Roberts, J. Danielson.

July 28th. The *Thetis* arrived. Passengers from Hill Cove—P. Noble; D. McAskill, wife, and children; J. King, W. Johnson.

July 31st. The *Ruth Waldron* arrived from Straits of Magellan; ran for the Falkland Islands to get anchors, having lost three in Straits of Megellan; 80 days out from Cardiff. Cargo—coals and wire. Captain Austin.

July 31st. The *Chance* arrived from Speedwell. Passenger—Mrs. H. Parrin.

August 6th. The *Result* arrived from West Falklands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Bonner and children, Miss Bonner, C. Charbonier, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hansen, W. Saunders, T. Cook, C. White, G. Rawlins, J. Miller, W. E. Turner.

August 6th. The *Thetis* sailed for London. Captain Rees; cargo—tallow and hides.

August 8th. The *Chance* sailed for Green Patch and Volunteer Rocks to land J. Danielson and T. Cook.

August 10th. The *Richard Williams* arrived from Pebble Island.

August 11th. The barque *Solvig*, of Posgrund, 574 tons registered, arrived. Captain Gyertsan; cargo—cocoanuts, from New Britain to Channel for orders. Ninety days out, came in for stores and damage to rudder.

August 12th. The *Chance* arrived from Green Patch and Volunteers.

August 12th. The *Hadassah* arrived after calling at the following places:—Salvador, Keppel Island, New Island, Saunders Island, Passage Islands, and Roy Cove, Passengers—W. Bertrand, F. Lewis, F. Lang.

FRED J. HARDY.



MESSRS. WILLIAMS, BROS.,  
Engineers, Millwrights & Boiler-makers,  
57, RAVENSCROFT STREET, HACKNEY ROAD,  
LONDON, N.E.

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Sole Manufacturers of Hennah's Improved  
Sectional Dipping Trough, &c.

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GENTLEMEN,—Pending the completion and issue of detailed drawings and particulars of a Standard Wrought Iron Sectional Dipping Trough, I would claim your attention to the considerable advantage appertaining to an appliance constructed to meet the particular requirements of sheep farmers, both in the Falkland Islands and more particularly in the southern portions of South America, where freights, carpenters' wages, and land transit are particularly dear and difficult.

We are now making arrangements for the construction of these Dipping Troughs in half sections of any depth and width, according to the particular requirements of the purchaser, but we propose to adopt a Trough six feet deep and five and six feet from joint to joint of the respective sections, and of such a width as may be required at top and bottom for the standard pattern, each section abutting upon and being joined at the bottom upon a centre rib, to allow of the respective sections being taken apart for transport, and to accommodate the shipping, carting, and handling of same, the half sections lying *within each other* for carting and shipment.

The sections are pressed by hydraulic to the required flare at the side and to the half radius at the bottom, a model with a rounded bottom having been decided upon for the standard pattern, as being easier to clean out and more economical in dipping fluid, whilst yielding practically the same results in practice.

Each section is bounded at its sides by a wrought iron Angle Iron of suitable dimensions, bent to the same flare and radius, and rivetted or screwed to the plating as required. The holes in these Angle Irons upon the faces that abut upon each other, through which the bolts pass to make the water-tight joints



and unite the several sections comprising the complete Trough, will be either drilled in position or to template, and interchangeable, so as to avoid any difficulty or delay in erection, and to admit of the Trough being made longer by a section or any number of sections, to meet the increasing demand of a rising flock-master.

These several sections are united to the centre transom or keel by two Angle Irons running the entire length of the Trough, and where extra strength is required a centre rib or bar is interposed to impart the additional strength, and add stiffness to the whole structure.

These four Angle Irons and the wrought iron rib are the only long or heavy portions of the Trough, and where circumstances do not admit of their being of full length, suitable fish plates and bolts can be supplied, and the pieces in question sent out in such lengths as are best suited to the exigencies of the situation.

These Troughs will be constructed to any design and measurement and of material to meet the especial requirement of sheep farmers, but in making enquiries and applying for an estimate the following items should be clearly stated, viz.—iron or steel plating, number and length of each section, thickness of plate, centre rib or not, galvanized or not, length of complete Trough, width at top and bottom, and more especially state as to whether it is for erection near the place of disembarkation or has to be carted or conveyed on a sledge any distance, as these items materially influence the cost of construction; also if drop gates be required state position of same and as to whether one or two are required.

For shipment as before mentioned these half sections one lie within the other, and at the same time allow of a number of sections being carried upon an ordinary, or bullock cart, a considerable advantage to a squatter far from the coast, as he can both get his dip on to the site with facility or in the event of wishing to remove his equipment, he can in a few hours dismantle his dipping trough and make tracks, loosing nothing in the erection of same elsewhere, later on.

Each Dipping Trough will be sent out complete, with all bolts and nuts, spanners, and such felt as may be required to make the various joints so as to leave nothing to be done at the buyer's end, but screw the Trough together according to the drawing supplied and the numbers upon the sections.

We offer no suggestions as to the method of supporting the Trough, but would advocate a seating of sleepers in preference to what we believe to be the customary practice, viz., the digging of a hole and the ramming of the sides with clay or gravel to lend additional support to the structure, which in this case will not be required, as these Troughs are amply stiff and strong enough to stand with simply the support of the staging, as is used in practice for the convenience of the crookmen to steady it at the top.

We are prepared to offer estimates for 50-ft. Swimming Troughs constructed upon our half sectional system, or for any Troughs or other appliances required.



Mr. T. A. Thompson, Judge and Police Magistrate of the Falkland Islands, has just arrived in England after his first term of service in that Colony. He was formerly in the Bahamas service, and the news of his safe return will be received with satisfaction by his many friends in that Colony, where he was one of the most popular and best-known men throughout the islands. He is looking remarkably well, and the climate of the Falklands appears to thoroughly suit his constitution.—*Colonies and India.*

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The following "Fathers for English Readers," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, are in the Children's Library, and can be borrowed by non-subscribers at the rate of 1d. each. The Library is open in the Vestry, Christ Church, on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock. The reading of these books will open up an almost unknown page in early Christian history. Thoughtful and earnest Church people are strongly advised to borrow these books and study them carefully.

St. Athanasius, born A.D. 296. St. Hilary, born A.D. 315. St. Martin of Tours, born A.D. 316. St. Basil the Great, born A.D. 329. St. Ambrose, born A.D. 340. St. Augustine, born A.D. 354. St. Patrick, born A.D. 394. Gregory the Great, born A.D. 540. The Venerable Bede, born A.D. 673. St. Jerome, 346.

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The Working Party meets at MRS. DEAN'S on Thursdays, Aug. 13th, 27th, and Sept. 10th and 24th.

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## STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOM CO., LTD.

A Meeting of the Directors of the above was held in the Assembly Room on August 4th, 1896. It was decided that the hire of the Assembly Room for Dances for the future would be as follows:—

						£	s.	d.
When	40	people	and	under	are present	...	...	...
						2	0	0
Over	40	"	"	50	"	...	...	...
						2	10	0
"	50	"	"	60	"	...	...	...
						3	0	0
"	60	"	"	70	"	...	...	...
						3	10	0
"	70	"	"		"	...	...	...
						4	0	0

J. SUMMERS, SECRETARY.

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**WANTED.**—A situation in Stanley for a girl over 13 years of age.—Apply to the Editor.

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**WANTED.**—A good second-hand cooking stove large enough to hold and keep boiling several fountains at once.—Apply to the Editor.

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Please note that all letters to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.



## LOSS OF THE KOSMOS S.S. "PENTAUR."

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th July the *Pentaur* struck on a reef about 20 miles north of Valparaiso and only a few miles from the shore. Although the sky above was clear there was a dense sea fog—a common occurrence at this time of year. The ship remained for several hours firmly fixed on what appeared to be a terrace of rocks, notwithstanding all efforts to move her. The two passengers had been got off at once but Captain Timmermann stuck to his ship until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving her with those of his crew who remained with him when nothing more could be done; a few minutes afterwards she suddenly toppled over and sank, one of the boilers exploding; the aft hatches were also blown up owing to the pressure of air. Only the masts remained visible above water.

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August 6th. The s.s. *Neko* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas :—T. Frazer, John Frazer, Mons. Fagnano, A. M. Raney, A. Morrison, W. Steel, R. Pitaluga. Cargo arrived :—500 bags flour, 110 bales hay.

August 7th. The s.s. *Neko* departed. Passengers for England :—Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, Stanley Bound, G. Rawlings. Passenger for Montevideo :—Vincent Pesano. Cargo shipped :—257 bales wool.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.

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No information has yet come to hand by which the ship lost on the Billey rocks can be identified. The diver when down saw but one body, that of the woman, which was brought into Stanley for burial : decomposition had already set in.

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Willie Coulson is still at Montevideo, and according to latest accounts was no better, either mentally or as regards the rheumatism in his hip. Mr. Coulson and Miss Hocking are expected next mail.

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## 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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THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

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

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.

Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in October.

- 4. 18th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. Jeremiah 36 ; Ephesians 4.25-5.22 ; Ps. 19-21.  
Epistle—1 Cor. 1.4-8. Gospel—Matthew 22.34-46.  
Evening. Ezekiel 2, or 3.1-17 ; Luke 6.20 ; Ps. 22 & 23.
11. 19th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. Ezekiel 14 ; Colossians 1.1-21 ; Ps. 56-58.  
Epistle—Ephesians 4.17-32. Gospel—Matthew 9.1-8.  
Evening. Ezekiel 18, or 24.15 ; Luke 9.51-10.17 ;  
[Ps. 59-61.]
18. 20th Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. Ezekiel 34 or Isaiah 55 ; 1 Thess. 3 ; Ps. 90-92.  
*St. Luke, Evangelist.* Epistle—Ephesians 5.15-21, or 2 ; 2 Timothy 4.5-15.  
Gospel—Matthew 22.1-14, or Luke 10.1-7.  
Evening. Ezekiel. 37, or Dan. 1, or Ecclus. 38.1-15 ;  
[Luke 13.18 ; Ps. 93 & 94.]
25. 21st Sun. aft. Trin. Morning. Dan. 3 ; 1 Timothy 1.18 & 2 ; Ps. 119.33-72.  
Epistle—Ephesians 6.10-20. Gospel—John 4.46-54.  
Evening. Daniel 4 or 5 ; Luke 18.1-31 ; Ps. 119.73-104.
58. St. Simon & St. Jude, Morning. Isaiah 28.9-17 ; 1 Timothy 5 ; Ps. 132-135.  
*Apostles & Martyrs.* Epistle—Jude 1.1-8. Gospel—John 15.17-27.  
Evening. Jeremiah 3.12-19 ; Luke 19.28 ; Ps. 136-138.

## The Daily Bible Readings for October.

4 S Eph. 4.25 to 5.22	11 S Col. 1 to v. 21	18 S 1 Thess. 3	25 S 1 Tim. 1.18
5 M —5.22 to 6.10.	12 M —1.21 to 2.8	19 M —4	26 M —3 [ & 2
6 T —6.10	13 T —2.8	20 T —5	27 T —4
7 W Philippians 1	14 W —3 to v. 18	21 W —2 Thess. 1	28 W —5
8 T —2	15 T —3.18 & 4	22 T —2	29 T —6
9 F —3	16 F 1 Thess. 1	23 F —3	30 F 2 Tim. 1
3 S —4 to v. 25	17 S —2	24 S 1 Tim. 1 to v. 18	31 S —2

## BIRTHS.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."*—S. Mark x. 16.

- Blackley. At Hope Cottage, July 20th, the wife of W. Blackley of twins—  
[son and daughter.]
- McLeod. At Hill Head, August 5th, the wife of N. McLeod of a daughter.
- Sedgwick. At Stanley, August 15th, the wife of H. Sedgwick, of a son.
- Dix. „ August 19th, the wife of C. Dix, of a daughter.
- Percich. „ August 19th, the wife of J. Percich of a son.
- Frazer. At Adventure Sound, Sept. 4th, the wife of W. Frazer, of a son.
- Biggs. At Darwin, August 24th, the wife of W. J. Biggs, of a daughter.
- Hollen. At Norton Inlet, August 9th, the wife of H. B. Hollen, of a son.
- Biggs. At Roy Cove, August 20th, the wife of James Biggs, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*"There was a marriage and Jesus was called."*—John iii. 1,2.

- Curran and Bonner. At Christ Church, August 17th, Edward Curran (Douglas Station), and Helen Bonner (San Carlos S.)



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Thursday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, AUGUST, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 131
„	... Evening	... 125½
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 37¼
„	... Evening	... 37½

Number of coins in the Offertories :—

2 half-sovereigns, 3 half-crowns, 10 florins, 37 shillings,  
125 sixpences, 69 threepenny pieces, 173 pence,  
18 halfpence, 1 farthing, 1 other coin.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
Aug. 2.	Offertory	... ..	1	5	6¼
„ 9.	„ (Sunday School)	..	4	0	0
„ 16.	„	... ..	1	8	7½
„ 23.	„	... ..	0	18	7
„ 30.	„	... ..	1	6	8½
Balance	... ..	... ..	1	17	5½
			£10 16 10¼		

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Printer's Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
Sunday School	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Repair of Lamp	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
							<hr/> £10 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$		

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

MONS TOSE FAGNANO held a Confirmation in St.  
Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel on August 23rd.

CANON ASPINALL returned from visiting the north  
camps, etc., of East Falklands on Sept. 14th.

DEAN BRANDON expects to leave this month to  
visit West Falklands and the adjacent Islands.

In most loving and ever present memory of  
Beatrice Mary, the dearly loved wife of William J.  
Lewis, who entered into her rest, September 19th,  
1895, aged 23 years.

“SO HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP.”

“Not gone from memory nor from love,  
But gone to our Father's home above.”

### BAPTISM.

John Samuel Bonner Barnes, Stanley, September 10th.



THE LORD CHRIST, as God, is and ever was the one living and true God; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; the Maker and Preserver of all things. When He took the nature of man into the Godhead, He took man's nature of the blessed Virgin, of her substance; so that two whole and perfect Natures, that is to say, the Godhead and Manhood, were joined together in one Person, never to be divided.

We see constant evidence of these two Natures in Christ Jesus during his stay as man on earth. How perfect was His sympathy as man with all the sorrow of human life! how often did He exert His power as God to give effect to this sympathy!

I. The "sighing," "groaning," and "weeping" of Jesus Christ. Twice we read of His "weeping," twice of His "sighing," and twice of His "groaning." Not once do we read of His having sighed, groaned, or wept during the agony in the garden of Gethsemane or the long hours spent on the cross before His death. When the Great Teacher showed these signs of grief, they were always called forth by sympathy for others, sorrow for the griefs and anguish of the human race.

(1) We read in Mark vii. 31-37, that while healing "one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech," "He sighed," really "groaned." The sight of the wreck caused by sin; the knowledge of the suffering, pain, diseases, and infirmities brought on the human race by rebellion against God's laws, drew from the Lord this expression of deep heartfelt pain for the sorrows and sufferings of mankind. In Mark viii. 12, the Lord "sighed deeply in His spirit" at the hardness and the deceitfulness of the Jewish Church rulers.

(2) In John xi. 33-38, we are told that "He groaned in the spirit and was troubled," which means that He had to put the very strongest possible restraint on Himself and *shivered* from excess of emotion. Jesus loved Martha, Mary, and their brother Lazarus. The brother was dead, the sisters were plunged in the depth of grief, and showed all the signs of the truest sorrow; they were surrounded by mourning friends, the air was filled with the cries and wailings of many. No wonder that the Master found it hard to control Himself, and the strain thus placed on Him caused Him to shiver visibly.

(3) In the same passage, we have the shortest but fullest verse in the Bible, "Jesus wept." He silently shed tears of sorrow as He looked on the people weeping around Him, shadowing forth the long line of funeral processions, the endless partings, the heart-breaking despair, which has ever been the lot of the children of men since Adam's fall in the paradise of God.

(4) On another occasion when He was going up to Jerusalem for the last time before His crucifixion, Luke xx. 41, as the city of Jerusalem came into view, "He wept over it," uttering His sorrow in *loud cries*, expressive of the mournful picture presented to His prophetic view, as He looked forward some 37 years, and saw Jerusalem surrounded by the armies of Rome; her people destroyed by famine, civil war, and the

remorseless sword of the Romans. All these occasions are briefly referred to in Hebrews v. 7: "Who in the days of His flesh, when He had offered up prayers and supplication, with *strong crying and tears*." The words "strong crying" give the exact meaning of the word "wept" as used in Luke xix. 41, and "tears" when used in John xi. 35.

II. The Lord thus showed all the outward signs of the pain and grief which filled His heart, as He looked upon the anguish of the whole human family, suffering under the awful curse of sin; the terrible consequences which flow from it: "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow." "In sorrow shalt thou eat all the days of thy life."—Genesis iii. 16, 17. What countless millions upon millions of bereavements, separations, and consequent suffering were revealed to the all seeing eye of the Lord Jesus at such moments! Even in our own small community, not a year passes but some are left to mourn the departed ones, whose faces will never more appear in the old familiar places, whose love and care are sorely missed and can never be replaced.

III. Yet the Master did not rest satisfied with mere sympathy, He restored the deaf and almost mute man to the full enjoyment of hearing and speech. He warned the heads of the Jewish Church. He raised Lazarus to his sisters and friends, to renewed health and strength, to the activities and blessings of energetic, wholesome living. The inhabitants of Jerusalem were warned time after time, not only by the Lord Himself, but also by His apostles and those whom they set apart for the holy office of the ministry. "He went about doing good."

IV. How can we best imitate the Master?

As then, so now, the world is filled with sin and its effects—pain, suffering, sorrow, and death. True, in Christian countries, much sin has been done away with under the light of our Lord's teaching and the power of His example. Yet, while human nature remains what it is, there will ever be the need of earnest warning, helpful hands, and of human sympathy.

(1) Take our own sorrows to the "Man of Sorrows" in prayer. This will not always remove them. But it will ease their burden, remove their sting, and give us more patience under them.

(2) Do not add to the worries of others by harsh, overbearing acts, unkind and rasping words, angry and hasty tempers, ever standing on "your rights," which is but another name—in most cases—for the wrongs you inflict on others.

(3) Do what you can to ease and lighten the burden of others. "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." The most fortunate circumstances, the most prosperous lives, the happiest positions have their thorns, frictions and crosses. A kind look, a sympathetic word, a helping hand can do much to aid others to bear the burden of life and to get round—as it were—the corners of difficulties.

(4) But besides all these, there should be an active putting forth of effort to remove the causes of sin, the seeds of sickness and suffering and to raise the standard of moral living.



(a) Some still think that when they return from Stanley, the most acceptable gift, the readiest way of returning hospitality is to produce bottles of whisky and perhaps make half those present drunk and in some cases cause them to lose their situations. If men will drink spirits, etc., surely it ought to cause a very black mark on a man's character to drink to excess.

(b) In Stanley there is as yet no place where people can meet after hours for enjoyment, company, and amusement, except the public houses. There is no public reading room, no public library. Absolutely nothing is done by *the people themselves* to promote sober, intellectual pursuits among our young people.

(c) Very much needs to be done to promote the sanitary state of many houses and their surroundings in Stanley. One has but to make a tour, with their eyes open, round and through the settlement in wet weather; evidence will be patent of the need of much improvement, which would add to the health, comfort, and well-being of the inhabitants; but unless *the people themselves* show a desire for improvement, they cannot expect others to legislate *beyond public opinion*.

(d) The general standard on questions of honesty and truth must be at a very low ebb, if one is to judge by the amount of petty stealing which is continually going on;—peat, garden produce, etc., etc., and the bare-faced lying which many both old and young indulge in. No doubt some, who ought to act better, encourage such characters by giving them, or keeping them in responsible and lucrative positions. But were the public opinion of these Islands as unselfish and pure minded as it ought to be, such characters would be shamed out of their evil practices or driven out of the Colony; just as wolves, and other evil beasts of the night, are driven out of a country as it becomes more settled.

(5) It is sad and disheartening to see the indignation of the Islands fanned to white heat over some mere trifle, which trifle is forgotten within a week's or month's time. The fanning being done by jealous or revengeful spirits; who hate to see others pushing ahead, or, whose evil deeds having been exposed, wish to vent their petty and cowardly spite by a stab in the dark.

Surely any one of the foregoing four blots in our community would afford scope enough for the energies of any reformers who may be in our midst, instead of expending their energies and precious time in racing after will-o'-the-wisps.

(6) In a few short years, at the very most, we shall all have passed away to our last long account. As hard headed, common sense Britishers, but more especially as Christians, it is the bounden duty of each to leave the community better than he or she found it. Partly, by actual work done for the public weal, irrespective of pay, reward or praise; partly, by giving public opinion a healthy upward and forward impulse. It is but a poor epitaph, if the neighbours say of us: "If he did no good, he did no harm." "He was his own enemy." "He left nothing behind, after being 30 or 40 years here, but debts," etc., etc.

(7) Though there is not much open and flagrant sin among us, there is, as most thoughtful, earnest folks know, much in speech and deed to be deplored. If the teaching and practice of the Carpenter of Nazareth have any real hold on us, let us carry them out in daily life and do not be selfishly wrapt up in "our own soul's salvation," or in swallowing the camel, while we are busily engaged in straining off the gnat.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. ALEXANDER ("C. F. A.")

"HAMPDEN HOUSE,  
GREEN STREET, W."  
JUNE, 1896.

I FEEL diffident to trouble you with a matter which is very near my heart—knowing how many local charities belonging to the place must absorb your time and interest,—but I am so anxious to make the Memorial to MRS. ALEXANDER's memory *universal*, in gratitude for the beautiful hymns she wrote, for our children and our Church, which are used in every house of worship throughout the English-speaking world, that I cannot resist writing to ask your Excellency if you could and would arrange through your clergy and the public press to get up a *one shilling* subscription towards the Memorial about to be raised to her memory in the city of Derry where she lived and died.

If all parents and children would subscribe one shilling it would be a very touching tribute of gratitude to the authoress of "The Green Hill," "The Rosate Hues of Early Dawn," "The Death of Moses," &c., &c.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) MARY A. ABERCORN.

The above is circulated amongst the clergy of the various denominations and the public generally, in the hope that some contributions may be collected.

Any assistance that may be forthcoming will be gratefully received by any of the Clergy resident in Port Stanley.

Falkland Islands,  
August, 1896."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

ONE bitterly cold night Lord Charles got back to his ship in the Falkland Islands at half-past eight, after a tiring day's goose shooting. Just as he stepped on board he heard the awful cry, "Man overboard!" It was the sentry who had disappeared beneath the floating ice, great coat, rifle, and all. Now although our hero's pockets were stuffed with



cartridges, and he was clad in heavy garments, he instantly seized one end of a coil of rope and leaped into the sea.

"I went down and down and down," says Lord Charles, until I began to think that the rope was not fastened to anything. At last, however, I grasped my man, the rope became taut, and I began to ascend. The ship's corporal helped us both out."

This incident has a sequel. About fifteen years afterwards, Lord Charles was speaking at a political meeting at Enfield, in support of Lord Folkestone's candidature. The hall was packed, and everybody was paying great attention to the speech, when suddenly there was a scuffle at the back. There were also cries of "Order, order!" "Chuck him out!" and that kind of thing, when Lord Charles shouted: "Let the man come up here to the platform, and we'll hear what he's got to say." The man struggled forward in great excitement and a tattered condition. He only wanted to shake his saviour's hand. He had recognised Lord Charles as the officer who had saved him from the icy seas off the Falkland Islands. A public explanation followed, and an ovation followed that. It was a fortuitous incident in Lord Folkestone's electoral campaign.—*Strand Magazine*.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

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THERE is, it would appear, a strong presumption that the unfortunate vessel lost with all hands on the Billy Rock on the night of May 14th last, was the *City of Philadelphia*—a wooden ship of 1,384 tons register, belonging to Messrs. W. F. Hogan & Co. of Philadelphia, and bound from New York to San Francisco: sixty guineas per cent. has already been paid on her. She was spoken on March 3rd, in 15 S., 34 W., and again on May 1st in 57 S., 68 W.

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The following letter is from the Shipping Journal, *Fairplay* :—

"PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
MAY 16th, 1896.

To the Editor of *Fairplay*.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, at present staying at Port Stanley, ask if you would insert the following statement in your valuable paper.

That, as the British Government maintains the pilot service here, they should be petitioned to have a powerful tug stationed here to assist vessels in distress, and for life-saving purposes.

The following will show the urgent necessity for the same to be done as soon as possible :

On the 13th May, 1896, a three-masted full-rigged ship was seen under topsails, wind S.S.E.; making for Port William (which is the entrance to Port Stanley), and flying the Jack for a pilot. The pilot-boat *Victoria*, which by the way is not very suitable

for the work, being very old, very slow, and very small, went out to try and get near the ship, but owing to the heavy sea and the above-mentioned reasons did not even get near enough to signal to the ship, and darkness coming on the *Victoria* returned to port, the ship standing off shore.

Next evening, the 14th May, a man rode into Stanley from the light-house on Cape Pembroke with the news that a ship was on the Billy Rock, which is near the light-house, and we firmly believe that if there had been a powerful tug in Port Stanley some of the lives of those on board would have been saved. All, however, were, we regret to say, lost, even though there were kind hearts and willing hands within a ship's length of the doomed ship, which was so near that the crew were seen in the mizzen rigging, and heard calling "Come and save us"; yet owing to the sea and the want of facilities at hand nothing could be done."

[Here follow signatures.]

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ASSEMBLY ROOM CO.'S MONTHLY DANCE.

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THE usual Monthly Dance of the Assembly Room Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday, September 1st, 1896. A very pleasant evening being spent. Sixty-two persons were present, through the weather being very squally, not many were expected; dancing commenced at 9.20 p.m., and was kept up briskly until 2 a.m.; music being supplied by Mrs. Kirwan, Misses Bound and E. Watson, and Mr. G. I. Turner on the piano; and on the violin and accordion by Messrs. A. Biggs, W. Atkins, jun., A. Kiddle, C. Fleuret, and J. Alazia. Much merriment was caused by new beginners in dancing the lancers, both for the dancers and on-lookers. The attendance at these dances is steadily increasing, and the first Tuesday in each month is eagerly looked forward to by many. Charges :—Gentlemen, 2s. 6d. each; Ladies, 1s. 6d.

The room will be let for 10s. per evening for private children's parties, providing those renting it do not require any attendance, light, or any of the properties belonging to the Company.

The room may also be rented for sail-making at the above terms.

J. SUMMERS,

SECRETARY.

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PRESTON, BRIGHTON,

MAY 20th, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—I thought extracts like the enclosed would be entertaining to the subscribers to your Magazine; they are taken from the *Morning*, London



daily. If you care to have them, I will send you what I come across in this way.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

T. W. ROWELL.

"Theo Gift, the novelist, comes from the Falkland Isles, probably the most out-of-the-way part of the British Isles. There she penned her first literary efforts, which she read aloud to a small group of friends by the dim light of a whale oil lamp. Among other distinguished Falklanders of recent years are Miss Ellaline Terris, the actress, and Miss Alice Havers, the artist, whose early death caused such general regret."

"The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the week ending July 9th included a yellow-billed sheath bill. The sheath bill is a perfectly white bird about the size of a pheasant. Its home is in the Falkland Islands, and is seldom exhibited alive in our zoological collections. A specimen of this bird was captured last year off the coast of Ireland, but that was supposed to have been an escaped bird."

—O—

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—With your permission I now reply to a writer who signs himself *Daylight* in the July number of your Magazine.

*Daylight* begins his letter by giving sundry writers a fatherly advice about sticking to facts. So far as I am concerned he may apply this advice to himself the next time he writes.

In my last letter he says I make two distinctly wrong insinuations; another statement, he says, I shall find extreme difficulty in proving; and, finally, another of my statements, if not wrong, is at least misleading. He then tries to discredit all these statements by putting others (to his own liking) in their place. But most readers will notice that he contradicts himself in different parts of his letter.

*Daylight* says that I insinuate that the writer of a letter in a recent number of your Magazine was off the track in comparing Scotch and Colonial sheep-farming. This time I shall not insinuate, but say in plain words that he was. There never was—never can be—any such comparison. *Daylight* says that the best informed Scotchmen and some present day writers admit that sheep management is not so good in Scotland as in some of the Colonies. He might have clinched his statement by telling us some of their names. Most of the present day writers on sheep husbandry try to impress on their readers the fact that to be successful they must adapt their stock and management to the requirements of the locality and country in which they are placed. This is just what the generality of Scottish farmers have done long ago,

and it ill becomes those who seemingly know very little about them to say that their methods are primitive. But to come to the point, can *Daylight* or any of his present day writers, name one colonial method in sheep-farming that, if applied to Scotland, would materially increase the sheep-farmers' profits?

Most writers (past and present), give the farmers in Scotland credit for having energy enough to keep abreast of the times, so far as the land laws, the climate, and the nature of the soil will allow. Even *Daylight* does admit that Scotland has some spare talent to dispose of for the benefit of the Colonies. He must also be aware that there is a good number of Scottish capitalists who have their money invested in most of the large Colonies; therefore, it cannot be the want of money that prevents them from buying (if necessary) the best machinery which, one might say, is for sale at their doors. Their skill enables them to raise the very best sheep-blood obtainable and suitable for their country.

*Daylight* says the scab Inspectors did not come to the Falklands to *show* the farmers how to clean their sheep, but to compel them to do so. He will find that after a limited time, if the sheep are not then clean, the Inspectors will most likely *show* and compel them to do their work. Is *Daylight* quite sure that some farmers have not already received some valuable hints from them?

I did not say in my last letter that Scotland was free from scab, neither did I say that it could be found in any of the Australasian Colonies. But although there is still some isolated outbreaks of this disease in Scotland, it is no proof of bad management on the farmers' part, as the authorities who make it their business to inquire into the cause find that a certain class of dealers are chiefly to blame, and the facilities they have for rapid transit from one district to another.

*Daylight* says that I shall have extreme difficulty in proving that the most successful and go-ahead sheep-farming in the Falklands is superintended by ex-Scotch shepherds. I shall have no difficulty in proving this statement, as *Daylight* in the end of his letter gives Scotch sheep-men great praise for having done so much towards building up the sheep industry in these Islands. When he knows all this why is he not satisfied? Are not his own words proof enough that my statement is true? Is it because I did not stretch a point and include a few Englishmen amongst the successful Scotchmen that he still asks me for more proof? If so, I must remind him that it is Scotchmen and their methods that are being discussed; also that this side of the question did not originate with me. He thinks it would be interesting to hear my definition of the most successful and go-ahead farming in the Falklands. It will just be as interesting if I tell him how he can find this out for himself. If he has lived any length of time in these Islands he must know, either directly or indirectly, the farmers who are best able to put their own ideas of good management into force, viz., to be able to buy the best managing talent, the best machinery, and the best sheep-blood obtainable, I shall



only add that the terms "successful" and "go-ahead" cannot refer to those who at present only grow 1 lb. of wool, where with better management they could grow nearly 2 lbs.

*Daylight* next thinks my statement about Scotch mutton is misleading if not totally wrong. He jumps to the conclusion that I mean all classes of Scotch mutton bring the highest price in the London market, whereas my remark had reference to a class only, one of the two predominant breeds in Scotland.

He is wrong when he thinks that it is only within the past few years that Scottish flock-masters have turned their attention to the South Down sheep, for history tells us that this breed of sheep could be found near the Grampian Mountains nearly a hundred years ago. The Scottish farmers very soon found out that (although it was a favourite with consumers), it could never take the place of any of their own two hardy breeds, because the Black-faced and Cheviot could live and get fat on elevated feeding grounds where the South Down would starve. Prime Black-faced wether mutton is always in great demand by the wealthy class of consumers, and for this reason, it commands the highest price in the London or any other market. There may be times when there is not much of this mutton in the London market; the market report may then shew that the South Down and Welsh mutton have brought the highest price.

The author of *British Sheep Farming* informs his readers that the heather mutton of Scotland gets the preference in the market. He also says: "There is very little chance of any decrease in the demand for real Highland mutton." This same author when speaking of the Cheviot, says: "The Cheviot is certainly the most convenient sheep, as, apart from special economy, he will thrive anywhere, on much or on little, in mountain storm or by dreamy mansion. To be everybody's dog is a bad recommendation for a dog, but quite otherwise with the sheep, and it is unquestionably the fact that the Cheviot has the best general mutton and wool."

Anyone can judge by the foregoing quotations that if in my last letter I made a wrong or misleading statement on this subject, I at least erred in the company of good and well informed authority.

I am,

Yours,

ROVER.

—O—

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Will you allow me space in the Magazine to answer Mr. BUCKWORTH's criticism of my last letter?

In the first place, I would ask: why work cannot be planned so that it would be unnecessary to dip on Sunday? Some managers can do so, and I dare say their pens are as dusty, still they never dip on that day, and their sheep are just as healthy and may be more so. I never said in any of my letters that a shepherd worked harder than a labourer, but a labourer has regular meals and regular hours, which

a shepherd never has, and I really think that jolting on a rough horse, say from half-past eight till six in the evening, and very often far later than that, is worse than working at the press.

The reason why the shepherds have not written agreeing with me is that they are afraid to do so, but plenty of them are bold enough when their masters don't hear them. I really did think that some of them would have had the courage of their opinions, but I dare say they are wise in their generation for it is not every station that allows free speech, as we very plainly see by *Employer's* letter. And here let me say a word to *Employer*. He surely must have a very poor idea of the workmen's mental capability, when he asks them to write to the Magazine and state what wages they get and what work they do, etc. I suppose he thought they would write and say that they got too much wages for the work they do; he can send on that cheque whenever he likes, it will come in handy.

The Australasian Colonies may be ahead of Scotland in some cases, but the Falklands, never, and in the Australasian Colonies a great many farmers are Scotchmen or the descendants of Scotchmen. I was talking about five years ago to a gentleman that came from the Colonies about the breeding of sheep in the Falklands; he said it would puzzle any man to tell what breed of sheep was in this Colony, and another Colonial (if I am not mistaken of Scotch descent) plainly hints that the sheep in these Islands are a non-descript animal. I rather think that some run away with the idea that the Island of Harris is typical of Scotland. They may be primitive in their style of dipping, but before I came to these Islands I had seen and worked at dipping troughs and drippers built of concrete far superior to anything I have seen in this country.

About driving hogs, he simply knows nothing on the subject, or he would never write that March was a curious time of year to drive sheep. Why any Scotchman that has been a shepherd in the old country knows that the time of winter pasture is up on the first of March; some flocks get turnips during the month of April, but the majority have to be driven home to the summer pasture on the hills of Scotland.

Again, he says that in my first letter I gave your readers to understand that all the masters treated their men like dogs. Now that is a gross malversion of what I wrote. I said most of the masters seem to take a pleasure in working their men on the Sabbath-day, a very different thing from saying they treat them like dogs. Again, he says that I am right in saying that sheep are better left alone when the streams are in flood, but wrong in saying that a shepherd who lives outside the settlement does not have a very easy time of it in winter. I never said a word about a shepherd not having easy times of it in winter, either in, or outside the settlement. I would advise him (if I may take that liberty), to be sure of his facts before he writes about large orders and doubts. If he had read the Magazine for July, 1895, he would see the black list mentioned therein.



In regard to the wages question, I have had as much as £3 10s. a month in the old country, and I have made as much as £70 for wintering 500 hogs on contract, after paying all expenses, but I dare say he will put that down as another large order. Stores are not so very reasonable in this Colony, there is a good deal of the cent. per cent. about them yet in my humble opinion. I would ask if ever he had the rheumatism? if so, wouldn't he complain if he were seated on a damp cloud? For my part, unless I had wings, I would be rather apt to complain about the insecure seat, than the dampness thereof. Now I have never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Buckworth, but if I am out of work at any time, I shall call at Dun-nose Head and ask for a job, and I can assure him that I am not afraid to tackle his press, though I am not a Sampson by any means.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that I have not offended in anything I have said in this letter; but you know, Sir, that the candid critic must expect to get as much as he gives, and free criticism is healthy, else what is the use of all our boasted freedom?

In conclusion, I would recommend my critics to study one of Robbie Burns's verses beginning—

“Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us.”

BON ACCORD.

#### POLICE NEWS.

At the Court House, Stanley, on July 13th, Ralph Pauline versus Alfred Dawkins. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £12 0s. 0d., being the balance of the sale of horse, cart, and harness. The debt was admitted. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

On the same date was heard the case of Captain O. Fugellie versus W. J. Wilson. This was an action brought to recover £8 0s. 0d., for the furniture brought from Fox Bay to Stanley. The claim was contested. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

At the same Court on July 20th, Mrs. Perry versus Mrs. Betts. This was an action brought to recover the sum £1 1s. 3d. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

At the Court House, Stanley, on August 17th, Edward Nilsson appeared to answer the charge of unlawfully breaking the seal on board the schooner *Hadassah*, thereby obstructing the Custom officers in the execution of their duty. The charge was proved. He was fined £20, or two month's imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

At the Court House, Stanley, on August 24th, Mr. T. Creegan appeared to answer the charge of having a chimney in his house on fire on the 15th instant. The charge was admitted. Fined 5s. 0d.

On the same date Mr. F. Durose appeared to answer a similar charge, which was proved. Fined 5s. 0d.

At the same Court, on August 27th, H. Spencer was summoned to answer a charge of assaulting the Colonial Surgeon at 12 midnight, on Tuesday, 25th inst. Found guilty. Fined £2, or 14 day's imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

On August 28th, Manuel Escaber was charged with stabbing and wounding Nicholas Arouche, on board the yawl *Chance* on Wednesday morning. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six month's imprisonment with hard labour.

JAMES FELL has been appointed to the post vacant through the death of the late James Rae. George Bowles goes to Hawk Hill and W. Blackley to Mappa.

#### TO PRESERVE MILK.

THE bottles should be perfectly clean; keep them beside the fire all night to dry them thoroughly; milk from the cow into the bottles; cork and tie down securely—the corks should be whole, sound, and very clean; put the bottles lying on their sides into a boiler of cold water, with grass under and between the bottles; as soon as the pot has boiled thoroughly all round for a minute or two, lift it off the fire; when the water has become quite cold, take the bottles out; store them on their sides in a cool place; the bottles should be in straw envelopes to keep them from the light.

Every care should be taken to have *clean and dry bottles and sound corks*. The above plan keeps the milk good and supplies the house all winter. For the last two years *not one* bottle went bad.

WALKER CREEK.

#### SHOOTING IN EAST FALKLANDS.

LAST May four guns in four days shot in East Falklands the following bag:—in or about 30 snipe, 12 hares, 8 rabbits, and 240 teal-ducks.

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

SOME years ago a teal-duck's nest with three eggs was found in the month of July. Is it not exceptional to find eggs so early?

TWO years ago a cow reared twin calves at Moffat Harbour. They followed her all summer and the following winter. The cow became very poor and died in the early spring.

YEARS ago a mare was found at Tranquilidad with twin foals; but all three died in a day or two's time.

A logger-head (steamer duck) with her brood was feeding on the beach near Moffat Harbour; one young



bird was noticed by itself and unable to join the others. On going down to the beach, one of its feet was found held fast by a limpet.

WHEN the master comes out of the house with the horse gear in his hands, an old dog goes off at once for the horses, passing any cattle or sheep it may meet.

WHILE the Magic Lantern was being exhibited at Moffat Harbour, a cat came down the staircase and seeing the figure of a bird on the sheet, sprang at it. The cat was so disgusted at its mistake, that it rushed round the kitchen, trying to hide itself and finally had to be allowed out.

—O—

## SHIPPING NEWS.

August 12th. The *Result* sailed for San Carlos and Fox Bay. Passengers—R. Murry, T. Martin, E. Le-grange, J. Wilson, C. Charbonier, M. Mullan, H. Hagan.

August 13th. The barque *Solvig* sailed after repairs and receiving stores, bound to Channel for orders.

August 15th. Heavy gale in Stanley, drove several hulks and vessels ashore, causing a lot of damage to *Chance*, and a vessel moored in the harbour, Mr. Natt's cutter with several other boats got smashed.

August 17th. The *Hornet* arrived from Weddell Island. Cargo—wool.

August 23rd. The *Hornet* sailed for Lively Island and Darwin Harbour. Passengers—A. Bell and B. Berntsen.

August 25th. The *Result* arrived from San Carlos and West Falklands. Passengers—Mrs. Barnes and six sons, Mrs. W. Thompson and Miss M. Thompson, Messrs. R. Blake and C. Charbonier.

Sept. 1st. The *Chance* sailed for Roy Cove and other ports, calling at Salvador. Passengers—J. Afford, P. Casey, and two men to land on the Volun-teers—sealing.

Sept. 4th. The *Result* sailed for Fox Bay. Pas-sengers—J. Smith, sen. and J. Smith, jun., C. Wang, W. Dickson, Miss Perring, J. R. Short, A. Lellman, C. Charbonier.

Sept. 4th. The *Hadassah* sailed for Hill Cove, Carcase, Roy Cove, Keppel, and other ports. Pas-sengers—R. Blake, Miss Blake, Robert Blake and Miss White (Hill Cove), Miss Hansen (Carcase Island), J. King, C. White, H. Newing, and J. Kirwan.

Sept. 6th. The *Hornet* arrived from Darwin, Lively Island, &c. Passengers—Miss Patterson (Arrow Harbour and Darwin), Misses K. and G. Bertrand.

Sept. 8th. The *Hornet* sailed for Darwin—Mr. Natt in charge.

FRED J. HARDY.

Aug. 29th. The s.s. *Luxor* arrived. Passengers from London—Miss Hanson, Robert Blake, Miss Blake, John Felton, W. Dickson, Miss B. White, Mrs. Grant and three children. From Montevideo—W. Coulson, W. Coulson (jun.), Miss Hocking, Mr. and Mrs. Cusack, W. Mackay.

Cargo from Europe—2275 packages; from Monte-video—91 packages.

Sept. 1st. The s.s. *Luxor* departed. Passengers—Monsignor Tose Fagnano (Prefecto Apostolico de la Patagonia Meridional y Tierra del Fuego), A. Morrison, — Cartoni, W. Steel, Wickham Bertrand, Frank Lewis, Charles Martin, J. Frazer.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.

HARBOUR VIEW, STANLEY,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS,

AUGUST, 1896.

May I venture to remind Subscribers that their subscriptions to the Destitute Poor Committee are due for 1896.

The Committee are supporting and educating in Stanley two orphan children and are assisting an old man.

Faithfully yours,

ALICE FELTON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## CHRIST CHURCH ANNUAL

## Sale of Work and Bazaar.

Arrangements are being made to hold the above next February or early in March.

## NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION.

WILL those who wish to join the above next winter please bring their membership subscription of one shilling for 1897 to Mrs. Brandon or to Miss V. Felton?

## FOR SALE.

A large copy of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, latest edition. Price 25/-



## DEATH.

*"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death."*  
*Rev. xxi. 4.*

McLean. June 26th, at Madeira Place, Leith, Ann Dunnet, aged 13 years, second daughter of Peter McLean, late of Fitzroy, Falkland Islands.

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# IMPORTANT NOTICE ! OPENING OF NEW PREMISES

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## THOMAS WATSON

**B**EGS to inform the General Public that his new premises are now open, and by having the **Larger Accommodation** he will be enabled to serve the Public to better advantage, and hopes by the same careful attention to business to merit that share of public patronage which has been so largely shown to him since commencing business.

The Stock consists of Drapery, Millinery, and Fancy Goods ; always on hand a choice lot of Confectionery ; also a large supply of goods is expected to arrive by the next outward mail for the Christmas and New Year trade.

N.B.—A quantity of the remaining stock to be sold off at a great reduction.

## GENERAL STORE, STANLEY.

August 4th, 1896.

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## NOTICE.

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### David Jacobs, Watchmaker and Jeweller,

**B**EGS to inform the Public of Port Stanley that he intends remaining one month only from this date, 1st September. No repairs of any description will be received after the 30th of this month.

Any persons wishing to avail themselves of his professional services have the opportunity of doing so, during this month.

N.B.—Having still in hand a considerable assortment of First-class Jewellery and Watches of various classes, which he proposes to offer to the Public at cost price.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

D. JACOBS.



Please note that all letters to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

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The Working Party meets at MRS. DEAN'S on Thursdays, Sept. 24th, Oct. 8th and 22nd.

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Mrs. Berling requires situation as Cook, or Cook and Housekeeper, or otherwise.

---

**FOR SALE.**—The three-masted schooner, *Allen Gardiner*.

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**FOR SALE.**—The plot of ground to the east of the house of the late Mrs. Bailey. Apply to JOHN F. SUMMERS, Stanley.

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**SITUATION WANTED.**—J. R. McL.—a practical Scotch shepherd—wants a single man's situation in the camp, where he can keep with him his son, aged 13 years. Apply to the Editor.

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**HARMONIUM FOR SALE.**—The owner leaving Port Howard for England. From Cramer and Co., London; in dark rosewood case; 5 stops, knee swell, 1½ set reeds, percussion, with extra blowing handle at back, 2 brass sconces, 1 tutor and 1 book—Elliott's Voluntaries. Safely packed and delivered free in Stanley. Price, £16. Mr. W. E. TURNER certifies the instrument to be in perfect order. Apply to the Editor.

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**WANTED.**—Orders for Ladies' and Gents' Visiting Cards, Memorial Cards, Concert Tickets and Programmes, Note Headings, Memo. Forms, Account Forms, Price Lists, Annual Balance Sheets and Reports, Club Rules, Circulars, Hand Bills, etc., etc. Apply to the Printer of this Magazine.

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## 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.



No. 90. VOL. VIII.

OCTOBER, 1896.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

EDITOR: THE REV. CANON ASPINALL



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.

Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.

Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## BIRTH.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

Summers. Oct. 11th. At Stanley, the wife of J. Summers, of a son.

## DEATH.

*"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death."*

*Rev. xxi. 4.*

Goss. Aug. 1st. At 26, Lincoln Avenue, Belfast, Maud Goss, late of the Falkland Islands, aged 9 years.

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Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths should be sent to the Editor as soon as possible.

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## In Memoriam, Spring, 1890.

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My saint was first washed white from taint of birth  
By word, in wave of the Atoning Spring :  
And then went home ere he of sinful life  
Knew any thought or thing.

A saint he was by heritage of love :  
By meed of many a sacrificial prayer  
Offered to God ere yet he sweetened sight  
And breathed this earthly air.

My Father took my little flower away  
In all its spring-tide softly scented bloom,  
That it of falling, fading earthly days  
Might never know the doom.

No. No ! He did not take it all from me :  
My Father would not rob me of my own,  
Had I no other dear one left to love  
I could not be alone.

He is not far—my saint—in very sooth,  
No distance parts the spiritually dead ;  
With those who love as we, the far away  
Is never less the near.

My memory keeps all that my baby was :  
My faith hath visions fair of that he is :  
My love, I dare to think, is sweet to him,  
Part of his life in bliss.

Thinks he not of me ? Prays he not for me ?  
Is he not almost always at my side ?  
My husband's love is here, my saint's is there ;  
So am I satisfied.

Was not the sacrifice my Father asked,  
This parting, for his good and so for mine ?  
Father, 'twas surely for my greater good,  
He should be safely Thine.

My good ! Oh fathers, mothers of the saints,  
A saint's life, all more saintly ours must be :  
Draw me, my baby, with the cords of love  
Closer to love and Thee.

---

BY THE REV. S. J. STONE, M.A.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY:—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS:—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES:—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

PRACTICE FOR YOUNG MEN:—On Monday, after the  
Prayer Meeting, in the Vestry at 8 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on ~~Thursday~~ <sup>Wednesday</sup> at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING:—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK:—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 135
„	... Evening	... 120
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 37
„	... Evening	... 29

Number of coins in the Offertories:—

1 five-shilling piece, 3 half-crowns, 3 florins, 18 shil-  
lings, 81 sixpences, 42 threepenny pieces, 85 pence,  
23 halfpence.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

				£	s.	d.
Sept. 6.	Offertory	... ..	...	1	2	0½
„ 13.	„	... ..	...	0	16	1½
„ 20.	„	... ..	...	0	19	4
„ 27.	„	... ..	...	1	9	0½
	Thank-offerings	..	...	0	7	6
Balance	... ..	...	...	2	7	4¼
				£7	2	11¼

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton	... ..	...	...	3	6	0
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	... ..	...	...	1	0	0
Cartage and Labour	... ..	...	...	0	7	8
Printer's Account	... ..	...	...	0	5	0
Balance	... ..	...	...	2	4	3¼
				£7	2	11¼

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

DEAN BRANDON left Stanley in the *Fair Rosamond*,  
October 6th, for the West Falkland Islands. He  
expects to commence his visit at Weddel Island.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP of the Falk-  
land Islands writes that His Lordship hopes to pay  
the Islands a visit about the middle of December next.

### BAPTISMS.

Aug. 20th.	George Charles Short, Moss-side.
Sept. 3rd.	Fanny Agnes Blakeley, Hope Cottage.
„	Samuel Anderson Blakeley „
„ 7th.	William Thomas Fraser, Adventure
„	Jane Isbell Biggs, Darwin. [Sound.
„ 10th.	James Hollen, Norton Inlet.
„ 11th.	Maggie McLeod, Hill Head.
„ 12th.	Mary Mackay, Island Harbour, Fitzroy.
„ 27th.	Celestina Malvina Dix, Stanley.
Oct. 6th.	Elizabeth Alice Adams, Stanley.
„ 11th.	Violet Maud Alazia, Stanley.
„	William Henry Sedgwick, Stanley.
„	Claude Vernon Hardy (by immersion),
„ 14th.	William Clifton. [Stanley.



MANY are ready and willing to "follow Christ"; but are at a loss as to how they are to do so. We cannot work miracles of healing and goodness as He did. We cannot live perfectly sinless lives as His was. We are not called upon to lay down life in the way of duty, or to show how ready we are to obey God by suffering shame and pain as Christ Jesus did. What is meant by "following Christ," "putting on Christ"?

This question is answered in many different ways. St. Paul in Galatians v. 22, 23, gives it a very practical answer. He had just given the members of the Church in Galatia a list of seventeen sins to which our lower, fleshly nature leads us; then, by way of contrast, he names nine graces, which are the result of the working of the Spirit of God in the heart and life of the Christian.

"The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

Observe the whole nine are called "the fruit of the Spirit," not "*fruits*," but "*fruit*." This shows that the Christian is not to cultivate those virtues or graces which he finds most easy from natural inclination; all are to be practised; all are to be lived in; all go towards making up the perfect Christ-life in each follower of the Christ.

Again, they are all social graces. Though each must give an account of himself before the awful bar of God's judgment; no man liveth to himself, no man dieth to himself. The soldier fights with all his intelligence and physical strength and activity; but he does so shoulder to shoulder with his comrades. He fights for them and as one of them, as well as for himself. Thus we Christians work not only for our own growth in grace, in likeness to God, but also for that of others. We should be as much interested in their religious progress as we are in our own.

Let us look at these nine graces. We may divide them into three groups of three graces each. The first three, "Love, joy, peace," have special reference to our relationship to God. The second group, "long-suffering, gentleness, goodness," lays special stress on our conduct in dealing with one another. The last group, "faith, meekness, temperance," dwells more particularly on our inner growth; the influences which, affecting the heart, show themselves in the outer life.

I. The first group, "Love, joy, peace," spring naturally from our relationship to God. He is our Father, Creator, Redeemer, Sanctifier; He provides us with all the spiritual and temporal blessings we possess. As children grow, they understand more and more clearly all their parents' love and self-denial on their behalf; this produces as its natural fruit love, and love grows with the child's growth, until it dominates its whole life; it cannot disobey father or mother, because it cannot endure the thought of giving pain to such hearts of love. As we understand more and more of God's love, His care for us, His interest in us, "joy" fills the heart; gladness that we have such

infinite Power and Care ever around us, ever working for our good: this naturally brings in its train "peace," peace with God; we cannot have a slavish fear or dread of such a Father; the future with all its uncertainties, death with all its darkness and corruption are left to that Father's care. The Christian can at all times live in "love, joy, peace." If these graces result from his filial relationship with God, they go forth towards his brothers and sisters in Christ; Christians live with one another in "love, joy, peace."

II. The second group "long-suffering, gentleness, goodness," is the oil, which causes the wheels of life to run smoothly. "Long-suffering" is the patient forbearance with which a mother bears with a sick and peevish child. We know how long-suffering others have been towards us; how often we have taxed their forbearance and patience; more especially how lovingly God has dealt with us all our lives. We Christians are ever to exercise this grace of bearing long with others. "Long-suffering" brings with it, "gentleness" (kindness), "goodness." "Goodness" is an active principle; the putting forth of effort on behalf of others. "Long-suffering" is a passive bearing with others. "Gentleness" (kindness) comes between them. "Goodness" may be unsympathetic and rough, not so "gentleness" (kindness); while doing good to others, while laying itself out for the use of others, it does so in a kindly, gentle, sympathetic fashion, which adds much to the happiness and pleasure of life. "Goodness" of course refers to the active work of Christians on behalf of one another. They never ask, "How little may I do?" but rather, "How much can I do for Christ's sake?" These three graces fill Christian lands with all those institutions which make life happier, brighter, longer to both the human and brute creation — schools, asylums, refuges, &c.

III. In the third group, "faith, meekness, temperance," we have three graces which mightily influence, first the individual life of each Christian and then that of the whole Christian world. "Faith" unites us to God, "faith" brings the blood of Jesus to bear on our sins and washes them away, "faith" opens the heart to the gracious influences of God the Holy Spirit, and enables Him to change the whole being; so that though we are the same persons, we are yet "new creatures," a "new creation." Though faith occupies the seventh place in the list, it is the foundation principle of the whole of our spiritual life. It unites us to God and to one another. A real living faith in God always brings with it "meekness," namely, a submissive, ready, humble, teachable spirit. Laying aside all self-conceit, self-confidence, and self-trust, we sit at the feet of Jesus and learn of Him. This is not always as easy to do as would appear at first sight. Naturally we are disposed to think highly of self; but one of the first steps in Christian life, and the most important one all through life is "out of self into Christ." What can poor, feeble, short-sighted short-lived creatures like us know of the unseen



world? the wisdom of this world is very foolishness with God. Well may our Lord say: "Except ye become as little children ye can by no means enter into the kingdom of heaven." This "meekness," readiness to be taught by God's Spirit and Word is followed by a complete and entire submission to God and His revealed will. The device and motto of a Christian Mission is an ox standing between a plough and an altar, with this inscription, "Ready for either": ready for work or death at God's call. This spirit is represented by "temperance." Through the awful curse excessive drinking has become to the Anglo-Saxon race, "temperance" is now used in a very narrow sense, referring to the temperate use of intoxicating liquors. But in the New Testament it means self-control, self-restraint, self-mastery. This is the outcome of all Christian graces and Christian living. To sink self in God. To strive and pray very earnestly against all and every un-Christ-like habit, thought, act, and temper. To be as actively passive under the Spirit's influence as a soldier is under his officer. Our high calling as Christians, our great privilege as the sons and daughters of God should ever act as a restraint and curb on the whole life and bring all our being into subjection to the Spirit of God.

He who would be like Christ, let him ever strive to live in and under the influences of these nine graces. Let him ever pray, "Lord, we pray Thee that Thy grace may always prevent (go before to guide), and follow (come after to assist), us and make us continually to be given to *all good works*; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, STANLEY.

THE following subscriptions to Christ Church are gratefully acknowledged:—C. B., 2s. 6d.; S. Govatt, 10s. 0d.; Charles and William Earle, 5s. 0d.; Thomas Goodwin, 6s. 0d.; Anonymous, £1; Emerald, 15s. 0d.; Emerald, 5s. 0d.; —Broad, 5s. 0d.; C. Say, 2s. 6d.; Sarah Jane Steel, 5s. 0d.; John Johnson, 10s. 0d.; John, Martha, and Ellen McPherson, 6s. 0d.; J. Hill, 7s. 0d.; A, for Church seal, £5; Photo, 1s. 6d.

Bazaar material sold by Mrs Mathews, £9; by Mrs. Anson, £8 4s. 0d.

Towards expense of introducing *Hymns Ancient and Modern*:—E. A. Holmsted, £4 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Dean, £2; Mrs. Felton, £1; the Publishers, a £2 grant.

Mrs. Dean presented Christ Church with coloured stoles; Mrs. Anson presented coloured alms bags.

One shilling subscription raised to level and make generally tidy the back of the Church:—F. Hardy, 1s. 0d.; O. Fugellie, 1s. 0d.; F. Durose, 3s. 0d.; B. Perring, 2s. 0d.; W. Bound, 2s. 0d.; W. Hardy, 1s. 0d.; McL., 1s. 0d.; —Wade, 1s. 0d.; F. Lellman,

1s. 0d.; T. Carey, 5s. 0d.; J. Kirwan, 2s. 6d.; B. Berntsen, 1s. 0d.; A. Bowyer, 1s. 0d.; G. Turner, 1s. 0d.; Mrs. H., 1s. 0d.; Mrs. B., 5s. 0d.; C. Aldridge, 1s. 0d.; J. Summers, 1s. 0d.; W. Summers, 1s. 0d.; O. Berling, 1s. 0d.; W. Clethero, 1s. 0d.; W. Johnson, 1s. 0d.; F. Gleadell, 1s. 0d.; L. Fleuret, 1s. 0d.; F. Langdon, 2s. 6d.; J. Aldridge, 9s. 0d.; T. Watson, 6s. 0d.; W. Fraser, 5s. 0d.; Extra, £2 16s. T. B., 12s. 6d. Total, £6 8s. 0d.—the cost of the work.

Some of the above were collections, but are published as the names were received.

#### CAMP VISITATION.

CANON Aspinall left Stanley on August 13th to visit the North Camps, Darwin, Lively Island, the Track, and Fitzroy, south.

August 13th—Long Island. 14th—Green Patch, Johnson's Harbour, and Port Louis. 15th—Whittington's Rincon and Rincon Grande. 17th—Salvador. 19th—Douglas Station and Moro. 22nd—Teal Inlet and Phoenix Lodge. 26th—Douglas Station. 27th—Bombilia Hill, 2nd Corral, Rat Castle and Sierra Monte Video, and San Carlos, N. 29th—Moss-side.

September 1st—San Carlos, S, and Sussex. 2nd—Camilla Creek and Darwin. 3rd—Hope Cottage. 4th—New House, Adventure Sound, Mappa, North Arm House, and North Arm. 5th—Horn Hill. 7th—Adventure Sound and Darwin. 8th—Lively Island. 10th—Norton Inlet. 11th—Bluff Creek, Mount Misery, Swan Inlet, Hill Head, Black Rock, and Mount Pleasant. 12th—Island Harbour and Fitzroy. 13th—Hill-side. 14th—Bluff Cove and Stanley.

Work done:—Eight Baptisms, seven Sunday Services, twenty-four Bible Readings, catechized and examined in secular knowledge thirty children in nine families.

#### APPEAL TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

HARBOUR VIEW, STANLEY,  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Might I venture to appeal to the general public of the Falkland Islands for subscriptions to the Destitute Poor Fund?

The Committee is composed of the following:—the Honourables J. J. Felton and A. E. Baillon, Mr. James Smith, the Rev. J. P. O'Grady, Dean Brandon, and myself.

Two orphan children of the late Kenneth McLeod are being supported and educated, and an old man is being assisted.

Faithfully yours,

ALICE FELTON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.



## BAND OF HOPE.

A successful Meeting was held in the Assembly Room on the 0th inst. The Dean opened with a short prayer. Fred Crook and Willie Mannan sang "Hearts of Oak," "There was a Jolly Miller," and "Ye Mariners of England." Andrew Pitaluga and Alec Berntsen sang, "The Campbells are Coming" and "The British Grenadiers"; while Muriel Durose, Cissie Lellman, Alice Aldridge, May Allen, and Bella Watson sang, "Merrily o'er the Waves," "The Fate of a Pie," "Revels of the Mice," and "Five Little Girls." Muriel Durose and Cissie Lellman also recited "Brave Nellie." Canon Aspinall then said a few stirring words. The Band, under Mr. Durose's skilful charge, as usual filled up the intervals and largely contributed to the success of the programme. The Dean then showed a number of very interesting views of English Church History, and with a number of comic slides, led up to the Band playing, "God save the Queen," thus closing a very pleasant evening.

## THE WRECK ON THE BILLY ROCKS.

THE following extracts from letters to J. H. Miller, Esq., United States Consul, Stanley, and the Hon. Andrew E. Baillon, seem to put the identity of the wreck on the Billy Rocks on May 14th, 1896, beyond question.

The Board of Underwriters of New York, July 28th, 1896 :---"From your description of the goods salvaged to date, the agents of the ship *City of Philadelphia* state that it was this ship that was wrecked. They also say that the captain's wife was with him."

The American Glucose Co., Buffalo, New York, July 27th, 1896 :---"Enclosed please find copy of B/L of lot of starch which we shipped December 30th, on the sailing ship *City of Philadelphia*. You will note that the *Diamond* shipping mark is 272. Without doubt this was the vessel which was lost."

Holbrook, Merrill, and Stetson, San Francisco, July 30th, 1896 :---"We had some kitchen range boilers, 21 gallon, marked as given by you, on the ship *City of Philadelphia*, which left New York in February last. We had no boilers on any ship previous to that."

Brooklyn, New York, July 31st, 1896 :---"My brother-in-law, Mr. Frederick Jones Lowrey, was a passenger on the ship. A sea voyage was recommended for Mr. Lowrey as he had been ill for some time; having been on sailing vessels before, he decided to go round the Horn so as to have a long voyage and land in his own country. The ship *City of Philadelphia* sailed from New York, Feb. 2nd, 1896, bound for San Francisco. She carried Captain Johnson and his wife, the latter about 35 years old; Captain Johnson's brother, who I understand was United States Consul

at Cadiz, Spain; Mr. Lowrey, and a young man as passengers. The crew numbered 26."---FRED. T. ALDRIDGE.

Philadelphia, August 3rd, 1896 :---"My son, Stanley, was a passenger on board. He was a young man, nineteen years old, and the eldest of my two sons."---ALEXANDER DENNISTON.

Photographs of Messrs. Lowrey and Denniston were enclosed.

The general opinion seems to be that the ship was in dire distress, and as the weather was very threatening, the captain determined at all risks to run for Port William.

STANLEY,

OCTOBER 8th, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me space for a few remarks in your paper referring to *Punch's* letter, which appeared in your August number. I can honestly say that I have never seen anyone sent back to the cook-house to rub their eyes open in the morning, and I don't think anybody else has. I think perhaps that I have been as long in the Falklands as *Punch* and know as much about the cook-houses as he does. As for lying in bed till the last minute, I would be ashamed of it. No doubt there are some men that do cool their coffee with water in the morning, but they are only Hampshire men and not Englishmen. I don't see where the cook in a cook-house is an alarm clock and a flunkey any more than anyone else; but I very well agree with *Punch* about cooks' money being well earned. *Punch* does not think it true about boycotting in the Falklands, then he does not know much about them; anyhow I would not be afraid to stand in front of my master and tell him the same; how does it suit if I tell you that I have told it to him already? And I will say it again, so that you can understand me, that I have been treated all right up this end of the world, that is more than I can say for the other. I think myself that *Punch* has got sawdust brains, when he thinks that the world is round, people only learn that on paper, the world might be round when they shift the hills and mountains of the Falklands out of it. Speaking of Dr. Nansen I dined with him at the North Pole and he sends his best respects to Mr. *Punch*; not being personally acquainted with *Punch* I waited till I heard from him before I could tell him. I think if *Punch* came to the Falklands in the same greasy pole that I came on, it would have wakened him up a bit, but I think that *Punch* must be a Hampshire man, so there is an excuse for him knowing so much.

I remain,

Yours truly,

A SERVANT.



# STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from Nov. 1st, 1894, to April 30th, 1896.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Payments to Sick Members	186	0	0				By Subscriptions from						
„ Printing ... ..	0	11	6				Members ... ..	193	2	0			
„ Loss on Club Ball ... ..	24	9	10				„ Interest on Loans ... ..	34	12	0			
„ Hire of Social Club ... ..	3	0	0				„ Interest on Savings Bank						
„ Purchase of Safe, Books, &c.	13	15	0				Deposit ... ..	1	13	10			
„ Secretary's Salary ... ..	18	0	0				„ Rent of Paddock ... ..	10	0	0			
				245	16	4	„ Loss on 18 months'						
							Transactions ... ..	6	8	6			
											245	16	4

CLUB ASSETS ON NOV. 1st, 1894.						CLUB ASSETS ON MAY 1st, 1896.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Loans on Mortgage ...	1035	0	0				Loans on Mortgage ...	970	0	0				
Scarves on hand ... ..	6	15	0				Cash in Savings Bank ...	107	5	1				
Cash in Savings Bank...	26	11	3				Cash in hand ... ..	28	5	2				
Cash in hand ... ..	43	12	6								1105	10	3	
				1111	18	9	Loss as above ... ..					6	8	6
											1111	18	9	

W. E. TURNER,  
SECRETARY.

STANLEY, SEPT. 24th, 1896.

[Signed], ANDREW E. BAILLON,  
AUDITOR.

## COPY OF AUDIT CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined and audited the books of the Stanley Benefit Club from October 31st, 1894, to April 30th, 1896, and have found all entries duly and properly made and the cash balance correct.

[Signed], ANDREW E. BAILLON, AUDITOR.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—I enclose a cutting from the *European Mail* thinking that it may possibly have a beneficial effect upon those who take, but forget to pay for the *F. I. Magazine* and have annually to be reminded of the omission.—W.

"A colonial paper remarks that two of its subscribers, whenever they get drunk, always go to the office and pay a year's subscription in advance. One of them has already paid up to 1941, and the other is only a few years behind. Most papers would be glad to get hold of subscribers of this sort."

## THE MONTHLY DANCE.

AN exceedingly good dance was held in the Assembly Room on Tuesday evening, October 6th. Dancing

commenced at 9.30, and was kept up until two o'clock.

The number of both ladies and gentlemen who attended was so good and well balanced that no gentleman felt in the cold for want of a partner, and no ladies who cared to be dancing were left to decorate the not very handsome seats that go round the room. Some of the gowns were extremely smart; altogether the room looked very gay, with the ladies' dresses of many hues, and the uniforms of men and officers from H. M. S. *Barracouta*.

The music was kindly supplied by Mrs. Kirwan, Miss Bound, Miss Pimm, Miss Watson; Mr. Huddy, R. N., and Sergeant-Major Tully, of H. M. S. "Barracouta"; Messrs. Lelliman and G. Turner at the piano; Messrs. A. Biggs, W. Atkins, violin; and Messrs. W. Coulson, G. Fleuret, C. Kelway, flutina. I am sure every one went away feeling that they had had a very pleasant evening and grateful to the M. C. and Secretary for the very able way in which they manage these evenings. Perhaps some of the ladies would have felt happier if tea and coffee had been procurable; but most likely they will get that in the future, for everything comes to her who waits.—SIR-GEORGE.



# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Statement showing total Receipts & Payments during Quarter ended 30th June, 1896.

RECEIPTS.	RECEIVED IN COLONY.			RECEIVED BY CROWN AGENTS.			TOTAL.			PAYMENTS.			PAID IN COLONY.			PAID BY CROWN AGENTS.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st March, 1896...	1467	18	6	507	0	6	1974	19	0	Pensions	...	...	405	10	0	78	4	0	78	4	0
Customs	1066	13	8	...	...	...	1066	13	8	Governor	...	...	239	15	10	32	5	2	272	10	0
Port, Harbour & Tonnage Dues	36	4	9	...	...	...	36	4	9	Colonial Secretary's Department	...	...	48	18	4	...	...	...	43	18	4
Licences	78	7	0	...	...	...	78	7	0	Audit	...	...	66	18	5½	8	0	0	10	9	5½
Rees	285	6	1	...	...	...	285	6	1	Port and Marine	...	...	176	7	0½	...	17	10	73	16	4
Post Office	432	15	10½	...	...	...	432	15	10½	Legal	...	...	95	5	2	5	4	...	176	9	9½
Rents	761	13	5	...	...	...	761	13	5	Police	...	...	17	10	0	...	...	...	100	9	9
Miscellaneous	108	3	9	...	...	...	108	3	8	Prisons	...	...	138	11	0	...	...	...	17	10	8
Interest on Land Sold	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	17	9	Medical	...	...	123	19	3	...	...	...	138	11	0
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education	...	...	181	15	4	...	...	...	123	19	3
Land Sales	...	...	...	87	1	1	87	1	1	Ecclesiastical	...	...	88	5	9	...	...	...	88	5	9
Savings Bank	...	...	...	262	9	10	262	9	10	Transport	...	...	131	4	6	...	...	...	131	4	6
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	81	4	3	...	...	...	152	13	11
Total	2770	2	2½	349	10	11	3119	13	1½	Post Office	...	...	344	13	11	354	6	8	639	0	7
Over-payments recovered	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	14	9	Public Works	...	...	46	1	1	...	...	...	46	1	1
Advances, Scab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Interest	...	...	232	16	0	...	...	...	232	16	0
Advances re-paid	627	16	2	...	...	...	627	16	2	Savings Bank	...	...	164	16	10	52	...	...	216	16	10
Deposits received	7584	3	1	1800	0	0	9384	3	1	Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances received	...	...	...	1705	10	2	1705	10	2	Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investments realized	...	...	...	875	12	8	875	12	8	Total	...	...	2481	2	11	575	14	1	3036	17	0
Total	10982	16	2½	4730	13	9	15713	9	11½	Advances, Scab	...	...	185	19	2	189	5	5	875	7	7
										Deposits re-paid	...	...	505	0	11	39	6	5	544	7	4½
										Remittances to Crown Agents	...	...	7500	8	1	2886	18	3	10477	6	4
										Investments made	...	...	292	7	4	...	12	11	292	7	4
Total with Balance	12150	14	8½	5237	14	3	17688	8	11½	Total	...	...	11054	18	5	3928	17	1	14983	15	6½
										Balance on 30th June, 1896	...	...	1395	16	3	1308	7	2	2704	13	5
										Total	...	...	12450	14	8½	5237	14	3	17688	8	11½



List of Estates of Intestates whose kindred are unknown in the Falkland Islands, published in accordance with the "Unrepresented Estates Ordinance, 1896."

NAME OF INTESTATE.	NATIONALITY.	DATE OF DEATH.	VALUE OF ESTATE.		
			£	s.	d.
Turner, Richard ... ..	British	17-3-75	60	2	0
Clayton, William ... ..	"	30-1-75	11	14	4
Jackson, Charles or William (drowned)	"	25-3-68	2	14	2
Jones, William Henry ... ..	"	4-2-73	0	10	10
Quin, John ... ..	"	?-9-73	35	14	8
Flemming, — ... ..	"		3	11	10
Rock, John or Charles (drowned)	"	27-5-70	6	1	3
Bull, — ... ..	"		0	8	2
Parry, — ... ..	"		26	17	3
Millet, James (murdered) ... ..	"	30-4-74	29	4	2
Cottle, John ... ..	"	7-5-78	5	3	2
Beldon, Joseph ... ..	?	Between 1978-82	3	9	2
Hayes, Patrick (drowned) ... ..	British	4-2-83	0	12	8
Brown, J. (drowned) ... ..	"	About 28-11-84	0	14	2
Harrington or Errington, George	?	3-1-89	72	10	5
Casey, E. (drowned) ... ..	British		4	9	3
Whitterick, Thomas (drowned) ...	"	12-1-91	32	9	1
Johnstone, Edward ... ..	?	8-8-91	9	6	11
Thompson, William ... ..	Norway	1-5-75	9	3	3
Haac, John ... ..	British	23-1-88	0	13	0
Johansen, Karl ... ..	Norway or Sweden	7-4-89	87	15	4
Olsen, Louis ... ..	?	—5-91	110	1	11
Pitaluga, Andrew ... ..	S. America	25-12-91	385	15	0
Bernard or Gillein, Lauritz ... ..	Norway	1-2-93	33	13	11
Jensen, Johansen (drowned) ... ..	Denmark	18-9-93	3	9	3

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS are requested to send their Pass Books to the Colonial Treasurer before the 30th September without fail, in order to have their entries checked and the interest credited up to that date, viz., the close of the financial year.

BLUFF Cove Station and Fitzroy North Station have been removed from quarantine, the sheep are no longer "infected sheep" in the meaning of the "Scab Ordinance, 1895."

#### NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

A DEAD shark came ashore in the small creek to the south of the West end of Berkeley Sound. It was five feet ten inches long and two feet ten inches in circumference. Old sailors say that it is undoubtedly a true shark.—J. S.

TOWARDS the end of September a shoal of between 400 and 500 black fish came ashore on the sand

beach to the south east of Teal Inlet Station. They measure from 14 to 18 feet long and from four to five feet in diameter. They are supposed to have been driven ashore by thrashers.—W. B.

#### HINTS ON BREAD MAKING.

BAD flour now being used in portions of the camp. As in the matter of flour, it is "Hobson's Choice"—either that or none, the following hints may be of some use. Work the dough a little more than usual, make it stiffer, give more yeast, and a longer time to bake. Even thus the bread is heavy, but better than it otherwise would be.—E. F.

MR. JOHN SMITH, Darwin, was crossing to a tussac island between Tranquilidad and Dos Lomos on July 22nd. The horse missed the reef, lost its footing, and rolled over several times; the rider clung to the saddle with difficulty and thus reached the island. After waiting for about two hours for the tide to fall, he crossed to the mainland with the two horses he was seeking. A change of clothing and a good warming before the fire at Dos Lomos were very acceptable.



To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

#### THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE BALL AT HILL COVE.

THE Ball was held on the 18th and 19th of September last. The look of the weather didn't promise a very large assembly, but as four and five o'clock came on so did the guests arrive. Dancing commenced in the early part of the evening and was kept up till six o'clock next morning. The room was tastefully done up and was a credit to those who did it. Mr. Dickie carried out the duties of M. C. very nicely and songs were sung by different gentlemen, but owing to the busy time and my long ride home I had to be satisfied with one night's dancing. On my way home every now and then I could hear the strains of the music which told that I enjoyed myself very much and everybody that was there seemed to be doing the same: I also hope that the second night was a success.

SWALLOW.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

Sept. 6th. The *Hornet* arrived from Darwin and Lively Island. Passengers—Miss Jane A. Patterson, the two Misses Bertrand, C. Harrison, C. Roberts.

Sept. 8th. The *Hornet* sailed for Darwin Harbour. Captain—G. Natt. Passengers—J. Ryan, Cooper and C. Harrison.

Sept. 9th. The *Result* arrived from Fox Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Dodman and child, Mrs. Jose Castagnos, L. Charbonier.

Sept. 9th. The barque *Bieu* arrived from Friendly Islands. Bound to Western Islands for orders. 112 days out. Tonnage—327. Cargo—cocoa. Captain Gjerdnlsen. Called in for stores and water.

Sept. 9th. The *Chance* arrived from West Falklands.

Sept. 9th. The barque *Marta* sailed for Mazatlan, after finishing her repairs. Captain Ulrickson.

Sept. 20th. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived from West Falklands.

Sept. 20th. The *Richard Williams* arrived from Pebble Island.

Sept. 21st. The *Hornet* arrived from Darwin. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Nichol.

Sept. 21st. The *Chance* sailed for West Falklands.

Sept. 23rd. The *Result* sailed for West Falklands.

Sept. 24th. The *Fair Rosamond* sailed for Green Patch. Passenger—J. Lellman.

Sept. 27th. The *Hulassah* arrived from West Falklands. Passengers—J. Dettleff, A. Nelson, J. Kirwan, J. King.

Sept. 29th. The *Chance* arrived from Salvador. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and three children.

Sept. 30th. The *Richard Williams* sailed for Pebble Island.

Oct. 1st. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived from Green Patch. Passenger—J. Lellman.

Oct. 5th. The *Fair Rosamond* sailed for West Falklands. Passengers—The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, Miss V. Felton, the two Misses Bertrand.

Oct. 5th. The *Chance* sailed for West Falklands.

Oct. 5th. The barque *Elliot* arrived, Captain Evans. Cargo, coal, shifted and heated; sails gone; 78 days out; for San Francisco.

Oct. 5th. The *Result* arrived from West Falklands. Passengers—Mrs. Clifton and two children, H. Sarney, H. Newing, W. Dodman.

Oct. 5th. The barque *Mowbrey*, Captain ——— arrived from London. Cargo—general—for Falkland Islands Company.

Oct. 7th. The ship *Eaton Hall* arrived, Captain G. Lawrison, 1779 tons register. Cargo—coals, 84 days out from Cardiff, came in for loss of sails and rigging.

Oct. 13th. The *Result* sailed for Fox Bay. Passengers—H. Clarke, T. Cook, A. Porter, H. Sarney, R. Bailey, W. Lee, F. Ashley.

Sept. 28th. H. M. S. *Burraconta* arrived.

FRED J. HARDY.

Sept. 14th. The s.s. *Tanis* arrived. Passenger from Punta Arenas—J. T. Mowat, Esq.

Goods arrived—500 bags of flour, 10 bags of grain, 5 bags of nuts and sundries.

Sept. 19th. The s.s. *Tanis* departed. Passengers for England—Mr. and Mrs. Nichol (Darwin).

Goods shipped—174 bales of wool, 12 bales of sheepskins, and sundries.

Oct. 8th. The s.s. *Osiris* arrived. Passengers from London:—His Honour Judge Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. King and niece, W. Luxton, T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, W. Jones, — Finlayson, M. McRae, A. Reive, T. Reive. Goods from Europe—1762 packages; from Montevideo, 187.

Oct. 10th. The s.s. *Osiris* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas—A. Nelson, Mrs. Klein, Mrs. P. Smith, Mrs. Curtze and two children, Miss Williams, Father Vincent.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.

L. PORTER (the cutter *Rose*), will supply any one that requires tussac, sand, shingle, or any other kind of work in small or large quantity. Orders from the camp will be punctually attended to, to or from any port of the Islands.

FOR SALE:—TURNING-LATHE, with all the tools and chocks complete, and in good order; 5 feet bed, 4½ centre steel face bed. The Lathe can be seen at any time.



No. 91. Vol. VIII. NOVEMBER, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

EDITOR: THE REV. CANON ASPINALL



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.  
Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.



## BIRTHS.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

Williams.	Feb. 3rd.	At Weddell Island, the wife of W. S. Williams, of a son.
Morrison.	Aug. 17th.	At Greenhill, Chartres Station, the wife of M. Morrison, of [a daughter.
Patterson.	Aug. 19th.	At George Island, the wife of W. Patterson. of a son.
Dickson.	Sept. 17th.	At Chatham Harbour, Weddell Island, the wife of Robert [Dickson, of a son.
Biggs.	Oct. 16th.	At Port Stephens, the wife of G. P. Biggs, of a son.
Matthews.	Oct. 20th.	At Port Howard, the wife of E. J. Matthews, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

*"There was a marriage and Jesus was called."—John ii. 1,2.*

Hallett and Brown.	Oct. 18th.	George Hallett to Clara Brown.
Pitaluga and Bound.	Oct. 21st.	Harry Pitaluga to Mary Bound.

## DEATHS.

*"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death."*  
*Rev. xxi. 4.*

Biggs.	Oct. 17th.	At Port Stevens, George Biggs, aged 12 hours.
Berling.	Nov. 8th.	At Port Stanley, Oscar Berling, aged 18 years.
Nilsson.	Nov. 16th.	" " Catherine Nilsson.

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Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths should be sent to the Editor as soon as possible.

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## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in December.

6. 2nd Sun. in Advent.	Morning.	Isaiah 5 ; 2 Peter 3 ; Ps. 30, 31. Epistle—Romans 15.4-13 ; Gospel—Luke 21.25-33.
	Evening.	Isaiah 11 to v. 11 ; John 15 ; Ps. 32-34.
13. 3rd Sun. in Advent.	Morning.	Isaiah 25 ; 1 John 5 ; Ps. 68. Epistle—1 Cor. 4.1-5 ; Gospel—Matt. 11.2-10.
	Evening.	Isaiah 26 ; John 19.1-25 ; Ps. 69, 70.
20. 4th Sun. in Advent.	Morning.	Isaiah 30.1-27 ; Rev. 6 ; Ps. 102, 103. Epistle—Philippians 4.4-7. Gospel—John 1.19-28.
	Evening.	Isaiah 32 ; Rev. 7 ; Ps. 104.
25. Christmas Day.	Morning.	Isaiah 9.1-8 ; Luke 2.1-15 ; Proper Psalms 19, Epistle—Heb. 1.1-12. Gospel—John 1.1-14. [45, 85.
	Evening.	Isaiah 7.10-17 ; Titus 3.4-9 ; Proper Psalms 89, [110, 132.
26. St. Stephen's Day.	Morning.	Gen. 4.1-11 ; Acts 6 ; Ps. 119.105-144. For the Epistle—Acts 7.55-60. Gospel—Matt. 23.34-39.
	Evening.	2 Chron. 24.15-23 ; Acts 8.1-9 ; Ps. 119.145-176
27. 1st S. aft. Christmas. (St. John's Day).	Morning.	Isaiah 35 ; John 13.23-36 ; Ps. 120-125. Epistle—Galatians 4.1-7. Gospel—Matthew 1.18-25.
	Evening.	Isaiah 38 ; Rev. 1 ; Ps. 126-131.
28. Innocents' Day.	Morning.	Jeremiah 31.1-18 ; Rev. 16 ; Ps. 132-135. Epistle—Rev. 14.1-5. Gospel—Matthew 2.13.18.
	Evening.	Baruch 4.21-31 ; Rev. 19.1-11 ; Ps. 136-138.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

PRACTICE FOR YOUNG MEN :—On Monday, after the  
Prayer Meeting, in the Vestry at 8 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, OCTOBER, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 233
„	... Evening	... 134
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 117
„	... Evening	... 44

Number of coins in the Offertories :—

5 half-crowns, 11 florins, 52 shillings, 101 sixpences,  
65 threepenny pieces, 358 pence, 42 halfpence, 3  
farthings.

## CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
Oct. 4.	Offertory	... ..	2	6	9½
„ 11.	„	... ..	2	3	5
„ 18.	„	... ..	2	3	5¼
„ 25.	„	... ..	2	3	2½
	Thank-offerings	.. ..	0	8	0
Balance	... ..	... ..	2	4	3¼

£11 9 2

### EXPENDITURE.

Sexton	... ..	3	3	6
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	... ..	1	0	0
Printer's Account, Oct. and Nov.	... ..	0	9	0
Cartage	... ..	1	3	0
Tool and Firewood	... ..	0	11	0
P. I. C. Account	... ..	5	0	0
Balance	... ..	0	2	8

£11 9 2

THOS. BINNIE,

HON. TREASURER.

### WHAT'S THE USE ?

“Don't coddle up a woe. Don't think about your foe.  
What's the use?

It only makes you worry, and keeps you in a flurry.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk about your wrong, it makes it last too long.  
What's the use?

It only gives you pain and suffering again.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk of your disaster, it makes the tears flow  
faster.  
What's the use.

It only keeps you weeping, and hinders you from  
sleeping.  
What's the use. There's no excuse.

Don't talk of your mishap, it's only one more rap.  
What's the use?

It only can annoy, and your peace of mind destroy.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk of your affliction, it only causes friction.  
What's the use.

It opens an old sore, and worries you the more.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.

Don't talk about your sorrow, trouble you only borrow.  
What's the use?

It only makes you sad and sour and glum and mad.  
What's the use? There's no excuse.”

From the *Christian Age*.



## LOOKING BACKWARD.

IT is well known that most men think all mortal except themselves. We plan for a long term of years, and yet in most cases a long term of life is not given; the majority pass away unexpectedly and long before they reach the allotted three-score and ten.

If we are wise we will from time to time sit down and look the end of life—death—in the face, and meditate on the preparation we are making for the arrival of the time when our tools will be laid down for the last time and the workman will be left to rest in his long sleep.

Let us see how St. Paul viewed death. He was about 50 years of age; he had been an earnest and successful preacher of the gospel for about 25 years. He was prematurely old through a weak constitution and the many sufferings he underwent for Christ's sake—2 Corinthians xi. 23-28. He was now a prisoner in Rome awaiting execution, because he was a Christian. In a week or two's time he will be beheaded, sealing his witness to Christ in his life blood. He quietly looks death in the face and says:—

I. "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." I know that my blood will soon be poured out on the earth by those who do not believe, I shall soon close my eyes on this earthly scene. It is the will of God, He is my Father, I shall see Him as He is. It is well to be absent from the body and present with the Lord. Like the Master he could say, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My Spirit." Like St. Peter, he knew that shortly he would put off his tabernacle—the spirit would leave the body, as a soldier leaves his tent. St. Paul next looks back upon his past life and says:—

II. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished a course, I have kept the faith." He is very fond of taking illustrations from the athletic sports of the Greeks. He speaks of himself as a wrestler and as one taking part in a race, who has kept fairly and honestly all the rules and regulations of the games.

1. "I have fought a good fight." (a) Against the sinful desires of my body. "I keep under my body and bring it into subjection."—1 Corinthians ix. 27. No eating, drinking, sleeping, or pampering of the body to excess. It is but the tent in which the spirit resides and will soon be taken down and dissolved into dust. (b) Against the spite, envy, opposition, and hate of others.—Philippians i. 15-19. Good man as he was, self-sacrificing, and filled to overflowing with love for souls, he had much to bear with from his fellow ministers and brothers and sisters in Christ. (c) Against the temptations of the devil; evil thoughts, hasty tempers, impatience. 2 Corinthians xii. 7-9; Acts xv. 36-40.

2. "I have finished a course." Completed the race or work set before him. Forgetting the things past, ever stretching forward towards the future—a fuller knowledge of God, a more real Christ-like

life and disposition, he was ever putting forth all his powers to promote his own Christian growth and to do his duty faithfully as a preacher of the Gospel.

3. "I have kept the faith." Held to the great truths of our Christian faith. Faith in God the Father of an infinite Majesty; faith in His honourable, true, and only Son, Jesus Christ; faith in God the Holy Ghost, the Comforter. The profession of this faith cost him much suffering, imprisonment, and in a short time death. Looking forward to the future he says:—

III. "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.....and for all them that love His appearing." He could look beyond the shadow of death; he believed that in the presence of the Lord Jesus there should be rest from sin, trial, temptation, falling. He speaks of it with certainty, "there is." Not only is he certain of it himself, but all those who love the appearing of Christ, who live and strive that they may be acceptable to Christ, can be equally certain of the future.

A time will come to each when, whether we will or not, death will call us away. As one visits the small cemeteries, becoming each year more numerous throughout the Islands, and thinks of those who were laid there since last the different Islands were visited; as one recalls their hopes, plans, and expectations, and now knows that they have all come to an end: one cannot but feel most forcibly how uncertain and short the expectation of life is.

Let each then follow the Apostle's example, and live, work, and pray as those who are but strangers here.

1. The life of each should be that of a child of God. The existence and interest of God in us should be daily felt and have a strong influence on the life. The Father should be approached in the appointed way. In prayer—private, social, and public; in reading and meditating on His Holy word; in the sacrament of the Holy Communion, when we "show forth the Lord's death till He come."

2. There should be a readiness to stand forth, when necessary, and profess our faith in the great truths of our Christian profession. There should be an open separating of oneself from all impure and corrupting conversation, all dishonest and deceitful practices, all falsehood and unfaithfulness in the discharge of duty, all loafing and neglect of the interests of others.

3. Every sin we commit is a real wound inflicted on the body of the Lord Jesus. When we give way to open and habitual sin, we pierce his side afresh with the spear; when we sin more secretly in thought or unknown to others, we again rend his hands and feet with the nails or pierce his head with the crown of thorns. The Christian can no more live in the practice and love of sin, than a human being can live under water. The one is just as contrary to the nature of the body as the other is to the nature of the changed and renewed spirit of man.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.



## NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

*What does it offer?* In return for a very low fee of membership the N. H. R. U. provides:—

(1) A Monthly Magazine containing introductions to the books, notes on the reading, answers to questions, and information of general interest to all members.

(2) A List of Books, cheap, popular, reliable, educational, selected by experts in Romance, Travel, Biography, Economics, Ancient and Modern History, &c., from which a course of interesting books may be chosen.

(3) Companionship in systematic reading by membership in a Circle as well as the personal help and stimulus of the Circle leader.

*Aims of the N. H. R. U.* (1) To develop a taste for recreative and instructive reading among all classes of the community.

(2) To direct home study, and thus check the spread of pernicious literature among the young.

(3) To select the best books for those with little leisure.

(4) To remedy the waste of energy and lack of purpose among those who have time and opportunity for a considerable amount of reading.

### *Annual Subscriptions.*

Young People's Section, 1/6 and 1/-

General Course Section, 2/- and 1/6

*Reading Term*—April to November.

For a few years past a "Circle" of the "Young People's Section" has been formed each year, and now again has come the time to form the Circle for the winter of 1897, and the books *ought to be written for by the December 11th mail*. Those wishing to join pay your subscription now to Mrs. Brandon or to Miss V. Feltor; do not wait until the reading begins, it will then be too late as *each* must have the same set of books. Cost of books about 6/- Anyone who pleases can see the list from which the books are chosen. We propose the following:—"England during the American and European Wars, 1765-1820"; "The Penny Post"; "Settlers in Canada"; "Wordsworth's Shorter Poems"; "Silas Marner"; "Macbeth" (Shakspere); "Uncle Remus"; "Star Depths."

The *General Course Section* is intended for readers of all ages. The subjects are Economic and Social Science, History, Biography, Science, Literature, and Old Greek Life. A choice of subjects can be made, also a choice of books (a list of several is given under each head). The Monthly Magazine, subscribers are entitled to, contains articles and explanatory notes on the books being read. The subscription for members who join *individually* is 2/-; but if six join together and form a "Circle" the subscription is only 1/6. The cost of books would be from 10/- to 12/-

There are many in Stanley and possibly some in the camp who might see the advantage of joining a Union of this kind. If so, Mrs. Brandon will gladly give

further information if required, and shew any one the list of books. But bear in mind:—

(1) Our reading term begins in April.

(2) Quite three months must be allowed to write for and to receive the books.

(3) Subscriptions must be paid as soon as possible to Mrs. Brandon who will forward them to the Secretary in London.

## THE NEW RIFLE.

THE Lee Metford Magazine Rifle has lately been supplied to H. M. Ships on the S.E. coast American Station, and the following are a few particulars of it.

Length of Rifle—4 feet, 1½ inches.

" " Barrel—2 " 6¼ "

Weight of Rifle—9 lbs., 8 oz.

" of Bullet—215 grains.

" of Charge—30¼ grains cordite,  
or 71½ grains powder.

The rifling is left-handed—one turn in ten inches. The action is on the bolt system, and is so arranged that the rifle may be carried with perfect safety when loaded. A cover is fitted to protect the action from dirt or sand. The magazine consists of a sheet steel box, fitted under the body, and held in position by a catch which is worked by a spring in the body engaging in a notch in the magazine. It will contain 10 cartridges, and can be filled when in position in the rifle or when detached. The cartridges must be placed in one at a time. A spring fitted at the bottom of the magazine presses up a movable platform on which the cartridges rest. An arrangement is fitted on the right side of the body called the "cut off," which when pressed in stops the supply of cartridges from the magazine and enables the rifle to be used as a single loader. When the "cut off" is pulled out the lower edge of the bolt on going forward forces the uppermost cartridge from the magazine into the chamber. An extractor is fitted which throws the empty cylinder out of the rifle on the withdrawal of the bolt so the rifle can be loaded and fired very rapidly. As a rule the magazine is only used at short ranges and in an emergency. A wooden hand guard is fitted over the rear end of the barrel to protect the hand when the barrel becomes hot.

The rifle is provided with two sets of sights. A fore-sight and back-sight in the usual place on the barrel, and the range for these sights is from 200 yards to 1900. So low is the trajectory of the rifle that at any distance between 150 and 375 yards a head and shoulders figure can be hit without alteration of sight. The other set of sights, called the long distance sights, are fixed on the left of the rifle. The fore-sight consists of a bead fixed on a revolving index hand, which is set to the required distance marked on the edge of the dial plate underneath it. The aim is taken by aligning the bead on the object through the circular hole in the back-sight or aperture sight which is raised



to a vertical position when in use. The extreme range with this sight is 2800 yards.

A sword bayonet is fitted to fix on the muzzle. It is shorter than usual being only 12 inches long. These are supplied to marines as well as to seamen and supersede their bayonet. The cartridge consists of a brass cylinder fitted with an explosive called "cordite," and the bullet is a case of nickel filled with lead. The bullet leaves the muzzle with the great velocity of 2000 feet per second, and has great penetrating power in proportion to the size of the bullet—several pieces having been found behind the second stop butt in rear of the targets on the naval range at Sappers Hill. Cordite is an explosive made up largely of nitroglycerine and gun cotton, and in appearance resembles gutta percha.

FOR many years I have been nursing and arranging and bringing into shape a plan for the repression of crime which, if it were once established, would, I have always felt, raise my humble name to the stars. And now I am anticipated. A French novel has been published, I am told, based upon my idea—mine! How did that Frenchman get it from me? By hypnotic influence, I believe. However, although it is too late now for me to be benefited by the scheme, here it is. Those criminals who show that they are, or must become, hardened criminals—*recidivistes*—are, in my scheme for Restoration and Reformation, sent off to a land where they can support themselves, but from which they cannot escape. Such a place is the Falkland Islands. Trees there are none, I believe, so the inhabitants could never build ships or boats wherewith to escape. The criminals, men and women, are landed here, each with a year's provision; they are then absolutely alone, to work out their own redemption. How do you think they would manage their criminals? There would be, I fear, a term of anarchy, robbery, and violence: this would be succeeded by the rule of the strong, with punishments fierce and deterrent—hangings and floggings. As for the necessary work, there would be with them always some who knew, and could teach and practise, the things that must be done. The only really useless hand would be the clerk. They would till the ground; they would carry on some kind of trade, which would provide them with a certain amount of luxuries. Their trade, their tariff, everything connected with the outer world would be ordered and regulated by our Government; but there would be nobody—neither missionary, priest, minister, philanthropist, or teacher—sent among them to teach, reform, or convert. They should be left absolutely alone. At the end of 10 years we should find that the incurable criminal, the man who could not work, the man who must rob, the slouching, thievish cur of the London slums, all these had been hanged long ago, and that the new comer every year was received with a stern discipline which quickly converted him into honesty and order. As for religion, they will develop a form of Methodism of the emotional

kind; their laws will be based on what they recollect of the English law; their President, for instance, will be a copy (from recollection) of a London Police Magistrate; his officers will be Prison Warders and Policemen; a Parliament will take the form of witnesses under examination before the Magistrate; a fine independence of character with a republican leaning, will grow up; yet there will remain a firmness of loyalty to the British Crown which will astonish even a Barbadian. This was only a small part of my dream. Pale disappointment is seated on my brow, and I am drawn as by ropes to that novel of the *Recidivistes*, from which I turn an unwilling face.—*The Queen.*

#### UTENSIL MAKING.

THE glass jars in which lemon peel, crystallized fruits, &c., are preserved can be utilized as sugar basons, drinking glasses, &c. Fill the glass jar or bottle with drying oil (paint oil) almost as high as you wish the proposed vessel to be, put a hot poker (not red-hot) into the oil. The glass jar will crack right round just above the oil. Rub the edge with sand paper, to take the sharpness away, and the vessel is ready for use. The better the glass, the more successful will the operation be.

#### KELP CREEK.

#### CURE FOR "GREEN FLY" ON PLANTS IN CONSERVATORIES OR GARDENS.

BOIL together one pound of soft soap and four gallons of water. Put into a bucket one wine-glassful of paraffin for each gallon of water; pour the boiling water and soft soap into the bucket; stir well; when cold syringe the plants with the mixture. It is death on green fly and other insect pests, but will not injure the most delicate plant.

#### BEAVER ISLAND.

#### HOW TO COOK MOLLYAUK'S EGGS.

BEAT up well, add salt and pepper to taste, and fry in the frying pan. Another plan:—Beat up two eggs with one table-spoonful of corn flour, salt to taste, cook in the shaddow or in a cake tin in an oven; put plenty of dripping into the tin: a good steady heat will in a few minutes turn out a nice, light pudding. Eat with sugar.

#### DYKE ISLAND.

ON September 27th, 1896, Mr. Dickson picked up on Dyke Island the stern board of a boat; it was three feet six inches broad, and had painted on it in black letters on a white ground the name—



"*Loreley Elsfleth*." The maker's name stamped on a copper plate and tacked to the board was as follows: "M. Robson & Son, Sunderland, Boat Builders and Timber Merchants. Sawing, Planing, and Moulding Mills." The board was quite fresh, and had the galvanized iron hook for suspending the boat still in it.

At Dyke Island, at House Cove, there are the ruins of buildings put up by whalers and sealers. The walls of a house still stand; their outside measurements are as follows—nine paces by 7 paces; the wall at its highest place is still 5 feet high; they are 2 feet thick, clay was used instead of mortar; a partition wall divides it into two rooms; a fireplace was built in the partition wall as well as in one of the walls of the inside room. There are no remains of a roof, which was composed, in all probability, of spars, oars, and sails from on board; each ship most likely rigged up a roof for itself. There is also, a small "bake house" standing apart; when first found it was lined with small red bricks; its inside dimensions were about 4 feet by 3 feet.

On another creek in the same Cove are three graves side by side, said to be those of a captain and two of his men. One of these graves was opened years ago, human remains were found. It is a pity that having satisfied their curiosity, the grave was not properly filled up. Near the graves are the remains of a small forge; clinkers, cinders, and pieces of iron are scattered about it.

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WEDDELL ISLAND,

OCT. 24th, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Thinking perhaps you would like to have an account of the wreck of the schooner *Hadassah* induces me to write. We left "The Shanty," Chatham Harbour, Weddell Island, on Thursday, the 22nd, about two o'clock, had a light fair wind, tide also in favour. On approaching the entrance about 6 p.m., wind and tide came against us with heavy north swell, Captain Nilsson thought about anchoring for the night in Bald Roads, if it had not been for the swell; he then beat round Loop Road, then it was a fair increasing breeze through Smyth's Channel; it was rather hazy, but not too much so for such an experienced navigator as the Captain. The moonlight would not break through the clouds to any great extent, so after passing the long reef off Swan's Point the *Hadassah* hugged the shore. We passed Gull Harbour and saw the lights of the Settlement; also, at same time, Circum Island was distinctly visible, and in order to give the dreaded Smyth's Rocks a wide berth, the course was between Circum Island and Weddell, time about 10.30. Went to my cabin and turned in, soon after felt the schooner going ashore; was told she had just touched and would soon be off. It appears she was luffed just too late, the eddy tide proving too strong; one length of herself and she would have cleared the

south point of New Year's Cove. Mr. Editor, I did not think there was much danger, having been in the *Abrothas*, coast of Brazil, where the bones of coral were on all sides of the steamer, and we were saved by the captain backing out the same way he came in, luckily it was daylight. The year after, in a dense fog, the steamer ran on a level rock off Ushant, and for some time hung a-midships, 11 fathoms aft, 9 fathoms at the bow; tide rose, and she came off, steamed up Channel slowly; when put in dry dock, steamer was found to have her false bottom pierced in many places, and half her ribs broken on one side. To return to the *Hadassah*. About 2.30 she began to heel over, after ineffectual attempts had been made to get her off, and water commenced to pour in at her top sides; it was then time to land, as the wind and sea were right on the top of us, E. N.E. Passengers consisted of Mr. Dettleff; Poole, wife, and child, New Island; B. Waldron, Beaver; R. Dickson, wife, and two children, Weddell; and Mrs. P. Hansen, Stanley. The Captain and men were pumping, Captain let two men get in the boat, with some difficulty the women and children were taken from the cabin to the boat, then landed on the beach, and placed under a rock with but scanty shelter from the torrents of rain; oilskins were spread out, and pouches, blankets, coats, &c., were placed over the women and children, and R. Dickson was sent for assistance to Gull Harbour—a walk of about six miles. In the meantime, goods were landed for use of passengers. It was with great difficulty a fire was lighted as the diddle-dees were saturated; kettle was put on to make some tea, when it was near boiling it capsized, another misfortune! About eight o'clock Mr. W. S. Williams, with his brother, men, and horses, came to our help, and sent the women and children to the Settlement, where every attention and kindness were shown.

The *Hadassah* on the 23rd was still intact and no damage done, as the E.N.E. wind suddenly moderated. With the help and assistance of Messrs. Williams the cargo, consisting of 5000 mollyauks' eggs and 10 bales of skins was jettisoned; but on the night of the 23rd a S.E. breeze came on, and irreparable damage done. On the 24th the *Fair Rosamond* came to Gull Harbour on her way to Spring Point, so that on her return the passengers will be enabled to return to Stanley.

I am sure that everyone will sympathise with Capt. Nilsson for his great loss, and, in conclusion, I thank the Messrs. Williams for their kindness, hospitality, and assistance rendered to those in distress.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WALDRON.

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THE ARROGANT STRANGER AND THE  
PATRIOTIC YOUNGSTER.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—An antique specimen of the sea-faring man was proceeding along the Marina, with that undulating



gait and far-away gaze that so characterize all those who go down to the sea in ships, when his attention was attracted by a flag which was flying from a flag-staff by the roadside. It was a showy, red and white flag, with a device in the upper corner, and the letters S. B. C. displayed across its whole length. He regarded it carefully, and the longer he contemplated it the more serious his countenance became, until at last the most casual observer would have noticed that he wore a worried look. Chancing to be passing at this time was one of our youthful citizens to whom the ancient mariner thus unburdened himself. "I have been admiring your national flag," said he. "I know it is your national flag because of the excellent device in the corner." "That steamer duck with the piece of kelp hanging out of his eye is unmistakable and so appropriate that not even a stranger could miss its meaning, but I cannot, for the life of me, fix the meaning and significance of those letters S. B. C." "Sick Benefit Society," promptly replied the youngster, with a solemn face. The ancient mariner's eyes bulged out as he glared upon his informant, and for some moments he was speechless; then, with a burst of pent-up astonishment and indignation, he thundered out "WHAT!" spell 'society' with a 'c' in Stanley? "Yes, why not?" said the youngster, and passed on.

Now, Sir, it is the attitude of this stranger from the sea to which I take exception. There is too much of this arrogant self-assertion rampant, and it is time it was promptly quashed. If we choose to spell "society" with a "c," what on earth has it to do with strange sailor-men? Of course we know there is a ridiculous prejudice in favour of spelling it with an "s" in the other portion of the world, but why should the other portion of the world dare to attempt to force their stupid prejudices upon this portion of the world, either in this or any other connection?

It makes the blood of a free and independent islander boil only to think of it, and I sincerely trust that all our citizens will show a bold and determined front upon every occasion of arrogant strangers attempting to coerce us in any way, and emulate the praiseworthy behaviour of our patriotic young towns-fellow.

I am, Sir,

#### AN INDIGNANT FALKLANDER.

P.S. I enclose my card, but not for publication, for I have no personal animosity against the stranger: he is merely one of a class.

This same stranger, it is said, must needs take upon himself to re-christen our roads for us. With the appalling presumption of his class, he insisted that the portion of the front road from the Dockyard, eastward, should be called the Marina, because a marine or two are generally to be seen there. From the Dockyard to Government House be called the Esplanade, and from thence to the westward, "The Rialto," on account of its proximity to Italy.

## FOOTBALL.

### H. M. S. "BARRACOUTA" v. STANLEY.

THE Return Match between the above teams was played on Saturday, the 24th instant, in Government House grounds. Subjoined are the teams.

H. M. S. "BARRACOUTA":—Ashmore (goal), Bailey, Burke, Taylor, Blowey, Edge, Munro, Belcher, Burnett, Kean, Clayton.

STANLEY:—Rev. Canon Aspinall (goal), C. W. Hill, E. Bennett (backs); J. Luxton, J. Lellman, W. Ryan (half-backs); F. Adams, G. Fleuret, J. Walsh, O. Berlin, J. McAtasney (forwards).

The ship's representatives kicked off at 2.45, but it was speedily seen that they would make a repetition of of their former match and not allow the home team to score.

It was a pity that for want of practice the Stanley players had not been accustomed to one another's play, and consequently had not learnt the necessity of fast play, and the benefit to be derived from it and *vice versa*, as then it might not have been such a disheartening game for the shore eleven. As it was, they were outmatched in every particular, and at half-time the ship had scored two goals to nil. In the remainder of the game the former put on another two, thus the game finished with four goals to nothing.

All, however, were pleased with a closer contest, though the visitors, from a knowledge of how to win, fairly held their own throughout.

VALE.

## POLICE NEWS.

At the Court House, Stanley, on September 25th, John Davis v. H. Spencer. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £4 3s. 1d. for goods supplied. The debt was admitted. Verdict for the plaintiff.

At the Court House, Stanley, on October 12th. Mrs. Spencer v. James Muise. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £4 19s. 0d. The claim was admitted. Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

At the Court House, Stanley, on October 23rd. Edward Holt was summoned to answer the charge of unlawfully selling tobacco. The case was dismissed.

At the Court House, Stanley, on October 30th. John Cooper v. Edward Holt. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £36 8s. 0d. The claim was not proved. Verdict for the defendant.

At the same Court, on October 31st. Edward Holt v. John Cooper. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £10 0s. 0d., being the balance due for board and lodging. The claim was proved. Judgment for the plaintiff.

At the Court House, Stanley, on November 2nd. Henry Baker v. Arthur Felton. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £13 0s. 0d. for two



months' wages and one month's pay in lieu of notice, less £3 10s. 0d. advanced. Judgment was given for the balance of the first month's money to be paid.

On the same day, Henry Baker was summoned to answer a charge of breaking contract of service with Arthur Felton, and misconduct in the execution of the same. The charge was proved, but it was decided that the loss of two months' wages was sufficient punishment. Judgment accordingly.

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#### CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL CONCERT.

THE Christ Church Cathedral Concert took place in the Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening, November 12th, and was an undoubted success. The Programme, a judicious blending of grave and gay, was well rendered and equally well received; which is satisfactory both to performers and audience.

The most ambitious item on the Programme was unquestionably the Toy Symphony, with its varied movements and many contrasts. But the performers acquitted themselves very well, one and all thoroughly appreciating and duly accentuating the lights and shadows, with precision, and in excellent time. The fact that this item was so well received by the audience shows a fair taste for good music on their part, and should encourage the performers to still further efforts in so desirable a measure as the cultivation of an appetite for music of the best description.

The action song of the little ones, "The Union Jack," was given with such vigour and intelligence as to clearly demonstrate that they are capable of much greater efforts, and they certainly ought to be encouraged in this direction.

Those who undertake the training of these fine young specimens of the rising generation will be amply rewarded, not only in the pleasure that such performances as these will afford, but much more in the knowledge that they have been the means of inculcating a love of music in the children, that must be a great boon to them for all time.

Some verses, descriptive of Stanley life, were sung by Miss V. Felton, and are here published. The air is simple, pleasing, and well known, being one of the German Volkslieder, so that the song bids fair to become popular.

#### THE LIVELONG STANLEY DAY.

Air—DEN LIEBEN LANGEN TAG.

Words by *Palinurus*.

We sing a roundelay,  
Of the livelong Stanley day,  
How the hours we pass away,  
In style not wildly gay;  
Midst driving sleet and whirling hail-storms,  
That pelt with might and main,  
That pass, but come again,  
With vile persistence,  
That mars existence.

When in the morn we wake,  
A timid glance we take,  
Then careful survey make,  
For all our day's at stake,  
Then whisper low that fate's propitious.  
For you must understand,  
In this storm-stricken land,  
The blessed weather  
Is the only measure,  
Of all our pleasure,  
And e'en our treasure.

The day being fine and fair,  
We to the shore repair,  
And brave the icy air,  
Or try and drown despair:  
From east to west we saunter sadly,  
O'er stones that break your heart  
And make you play the part,  
Unwary stroller,  
Of a steam roller.

Then comes the afternoon,  
And many a love-lorn loon  
Succumbs, alas, too soon,  
Becomes a hopeless spoon:  
And scandal's talked o'er tiny tea-cups;  
For oh! those cups that cheer  
Cause many a tingling ear,  
Mild excitation,  
And much flirtation.

Then as the setting sun  
Proclaims that day is done,  
The sands of time have run,  
The thread of fate been spun,  
We homeward hie with many loiterings:  
And happy pairs unite  
And oft again recite,  
The old old story,  
In the sunset glory.

The Sunday church parade,  
Along the Esplanade,  
When every beauteous maid,  
Is daintily arrayed.  
Then glittering eyes and lips like cherries  
Such a sad havoc make,  
And willing captives take,  
The swains of Stanley,  
With mien so manly.

Then there's the monthly ball,  
In the Assembly Hall,  
A joy that cannot pall,  
Pleasure that pleases all,  
When chivalry and glorious beauty,  
Combine in mazy whirl,  
Brave knight and handsome girl,  
With pulses thrilling,  
And glances killing.

#### L' ENVOI.

So ends this inspiring theme,  
A simple sailor's dream;  
But drifting down the stream  
Of life's mysterious scheme,  
Or as we breast the mighty ocean,  
And plough the briny sea,  
Ever our song shall be:  
"Ye maids of Stanley,  
How nice you can be."



These verses may be supposed to have been discovered in a bottle that was cast up by the sea on the north east coast of the East Falkland.

From certain internal evidence the Editor is of opinion that the bottle had been thrown overboard from a man-of-war which had recently left Port Stanley, the officers of which were evidently suffering more from *mal d'amour* than *mal de mer*;—hence the wild effusiveness.

It may be interesting for the reader to learn that the supposed author quite recovered his senses, and entered the matrimonial estate soon after reaching England.

He is now the father of a large and troublesome family, and does not seem to regard his own daughters from the same point of view as he appears to have regarded other people's daughters at the time of his writing the gushing lines on Stanley's daughters.

## PROGRAMME.

### PART I.

1. GLEE ... "Brave Sons of Gaul" ... ..
2. SONG "The Better Land". A. BROUGHTON, E.R.A.
3. SOLOS AND CHORUS ... "Who killed Cock Robin"  
MISS V. FELTON, MISS KIRWAN, MISS PIMM,  
MISS F. LELLMAN, AND MR. DUROSE.
4. SONG ... "The Storm-Fiend" ... MR. T. BINNIE.
5. SONG ... "The Story of a Kiss" ... CORPL. A. BROOKE,  
(Banjo Accompaniment). [R.M.L.I.]
6. TOY SYMPHONY—Adagio and Allegro ... ..  
CONDUCTED BY LIEUT. F. E. C. RYAN, R.N.  
INSTRUMENTS:—Cuckoo, Nightingale, Turkish  
Bells, Rattle, Triangle, Cymbals, Castanets,  
Tambourine, Harp-Zither, Trumpet, Baritone—  
Mirliton, Flute, Drum, and Piano.
7. SONG "Whisper, and I shall hear" MISS V. FELTON.
8. SONG "Last Night" LIEUT. F. E. C. RYAN, R.N.
9. QUARTETT ... .. "Call John" ... ..  
MESSRS. BINNIE, KIRWAN, BENNETT, AND DUROSE.
10. ACTION SONG ... "The Union Jack" ... ..

### PART II.

1. PIANO DUET ... "Sleigh Bells" ... ..  
MISS MURIEL DUROSE and MISS DAISY WILMER.
2. SONG ... "That is Love" JOHN T. BORROW, A.B.
3. SONG "Will ye no come back again" MISS PIMM.
4. CONCERTED PIECE—Violin, Banjo, Piccolo, Flute,  
[Piano, and Mandolins.  
MESSRS. TULLY, BROOKE, McCONNELL, LINSTEAD,  
and BORROW, of H. M. S. "Barracouta,"  
and MISS ALICE WILMER.
5. DUET "A. B. C." MISS KIRWAN and MR. DUROSE.

6. SONG "The Livelong Stanley Day" MISS V. FELTON.  
Accompanied by Com. H. J. KEANE, R.N., C.M.G.
7. TOY SYMPHONY—Largo, Trio, Minuet and Medley.  
CONDUCTED BY LIEUT. F. E. C. RYAN, R.N.  
INSTRUMENTS:—Cuckoo, Nightingale, Turkish  
Bells, Rattle, Triangle, Cymbals, Castanets,  
Tambourine, Harp-Zither, Trumpet, Baritone—  
Mirliton, Flute, Drum, and Piano.
8. SONG... "No thank you, Tom" ... MR. DUROSE.
9. SONG ... "The Lights of London Town" ... ..  
W. LINSTEAD, Stoker, R.N.
10. CHORUS ... "The Stars that above us are shining"  
[from *Precious*.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The above Programme was repeated on Saturday the 14th, with satisfactory results, all the solos being altered. As on Thursday, every one acquitted themselves so well that it would be invidious to specialize, but our best thanks are due to the captain, officers, and men of H. M. S. "Barracouta," especially to Captain Keane for having immortalized us in the "Songs of the Empire"! and to Lieutenant F. E. C. Ryan, for his kindness in so ably conducting the Toy Symphony.

The Concert would have been an unqualified success but for the disgraceful outbreak on the first evening on the part of some of the young men of Stanley, which I trust public opinion and their own sense of right will strongly condemn. Only a short time ago great indignation was felt because a statement was made that Stanleyites got drunk in dozens, and now to our shame be it said, I hold the names of a dozen that thus offended, which I feel strongly tempted to publish. I trust that such a thing will never occur again, but should it do so, I shall not hesitate to make a public example of them.

EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

—O—

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—A Concert was held in the Assembly Room on the 12th inst., in aid of Christ Church Cathedral. I do not wish to take up too much of your valuable space, for I have no doubt that there will be a full account already given. What I wish to mention was the disorderly conduct of some of the young men and lads of Stanley shown on that occasion; about twelve of these got intoxicated and created so great a disturbance that at the north end of the room it was impossible to hear anything that was going on. The stain they have left on their characters, I am sorry to say, will not be wiped out for many a long day; it is not only the injury they have done themselves, but to the whole of the men of Stanley, for there is no doubt it will be carried all over the world and remain a blot for ever. Such disgraceful conduct has not been known for a very long time in our community.

A STANLEYITE WHO WAS THERE.



# BALANCE SHEET OF THE ABOVE CONCERT.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash at the Doors, first night ... ..	9	12	10
„ Tickets sold :—			
Mrs. Turner ... ..	4	8	6
H. M. S. "Barracouta" ... ..	3	11	0
Mr. Watson ... ..	3	2	6
Miss Felton ... ..	1	9	0
Canon Aspinall ... ..	0	19	6
„ Programmes ... ..	0	12	4
„ Dance ... ..	1	8	6
„ Cash at the Doors, second night ... ..	8	7	1
„ Donation ... ..	0	5	0
„ Extras ... ..	0	5	0
	£34	1	3

## EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
By Printing :—			
Programmes ... ..	0	15	0
Tickets ... ..	0	12	6
Advertising Bills ... ..	0	15	0
Copies of Song ... ..	0	4	0
„ Hire of Terpsicorean Piano ... ..	0	10	0
„ Assembly Room ... ..	7	10	0
„ Labour ... ..	0	8	6
„ Carting ... ..	0	5	0
„ Police ... ..	0	10	0
Balance in hand ... ..	22	11	3
	£34	1	3

## THE MONTHLY DANCE.

The usual Monthly Dance was held on the first Tuesday of the month; it was well attended (the room if anything being too full), and went off splendidly, dancing being carried on well into the small hours. Our "rosy maidens" as usual looked their best, and many pretty dresses were noticed.

## SAD FATALITY AT STANLEY.

At the Coroner's Court, Stanley, on November 11th, an inquiry was held relating to the circumstances of the death of Oscar Berling, aged 18 years, who died about midnight on Saturday, 7th instant.

The following were the Jury :—F. J. Hardy, junior (foreman), D. Buckley, J. Coleman, M. Dettleff, W. Etheridge, and A. Gilchrist.

By order of His Honour the Judge, a post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Hewlett of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, acting Colonial Surgeon. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the Doctor's evidence, that he died of meningitis, caused by a blow at football.

The Jury wished to express their opinion that this case showed the necessity for an assistant doctor, and that when the present Doctor was unable to attend public notice should be given.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Oct. 17th. The *Hornet* arrived from West Falklands. Passenger—W. Bennie from Saunders Island.

Oct. 18th. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived from West Falklands.

Oct. 20th. The *Fair Rosamond* sailed for Spring Point and Weddell Island.

Oct. 24th. The *Fortuna* sailed for Darwin Harbour. Passenger—A. Reeves for Lively Island.

Oct. 26th. The *Chance* arrived West Point.

Oct. 26th. The *Hornet* sailed for North Arm. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke.

Oct. 29th. The *Result* arrived from West. Passengers—Mrs. E. O'Neill, J. Wilson, H. Clifton.

Oct. 29th. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived from West Falklands.

Oct. 31st. The *Fortuna* arrived from West Falklands.

Oct. 31st. The ship *Eaton Hall* and the barque *Elliot* sailed for San Francisco.

Nov. 3rd. The *Result* sailed for West Falklands. Passengers—Miss A. Lehan, W. Campbell, Mrs. Fugellie and children.

Nov. 10th. The *Chance* sailed for Teal Inlet, Saunders, Carcass, West Point, Weddell, North Island, and Port Stephens. Passengers—W. Bennie, P. Pedreau, W. Atkins, jun., W. Alazia, Mrs. Taylor and boy, Mrs. Cusick (Teal Inlet), Miss M. Aldridge,—Cluley, E. Nilsson, and R. Owens.

Nov. 11th. The *Fair Rosamond* sailed for Walker Creek, Lively Island, Fitzroy. Passengers—G. Kelway, jun., P. Bell, A. Bell, sen.

Nov. 10th. The barque *Herta*, 604 tons register, Captain N. C. Kladcorg. Cargo—copra. From Marshall Island, 64 days out.

Nov. 16th. The *Hornet* arrived from North Arm.

FRED J. HARDY.

Oct. 29th. The s.s. *Abydos* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas—James Felton, Miss E. Felton, G. Packe, M. Periera, A. B. Nelson.

Goods arrived from the West Coast—10 barrels of beans, 3 cases of raisins, and sundries.

Oct. 31st. The s.s. *Abydos* departed. Passengers to Montevideo—Captian Ulrickson, H. Waldron, William Griffith. Passengers to England—W. Coulson, N. McRae.

Goods shipped for England—220 bales of wool, 11 casks of sealskins.

Rev. P. J. Diamond's name was omitted by mistake from the list of passengers arrived per s.s. *Tanis*.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.







## The Daily Bible Readings for December.

1 T 1 Peter 3.8 to	6 S 2 Peter 3	13 S 1 John 5	20 S Rev. 6	27 S John 13.23 to 36.
2 W —4.7 [4.7	7 M 1 John 1	14 M 2 John	21 M John 20.19 to	28 M Rev. 16.
3 T —5	8 T —2 to v. 15	15 T 3 John	22 T Rev. 8 [24	29 T —19 to v. 11
4 F 2 Peter 1	9 W —2.15	16 W Jude	23 W —11	30 W —20
5 S —2	10 T —3 to v. 16	17 T Rev. 1	24 T —14	31 T —21.15 to 22.6
	11 F —3.16 to 4.7	18 F —2.18 to 3.7	25 F Luke 2 to v. 15	
	12 S —4.7	19 S —4	26 S Acts 6	

**MRS. BERLING** wishes to thank one and all for their great kindness and practical sympathy during her trouble.

The Working Party meets at **MRS. DEAN'S** on Thursdays, Nov. 19th, Dec. 3rd, 17th, and 31st.

**Price of the Magazine:**—Unstamped, 4/- per annum; stamped, 4/6; single copies, 4d. each.

**Charge for Advertisements:**—6d. per line of 12 words.

The Magazine is published on the 15th of each month.

All letters to the Editor should be accompanied with the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**FOR SALE.**—The three-masted Schooner, “Allen Gardiner.”

## W. HARDY, OF THE CENTRAL STORE,

Wishes to inform the Public that he expects by this mail a large assortment of Goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, and begs the favour of a call.

Hair Cutting and Shaving while you wait.

**FOR SALE.**—The Schooner *Hadassah* as she now lies on Weddell Island. Apply to **CAPT. E. NILSSON**.

**NOTICE.**—Any person found trespassing on the *Hadassah*, now lying wrecked on New Year Point, Weddell Island, will be prosecuted.—**E. NILSSON**.

**FOR SALE.**—A Lancaster  $\frac{1}{4}$  plate instantaneous Camera, with Chemicals Plates, and Book of Instruction. Price, £2 10s. Od. Apply to **E. GIBBARD**.

**5,000 ENVELOPES.**—By this mail **C. W. Newland** expects 5,000 Envelopes. Prices as follows:—1,000, 6/6; 500, 3/6; 100, 9d.



**FOR SALE.**—PITCH-PINE SEATS ; formerly used in the Church ; very strong make ; 12/6 each. May be seen in the Social Club Room. Key at the Parsonage. Apply to Messrs. J. G. Poppy and Thos. Binnie.

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**FOR SALE.**—Grisweld Stocking Knitter with 200 needles, 2 hooks, 2 heel wires, 4 bobbins, 1 buckle wool winder and weight screw drawer. Instruction Book. Very easy to work ; will knit stockings and jerseys in a very short time. Price £17. MRS. PAICE, Port Howard.

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MRS. CONACHER, midwife, takes in Washing and Mangling at the late residence of Mr. W. E. Turner, Stanley.

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## HIGHLAND SHEEP DIPS ! !

IMPROVED PASTE DIP ; WATERPROOFER.  
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



No. 92. VOL. VIII. DECEMBER, 1896. PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE  
**Falkland Islands Magazine.**

EDITOR: THE REV. CANON ASPINALL.



**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.**

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.  
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. J. G. Poppy, Minister's Church-warden and Hon. Sec.  
Mr. F. Durose, People's Church-warden.  
Mr. Thos. Binnie, Honorary Treasurer.  
Capt. McLauchlin, Mr. W. A. Harding, Sidesmen, and Mr. Thos. Watson.

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## BIRTHS.

*"Jesus put His hands upon them and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.*

Morrison.	Aug. 17th.	At the Green Hill, Chartres Station, the wife of Murdo Morrison, of a daughter.
McLeod.	" 19th.	At White Rock, the wife of Alexander McLeod, of a son.
Mathews.	" 21st.	At Port Howard, the wife of E. J. Mathews, of a daughter.
Williams.	Sept. 14th.	At Sandy Point, the wife of J. S. Williams, of a son.
Clarke.	" 24th.	At Stanley, the wife of H. Clarke, of a daughter.
Blake.	Oct. 25th.	At Hill Cove, the wife of R. Blake, of a son.
Williams.	" 31st.	At Weddell Island, the wife of C. S. Williams, of a son.
Johnson.	Nov. 6th.	At Hill Cove, the wife of George F. Johnson, of a daughter.
Skilling.	" 10th.	At Port Howard, the wife of John Skilling, jun., of a son.
Dickson.	" 15th.	At Weddell Island, the wife of Robert Dickson, of a son.
Armstrong.	" 20th.	At Darwin Harbour, the wife of W. Armstrong, of a daughter.
Ryan.	Dec. 1st.	At Stanley, the wife of — Ryan, of a daughter.
Goss.	" 3rd.	At Stanley, the wife of W. Goss, of a son.
Bonner.	" 8th.	At Stanley, the wife of W. Bonner, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

*"There was a marriage and Jesus was called."—John ii. 1,2.*

McDonald and McKensie.	Nov. 25th.	Hector McDonald and Annie McKenzie.
Stephens and Bailey.	Dec. 12th.	Montagu Stephens of H. M. S. <i>Barraconta</i> to [Edith Mary Bailey, Stanley.

## DEATHS.

*"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death." Rev. xxi. 4.*

Brooks.	Aug. 6th.	At Grenada. E. Pakenham Brooks, suddenly.
Nichol.	Nov. 4th.	At London, R. E. Nichol.
Johnson.	" 7th.	At Hill Cove, Mary Harriett Johnson, aged 23 years.
Biggs.	" 14th.	At Roy Cove, Rose Emily M. Biggs, aged 30 years.

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of R. E. Nichol. Esq., the late Manager of the Falkland Island Co.'s Camp, this month. We are sure that we thus voice the feelings of every camp employee in thus expressing our regret.

## The Daily Bible Readings for January.

3 S Mat. 2	10 S Mat. 6 to v. 19	17 S Mat. 10 to v. 24	24 S Mat. 13.53 to 14.
4 M —3	11 M —6.19 to 7.7	18 M —10.24	25 M Gal. 1.11 [13
5 T —4 to v. 23	12 T —7.7	19 T —11	26 T Mat. 14.13
6 W Luke 3.15 to 23	13 W —8 to v. 18	20 W —12 to v. 22	27 W —15 to v. 21
7 T Mat. 4.23 to 5.13	14 T —8.18	21 T —12.22	28 T —15.21
1 F Rom. 2.17	8 F —5.13 to 33	15 F —9 to v. 18	22 F —13 to v. 24
2 S Mat. 1.18	9 S —5.33	16 S —9.18	23 S —13.24 to 53
			30 S —16.24 to 17.14
			31 S Mat. 17.24

The Working Party meets at MRS. DEAN'S on Thursdays, Dec. 17th. and 31st, and Jan. 14th and 28th.



## CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

" Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 10.30.

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

The Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of the month at 12 noon; and on the  
2nd, 4th, and 5th (if any) Sundays of the month  
at 8 a.m.

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

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening  
Service, at 7.45 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

PRACTICE FOR YOUNG MEN :—On Monday, after the  
Prayer Meeting, in the Vestry at 8 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN on Sunday  
after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the  
Vestry on Wednesday at 4.10 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN CHRIST CHURCH at 2.30 p.m.

CATECHISING :—On Sunday in Christ Church at 10  
a.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to  
8 p.m.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS' LENDING LIBRARY in the  
Social Club-room on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday  
at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior  
Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the  
Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

## AVERAGES, NOVEMBER, 1896.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	... Morning	... 177
" "	... Evening	... 117
NUMBER OF COINS	... Morning	... 76½
" "	... Evening	... 38½

Number of coins in the Offertories :—

1 sovereign, 1 crown, 5 half-crowns, 14 florins,  
42 shillings, 125 sixpences, 71 threepenny pieces,  
334 pence, 41 halfpence, 2 farthings.

## RECEIPTS.

						£	s.	d.
Nov.	1.	Offertory	...	...	...	2	5	9
"	8.	"	...	...	...	2	1	3
"	15.	"	...	...	...	0	14	1
"	22.	"	...	...	...	3	9	10½
"	29.	"	...	...	...	2	6	4½
		Thank-offerings	...	...	...	0	2	6
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	8
						£11	2	6

## EXPENDITURE.

Sexton	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
Organ Blower & Bell Ringer	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Children's Fund	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4½
Printer's Account	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
F. I. C. Account	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6½
						£11	2	6

THOS. BINNIE,  
HON. TREASURER.

## THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON THE UNITY OF CHRISTENDOM.

THE Bishop of Salisbury has issued a Pastoral Letter to his Diocese, in the course of which he says :—"The decisive utterance of the Pope on Anglican Orders, which is in one sense a distressing rebuff to all who have laboured for the future unity of Christendom, and which seems to me a misuse by him of the fairest opportunity that a man has ever had since the sixteenth century for promoting that unity, has, in other respects, its good side. It sets us free to do the work that lies nearest to hand without so much regard to ulterior consequences. We are free to follow out the path opened to us by Divine Providence, to create an independent and world-wide communion, and in that effort we are bound, I think, first of all to consider the Established Church of Scotland. Considering the enormous moral as well as political and social power wielded by Scotsmen in every part of the British Empire, and the many points of agreement between us and them, we ought to think of co-operation and future union with them, as not only of the greatest importance, but as more feasible than with any other Christian community, which is now separated from us. As illustrating such co-operation, I will only mention one point where the question which really separates us—that of Episcopal Ordination—does not come in. We ought to agree upon a common catechism on fundamental truths, since both our catechisms are based upon the same groundwork. If this were possible, as I think might be the case if a Conference were held, consisting of thoroughly able and broad-minded men on both sides, we should have an instrument of enormous value, not only at home, but in the Colonies. A union of policy between English Churchmen and Presbyterians would carry everything before it."—From the *Record*.



[From the *London Weekly Times*, Oct. 16th, 1896.]

#### AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS

‘THE Dean of Rochester said that the large proportion of those who read works of fiction were made up of persons who in capacity and character were altogether opposed to each other, chiefly of indolent and silly folk, *ignavum pecus*, who had no energy, no ambition beyond their selfish gratification. No books had their sympathy which did not appeal to their senses. The others, comparatively few, were they who, weary at times with work and duty and not neglecting the higher class of literature, refreshed themselves with those classes of novels which excited their interest in the crises of their plots, cheered them with their humours, and subdued them with their pathos. There were three kinds of objectionable novels—the impossible, the lascivious, and the profane. The first were comparatively harmless. They were disappointments, because, as a rule, their authors were accomplished scribes, and because, when the reader was prepared to believe almost anything, he was distressed to lose his power of credulity. He could no longer identify himself with the heroes of this preposterous romance; he had ceased to enjoy great beads of agony breaking forth from his bewildered brow. (Laughter.) It afforded him no gratification to hear the bay of the ferocious bloodhound growing more and more distinct, to put spurs to his gallant charger flecked with blood and foam. (Laughter.) He had no zest for concealing himself in damp and dismal caves, of dangling over the sea on a rope by which he had escaped from his prison overhead and which he observed was gradually fraying itself against a projection of the rock. (Renewed laughter.) He could exult no more in being suddenly struck down by a blow from behind him when he was polishing off the last of five furious adversaries and in all being a blank until he awoke in a dwelling of small dimensions, but scrupulously clean (laughter), the object of his affections gazing fondly upon him with a finger placed upon her lips to intimate that there must be no expression of feeling. (Laughter.) He was aware, of course, that his life was perfectly secure until the end of the third volume, and that it was more than probable that he should live happy ever afterwards; but the strain of being knocked about, like the constable in *Punch*, chapter after chapter, was too great for him, and now, after a short series of slaughters, hæmorrhage, and miraculous escapes, he retired into private life. (Cheers.) Seriously and sadly they turned from these extravagances to books which were immoral and profane, to the novel which Sheridan described as “an everlasting tree of diabolical writing.” There were authors who seemed to think that they could not be witty unless they were indecent, and that irreverence was sure to succeed. They made heroes of libertines and heroines of those who had lost “the shame which is a glory and a grace.” They presented for our admiration young ladies disguised as young gentlemen—although it had been well said that “God made the sexes distinct; let not the tailor confound them”

(loud laughter)—who wore pot hats and collars and ties and pins, waistcoats and jackets, sticks and whips, who smoked cigarettes and made bets and played at Monte Carlo and were game for a “b. and s.” (loud laughter), described that which they most approved as “ripping,” and denounced that which they could not understand (an unknown quantity) as “bosh.” They were followed by a bulldog of the Bill Sykes denomination, and they beheld with delight the discomfort of the archdeacon when this delectable companion sniffed his gaiters. (Loud laughter.) In the evening they wore such garments as caused the sarcastic American to say “he never fully realized the impoverished condition of the English nobility and gentry until he saw that they were no longer able to provide sufficient clothing for their wives and daughters.” (Laughter.) The most pernicious form of the literature which sought to desecrate the sanctity of marriage was the dramatic, because it tempted both the eye and the ear; and this confiding of immodest words and faces, dress and posture, had a terrible power with the young to excite evil thought and deed. Sad indeed was it when she who had so much influence for good—had it not been well said that “She who rocks the cradle rules the world”?—suggested by her pen impurity to the pure, ridiculed virtue, and condoned vice. (Cheers.) The first Lord Burleigh was reputed to have said to his son,—“Thou shalt find nothing in life so irksome as a female fool”; and he might have added, “Thou shalt find nothing in life so fatal to its happiness as a female libertine, for it is written, ‘More fatal than death is a woman whose heart is snares and nets.’” (Cheers.) Assuredly it was the duty of those publishers and booksellers, library committees, parents and guardians, who professed and called themselves Christians, to follow the righteous example of those who had, thank God, the chief control in the circulation of books—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son—and to reject such works as transgressed the confines of decency and encouraged wickedness and vice. The authors were numerous of whom might be spoken the praise which Macauley wrote of Miss Burney—that although she had a keen appreciation of humour, her language was not, however, inconsistent with morality, nor even with virgin delicacy. The same of theatres. Let them go to those only to which they could take their wives and daughters without fear of disgust. Irving and Beerbohm Tree had found that Shakespeare was still appreciated twice a day. When he was in America one of the largest theatres in New York was crowded to enjoy Mr. Tree’s *Hamlet*, and he had just now heard from his friend Mr. Wilson Barrett that his Christian drama, *The Sign of the Cross*, had been most enthusiastically, yet most reverently, received on both sides of the Atlantic, and that five companies were performing it at the present time in England. “It is rendering,” Mr. Gladstone said, “a great service to the best and holiest of all causes.” Let them hold out the right hand of fellowship to those who were working together with the clergy, who abhorred that which was evil and cleaved to that which was



good. They had a goodly list of authors who could repeat the words which Charles Dickens prefixed to his most famous work, "The Papers of the Pickwick Club." "I think that there is not a word or an incident in this book which would bring a blush to the most delicate cheek or hurt the feelings of the most sensitive reader." (Loud cheers).'

## CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1896.

THE Examinations were conducted by the Rev. CANON ASPINALL, kindly assisted by MRS. BRANDON and Miss BOURNES. There are 107 children on the books, 89 of whom were examined. The School has done well—especially the lower classes, and the Table of Lessons proved a great help.

CLASS I. Maximum number of marks, 306. S. Lellman, 274. M. Durose, 252. W. Mannan, 233. L. Biggs, 169. M. Aldridge, 156. J. Halliday, 136. M. Pitaluga, 118. J. Campbell, 76. F. Crook, 60. S. Davis, 38. M. Betts, 22.

CLASS II., DIV. I. Maximum number of marks, 128. B. Aldridge, 57. V. Lellman, 52. E. Binnie, 35. A. Pitaluga, 32. G. Burnell, 27. A. Berntsen, 22. W. Campbell, 20. J. Ryan, 15. A. Porter, 1.

CLASS II., DIV. II. Maximum number of marks, 122. E. Biggs, 72. I. Mannan, 60. A. Aldridge, 52. M. Allen, 34. J. Clifton, 27. L. Cheek, 7.

CLASS III., DIV. I. Maximum number of marks, 93. A. Kirwan, 36. F. Brown, 13. J. McLeod, 6. G. Newing, 4. F. Berntsen, 2.

CLASS III., DIV. II. Maximum number of marks, 48. E. Kiddle, 21. B. Kelway, 18. A. Davis, 15. I. Watson, 12. M. A. Hutchinson, 7. \*B. Suarez, 3.

CLASS III., DIV. III. Maximum number of marks, 35. H. Allen, 25. J. Biggs, 22. B. Allen, 21. J. Burnell, 16. T. McLeod, 15. P. Brown, 10.

CLASS IV., DIV. I. Maximum number of marks, 64. F. King, 54. W. Aldridge, 47. H. Porter, 21. G. Kelway, 6. W. Hutchinson, 5. E. Rutter, 4.

CLASS IV., DIV. II. Maximum number of marks, 44. V. Lellman, 34. A. Porter, 34. B. Kirwan, 33. M. Clifton, 31. H. Hutchinson, 29. \*E. Coleman, 3.

CLASS IV., DIV. III. Maximum number of marks, 49. R. Mowat, 46. L. Mowat, 44. P. Fugellie, 32. T. Aldridge, 32. W. Newing, 24. A. Kelway, 23. H. Biggs, 2.

CLASS IV., DIV. IV. Maximum number of marks, 38. N. Poppy, 35. M. Carey, 33. W. Durose, 31. N. Fugellie, 29. F. Allen, 24. S. Binnie, 23. I. Mannan, 23. L. Stewart, 15. L. Carey, 8.

CLASS V., DIV. I. Maximum number of marks, 37. Ev. Mowat, 30. R. Hardy, 28. O. King, 28. E. Bonner, 25. B. King, 22. L. Porter, 20. S. Bonner, 15. \*A. Stewart, 4.

CLASS V., DIV. II. Maximum number of marks, 38. G. Ogilvie, 27. W. Davis, 18. T. Pedersen, 14. S. Ogilvie, 12. T. Davis, 11.

CLASS VI., DIV. I. Maximum number of marks, 38. R. Durose, 27. W. Carey, 15. J. Fewkes, 14. F. Bonner, 14. A. Barnes, 10. S. Barnes, 8.

CLASS VI., DIV. II. Maximum number of marks, 39. A. Bender, 35. D. Clethero, 35. O. Fugellie, 22. R. Aldridge, 16. K. Rutter, 6. A. Fugellie, 5. M. Clifton, 4.

CLASS VI., DIV. III. Maximum number of marks, 32. M. Aldridge, 31. E. Biggs, 24. F. Hardy, 16. L. Aldridge, 13. A. Hardy, 12. El. Mowat, 12. L. Helder, 7. P. Hardy, 3. R. Carey, 3.

*The following Questions were set:—*

### CLASS I.

1.—In the parable of the Talents what motives governed the two first servants in using the money, and what the third one?

2.—What is character?

3.—Which is the only commandment with a promise?

4.—Write what you know about Gideon.

5.—Tell me what was the secret of Samson's strength, and that of his weakness, and what lesson do we learn from Samson's story?

6.—Tell me something about Samuel's boyhood?

7.—Who was Kish, and where did he live?

8.—How was Saul disobedient to God?

9.—Write out the parable of the Good Samaritan?

10.—Who were Ruth, Orpah, Naomi, and Boaz, and what relation was Ruth to David?

11.—What do you know about Samuel's anointing David? say particularly what mistake he nearly made, and why?

12.—Who was Goliath? describe David's fight with him.

13.—Give the divisions of the Lord's Prayer?

14.—What was the typical character of David's kingdom?

15.—What was the Ark of the Covenant? write what you know of its history.

16.—What was it David wanted to do for God's glory, and what part was he only allowed to do, and why?

17.—Give a Scripture proof for (a) Baptism, (b) the Lord's Supper, and say what does Sacrament mean?

18.—What three things has true repentance?

19.—What does Belial mean, and who are "Sons of Belial"?

20.—What is Confirmation, and why is it so important?

\*These children were in Classes too high for them.



## CLASS II.

- 1.—To whom did Jesus once say—"Upon this Rock I will build my Church," and what did He mean?
- 2.—When and why did Jesus once say to Peter—"Get thee behind me, Satan?"
- 3.—Write the story of the Transfiguration. What does *transfiguration* mean?
- 4.—What did Jesus look like when He was transfigured?
- 5.—What did a Voice from heaven say, and when had that Voice been heard before?
- 6.—Why did Christ only go to Jerusalem at the great Feasts? Name them, and what they celebrated?
- 7.—Whence and how did Jesus once cure a man who was born blind? Who were angry about it, and why?
- 8.—Why did Jesus call Himself "the Good Shepherd"? Who are the sheep, and what the sheepfold?
- 9.—Write what you know of Lazarus and his two sisters; of Barabbas, and Joseph of Arimathea?
- 10.—What did Jesus mean when He spoke of His "cup" and His "baptism?"
- 11.—Write all about Jesus' entry into Jerusalem in triumph, (a) who were with Him and what they did and said? (b) What do we call that Sunday?
- 12.—What did Jesus do in the Temple shortly before His death, and when had He done a similar thing?
- 13.—Where did Jesus have supper for the last time with His disciples, and what did He do at it?
- 14.—In the garden of Gethsemane who kissed Jesus, and why?
- 15.—Where are the words—"He was despised and rejected of men," of Whom were they spoken, and how did they come true?
- 16.—What were the "Seven Words" Jesus spoke on the Cross?
- 17.—Where was Jesus' Spirit while His body rested in the grave?
- 18.—When and how many times did Jesus ask Peter if He loved Him, and why so often?
- 19.—What miracle did Jesus work *after* His resurrection?
- 20.—Write all you know about the ascension of Jesus?

## QUESTIONS ON THE CHURCH CATECHISM. CLASSES I, II.

- 1.—Write out the "Duty to God," and say which commandments teach this?
- 2.—Write out 2 Timothy iii. 15, 16, beginning—"From a child thou hast known."
- 3.—What does Sacrament mean, and what are the outward signs of the Sacraments, and what is meant by them?
- 4.—What is required of persons (1) to be baptized, and (2) to come to the Lord's Supper? Answer in words of Catechism.
- 5.—Write out explanation to Lord's Prayer.
- 6.—Write the verse in Acts II., 38, 39, on repentance and baptism beginning—"then said Peter unto them."

- 7.—Explain—"Inheritor of the kingdom of heaven," and give the verses in Romans viii. 15-17 bearing on it, beginning—"Ye have received the spirit of adoption."
- 8.—What do you learn from the Creed? Answer in words of Catechism.
- 9.—What does covet mean? Write the commandment about it.
- 10.—Write the third commandment, and say what it teaches?
- 11.—Write James iv. 11—"Speak not evil," &c. What commandment teaches this?
- 12.—Write any verse you can remember that bears out the teaching of the Creed.

## SHEEP FOR THE FALKLANDS.

AN experimental shipment, which may prove to be the inauguration of an important commercial enterprise, is about to be made to the Falklands—the well-known group of Islands situated at the eastern entrance to the Straits of Magellan, belonging to the British Government. The experiment in question is the sending of 242 live sheep to the Islands by the cargo steamer *Mamari*, which leaves Wellington on her homeward voyage on Thursday next. Of this number, 125 two-tooth Romney Marsh rams and 95 Lincoln rams—all chosen specially for the purpose—have been shipped by Messrs. Pyne and Co., of Christchurch. The Romneys are from Mr. John Reid's Eiderslie estate, and the Lincolns were bred by Mr. E. Menlop, at Windsor Park, Oamaru—two of the Colony's largest and most successful sheep breeders. The remaining rams are Lincolns and Leicester—20 of the former and two of the latter—this lot being a speculation on the part of the shippers. All the sheep are very comfortably housed on the forward and after well decks of the large steamer, and they appear to be of first-class breed and in excellent health. They are under the care of an experienced man—Mr. Wyllie, of Timaru. As almost everything at the Islands is imported (flour, potatoes, timber, pollard, bacon, butter, cheese, and fruit), there is every likelihood of a regular trade springing up between these Colonies and the Falkland Islands, and it is expected that the present shipment will be the fore-runner of many others—not only of sheep, but general produce, etc. The place of call is the port of Stanley, which is about a fortnight's sail from New Zealand, and is passed by the steamers of both the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw, Savill and Albion lines, in addition to many other home liners. The further progress of trade relations with these Islands will be watched for with interest.—*New Zealand Paper*.

A DINGHY was carried out to sea some years ago from the channel between Speedwell and George Islands. She was picked up *five months* afterwards on Annie Islet, near Speedwell. The rowlocks, puddles, and a coat which had been left in her were all still there.



## SHOOTING MATCHES.

### H. M. S. 'BARRACOUTA' v. STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

A MATCH between Representative Teams of the above named Clubs was shot off on Saturday, 28th November last, on the Naval Range which was kindly lent for the occasion by Commander Henry J. Keane, C.M.G., R.N. The result was a win for the *Barracouta's* Team by 25 points. Subjoined are the scores.

#### H. M. S. 'BARRACOUTA.'

	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	600 YARDS.	TOTAL.
C. Tully, Sergeant, R.M.L.I. ...	31	27	21	79
G. Northmore, Gunner's Mate ...	31	21	25	77
E. Clayton, A.B. ...	28	25	22	75
T. Balchin, A.B. ...	25	26	23	74
A. Brooking, P.O., 2nd Class ...	28	29	14	71
Mr. F. T. W. Curtis, Chief Engineer ...	32	28	6	66
W. Rendle, Quartermaster ...	21	27	16	64
H. Powell, Chief Mate ...	25	12	19	56
	221	195	146	562

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

G. Fleuret ...	30	29	22	81
J. Colman ...	29	12	27	68
W. E. Turner ...	27	23	18	68
A. Fleuret ...	29	20	18	67
F. J. Hardy ...	29	23	15	67
A. Biggs ...	31	21	13	65
R. H. Aldridge ...	25	19	17	61
F. Hardy ...	29	11	20	60
	229	158	150	537

The Return Match took place on Saturday, 5th December, 1896, and the *Barracouta's* Team again proved victorious by 34 points. Heavy squalls of sleet, hail, and rain were frequent during the Match, and possibly account for the low scoring. The full score is appended.

#### H. M. S. 'BARRACOUTA.'

	200 YARDS.	500 YARDS.	600 YARDS.	TOTAL.
H. Powell, Chief Mate ...	31	24	18	73
T. Balchin, A.B. ...	29	18	25	72
G. Northmore, Gunner's Mate... ..	30	17	22	69
A. Brooking, P.O., 2nd Class ...	29	22	16	67
F. T. W. Curtis, Chief Engineer ...	30	22	15	67
W. Rendle, Quartermaster ...	28	17	19	64
C. Tully, Sergeant, R.M.L.I. ...	31	19	12	62
E. Clayton, A.B. ...	27	15	13	55
	235	154	140	529

#### STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

J. Colman ...	31	21	24	76
F. Hardy ...	28	24	16	68
A. Biggs ...	29	24	15	68
F. J. Hardy ...	28	19	20	67
W. E. Turner ...	29	15	19	63
G. Fleuret ...	29	13	13	55
A. Fleuret ...	28	19	4	51
R. H. Aldridge ...	30	11	6	47
	232	146	117	495

Both Matches were shot at 200, 500, and 600 yds. ranges, 7 shots at each range, with Bisley targets and scoring. The *Barracouta's* Team used the Lee-Metford magazine rifle and the Stanley Club the Martini-Henry rifle.



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED FROM THE  
LATE ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON FOR THE  
WEST FALKLANDS.

‘CALIFORNIA.’

‘I HAVE been on the move, I could not stand New Zealand any longer, so cleared out here by way of Australia and British Columbia, calling at the Fijis and Honolulu.

I have had a good look round. Here you have everything that makes life really worth living—a gorgeous climate, ground that will grow anything, hunting, fishing, shooting, cheap living, and nice people.

We have a regular rainy season of course, but in summer they depend on absolutely rainless weather for three or four months.

I have bought some land in the Sacramento River. It is hot in summer, but it is a dry heat, and they grow the most luscious fruit you ever tasted.

We spent several weeks in Sydney, New South Wales, a most lovely city. The harbour is a dream of beauty, and the botanical gardens and streets are a marvel, but the heat-damp awful. We then went to Suva and Honolulu; they are both said to be pearls of the Pacific, but I would just as soon be in the hot compartment of a Turkish bath; we then got to Victoria, British Columbia,—well, as far as physical beauty is concerned it is all right, but it is a kind of glorified Stanley, Falkland Islands.

We stayed there a short time and then went on to San Francisco, a large town, with a large harbour and fine streets and a gorgeous climate, but very badly managed. We remained six weeks in “Fresco” and examined the place thoroughly, China town included. Well, Sydney does and always will knock San Francisco into a cocked hat. The trade and shipping in Sydney is absolutely marvellous, and all the buildings are built to last. The Americans are very feeble in the shipping way here, and San Francisco, although the only seaport on the Pacific slope, has comparatively little shipping and accommodation for ships: the bay is large and fine.

The climate is fine; during our six weeks stay rain only fell half an hour, and you can go about in thick clothes although the sun is always shining.

We then came up here and I think I have “Struck It.”

You will be fairly astonished when you hear whom I met in San Francisco. I was sitting in a broker’s office talking gold, when the name of Schwitzer cropped up, I asked if he knew anyone in the Falklands of that name; he said, “I’m that man.” He told me a great deal about the old place and how they managed then. He is in the mining now.’

The following extracts are printed to call attention to the false and distorted views that are

being taken of our little Colony, as the knowledge of its existence spreads throughout the world.

A GOOD PLACE FOR SHEEP BREEDING.

‘THE FALKLAND ISLANDS have no emigration agent in this country, and it is only by the visit of some resident islander that one learns there is money to be made there by both master and man. At the present time labour is scarce in these wind-swept Islands, and many might find employment at a wage of £6 a month and house and firing. Nothing grows upon the Islands but grass and vegetables in perfection, so the labour is confined to gardening and shearing the sheep. The concentration of effort upon the one point of rapidity has produced a machine which will shear a sheep in three minutes. People will hear with different feelings that it is hard to spend the money they earn. There is but one settlement, namely, at Stanley, which has three good stores, and a population of 700. The climate is healthy, mutton can be had for nothing, for the wool and tallow are all the flockmasters care for, and there is a mail to and from England once a month.’—*Penrith Advertiser*.

EXTORTION AT PORT STANLEY.

‘CAPTAIN BONA of the Dutch ship *Nederland*, whose recent perilous trip round the Horn was described in Friday’s *Chronicle*, reviews the complaint about practices of extortion in vogue at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. He was forced to put back there for repairs, and says that the ironwork done on his ship cost him more than if it had been done in silver in San Francisco. There are two blacksmiths who are ordinarily paid 12 shillings a day, and several carpenters who regularly work for 8s. 4d. a day at Port Stanley. When a ship puts in in distress and in need of repairs their prices immediately rise to 16 shillings a day. About three years ago it cost a vessel 400 dollars for a fore topmast cap at Port Stanley.’

THE MONTHLY DANCE.

THE usual Monthly Ball took place in the Assembly Rooms on Tuesday, December 1st, and was as successful as usual, tho’ the attendance was slightly smaller. The dancers were much indebted, for the excellent music provided, to Mrs. Kirwan, Mr. Lellman, Mr. Geo. Turner, Sergeant Tully, and the String Band of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, who tho’ they arrived rather late were none the less heartily welcomed.

The difference that a few flags makes in the brightness and general cheerfulness of the room was most noticeable after the dance of the previous Tuesday, given by the officers of H. M. S. *Barracouta*; and I offer, with all humility, to the Directors of the Assembly Rooms the suggestion that some sort of



decoration might at very little expense be placed upon the bare walls and kept there permanently to give a look of greater comfort; and something might also be done to improve the sitting out places, there being no means of resting one's eyes out of the glare of the ballroom, which is more tiring than I think is generally known. The floor was good, but it is a pity that it should be the custom at these dances for many to dance in the same boots that they have walked up to the room in through the sometimes muddy roads of the settlement, which naturally does not tend to improve the floor. Also, whilst the music is actually playing, many couples who are not dancing will persist in promenading round the dancing space and spoiling the pleasure of those who came to dance and not for pedestrian exercise. 'A place for everything and everything in its place' is a good old saying, and certainly a ball room is not the place to go for a walk. Is there not enough camp to please everybody?

A feature of the dance which must not be forgotten was the fact that programmes were provided so that you knew 'where you where' and didn't have to live the sort of hand to mouth existence usual on these occasions. In spite of this I heard several ladies say that 'they thought programmes a mistake.' Can it be that this is due to the fact that the fair sex find it easier to evade the importunities of clumsy footed or unappreciated partners when programmes are not 'en evidence,' or merely to the scarcity and unsuitableness of position of pockets in ladies' dresses. *Quien sabe.* From my point of view it seemed to make but little difference as most of the ladies when I expressed a desire to dance with them and to 'see their programmes' had most unfortunately 'lost it but they knew they were engaged'; and whilst I in all good faith was looking around to see if I could find the missing card, the fair lady was swept away in the mazy dance by some more lucky and nimble swain than

Yours truly,

A SIMPLETON & BAD DANCER.

THE Captain and Officers of H. M. S. *Barracouta* gave a very pleasant Dance at the Assembly Hall on the evening of Nov. 24th. Most of the dancing people of Stanley of both sexes were present and enjoyed themselves.

The room was tastefully decorated with flags and the floor was in excellent order. The music of the *Barracouta's* string band, conducted by Sergeant Tully, was exceedingly good. Great thanks were also due to Mrs. Kirwan, Mr. Lellman, and Mr. Turner for their able assistance at the piano.

The arrangements for seating the guests, the screening off of portions of the Hall, and above all the artistic grouping of the beautiful plants and flowers kindly lent by His Excellency the Governor were among the best things of the evening.

SIR JAMES KNOW ALL.

MARRIAGE OF M. STEPHENS, PAYMASTER, H. M. S. 'BARRACOUTA,' AND EDITH MARY, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE A. BAILEY, ESQ., OF STANLEY.

THIS took place on Saturday, 12th December, at 8 a.m. The morning was gloomy and the weather squally, though it brightened later on and the sun shone out. The bridal party walked down to the Church punctually at 8 o'clock. The bride looked very pretty in a simple dress of white alpaca, the bodice of which was tastefully arranged with silk and orange blossoms; a hat and veil completed the costume. She carried a lovely shower bouquet of white flowers, ferns, &c. Many friends had assembled in the Church to witness the ceremony notwithstanding the early hour. The first part of the Service was conducted at the Chancel steps, the bride being given away by Capt. Keane of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, but after the Benediction and during the singing of the hymn, 'The Voice that breathed o'er Eden,' the bride and bridegroom followed the officiating clergyman (Canon Aspinall) to the Altar rails where the latter part of the Service was read. On leaving the Church the bridal party proceeded at once to the stone jetty where a boat was waiting and immediately the bride and bridegroom, Miss V. Felton (the bridesmaid), and Mr. Hill (best man), were pulled on board the mail steamer *Osiris* by the officers of H. M. S. *Barracouta*, followed by the cheers and good wishes of friends ashore. The rest of the party followed with Capt. Keane in his galley. On board the wedding cake was cut by the bride, congratulations of the heartiest description were offered, then came the leave takings—some only for a few days as the *Barracouta* will shortly follow the happy pair to Montevideo, and soon afterwards, about 10 a.m., the *Osiris* had disappeared from the harbour.

THE Rev. Canon Aspinall left Stanley on Wednesday, 3rd inst, for Darwin; rode to North Arm on the 4th; to Horn Hill on Friday, and back to North Arm, where the funeral of Mrs. Fred Jennings took place at 5 p.m.; returned to Darwin that night, arriving in Stanley at 10 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th.

OWING to the kindness of the Assembly Room Co. Directors the charge for the use of the room was reduced to £6 0s. 0d., so that together with 4s. 6d. since received the net profits of the Concert held last month amounted to £24 5s. 9d.

Mrs. Brandon wishes most heartily to thank all those who so kindly and vigorously worked to put out the fire that threatened to destroy all the beautiful gorse in front of the Parsonage.

AN enjoyable Dance was given by the men of H. M. S. *Barracouta* on December 3rd, in the Assembly Room.



'A GOOD STORY is told in the new number of the *Cornhill*. A clergyman who had just been given a bishopric determined to drive round and leave P.P.C. cards with his old parishioners. He had just engaged a groom, fresh from a racing stable, and before starting he ordered the new servant to go into the house and fetch the cards. Every time the carriage stopped the groom was ordered to get down and leave one or two cards. At the last house the Bishop said "Leave two cards here, James." "I can't, my lord," was the reply, "there's only the ace of spades left!"—*Ashore and Afloat*.

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## POLICE NEWS.

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At the Court House, Stanley, on November 16th, John Aldridge appeared to answer the charge of having on the 8th inst., served with beer two boys who were under age (under 12 years). The charged was proved. He was fined in the mitigated penalty of £2 0s. 0d.

At the Court House, Stanley, on Monday, 24th November, John Kirwan appeared to answer the charge of having unlawfully sold liquor on board the schooner *Haelassah* on the 9th. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution the case was adjourned till December 1st.

The above case was adjourned again until December 11th.

At the same Court, on November 25th, Mr. G. Natt (acting for Mr. Rowell) brought summonses against James Beil and John Watts for debt. Both debts were admitted. Judgment in each case for plaintiff with costs.

At the same Court, on November 27th, Carl Hermannsen of the barque *Marta*, was charged with being drunk and incapable on the 26th. He was found guilty, and was bound over in his own recognizances of £5 and not to be brought up again for drunkenness.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

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Nov. 18th. The barque *Westbury* sailed for West Indies.

Nov. 18th. The *Zillah* sailed for Johnson's Harbour. Passenger—G. P. Smith.

Nov. 19th. The *Zillah* arrived from Johnson's Harbour.

Nov. 21st. The *Result* arrived from Fox Bay. Passengers—Miss H. Lehen, Mrs. Hurst and child, Mrs. Fugellie and children, H. Williams.

Nov. 21st. The *Fair Rosamond* arrived from Walker Creek.

Nov. 25th. The *Hornet* sailed for Keppel Island.

Nov. 25th. The *Result* sailed for West Falklands. Passengers—J. Duncan, J. Lawrence, H. Gilbert, F. Cheek, P. Petersen.

Nov. 27th. The *Fortuna* sailed for San Carlos and Roy Cove. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bonner and child and two servants.

Nov. 29th. The *Hornet* arrived from North Arm and Darwin.

Nov. 29th. The *Chance* arrived from West Falklands.

Nov. 29th. The *Columba Maria* arrived from Gallegos. Passengers—W. Rudd, J. Robson, C. Gleadell, F. Lewis, and W. Bertrand.

Dec. 3rd. The s.s. *Bien* arrived from San Julian. Passengers—W. Hope, W. Cutze, J. Kyle.

Dec. 3rd. The s.s. *Mamari*, Capt. Levack, arrived from Lyttelton.

Dec. 7th. The *Allen Gardiner* arrived from Tierra del Fuego.

Dec. 8th. The *Chance* sailed for West Falklands.

Dec. 8th. The *Columba Maria* sailed for Punta Arenas.

Dec. 10th. The *Hertha* sailed for Western Islands.

Dec. 11th. The *Richard Williams* arrived from Pebble Island.

Dec. 11th. H. M. S. *Retribution* arrived from Buenos Ayres.

Dec. 11th. The *Result* arrived from San Carlos. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Creegan and child, Miss N. Smith, A. Wood, J. Short, H. Newing.

Dec. 14th. The *Martha Gale* arrived from Punta Arenas. Capt. Hurup.

Dec. 13th. The *Fortuna* arrived from West Falklands.

FRED J. HARDY.

Nov. 20th. The s.s. *Ramses* arrived. Passengers from London—M. Buckworth, H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Miss K. G. Bonner, Miss E. Packe, W. Stickney, W. Cotton, D. Lawrence, T. Duncan, Miss T. Clark, Miss B. Woodroffe, H. Gilbert, W. Petersen. Passengers from Montevideo—R. Ulriksen, H. Waldron.

Nov. 22nd. The s.s. *Ramses* departed. Passengers to Punta Arenas—H. Rutter, G. Rowlands, H. Baker, H. Williams.

Dec. 10th. The s.s. *Osiris* arrived. Passengers from Punta Arenas—Col. Lewis, R. E., —Cole, H. Rutter, G. Rowlands, Edith Robins.

Cargo from the West coast—500 bags of flour and 20 bales of alfalfa, 520 packages in all.

Dec. 14th. The s.s. *Osiris* departed. Passengers to England—Mr. and Mrs. Mowat and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bound and daughter, Mrs. Dodman and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. Passengers to Montevideo—F. Svanstrom, C. Hermannsen, J. Rasmussen. Passenger to Hamburg—Capt. N. C. Klaaborg.

Cargo to Europe—308 bales of wool and sheepskins.

H. SCHLOTTFELDT.

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We have received a communication from *Punch* which is too late for this number.



## The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in January.

1. *Circumcision of our Lord.* Morning. Genesis 17.9 ; Romans 2.17 ; Ps. 1-5.  
Epistle—Romans 4.8-14. Gospel—Luke 2.15-21.  
Evening. Deuteronomy 10.12 ; Coloss. 2.8-18 ; Ps. 6-8.
3. *2nd Sun. aft. Christmas.* Morning. Isaiah 42 ; Matthew 2 ; Ps. 15-17.  
Epistle—Romans 4. 8-14 ; Gospel—Luke 2.15-21.  
Evening. Isaiah 43 ; Acts 2.1-22 ; Ps. 18.
6. *Epiphany of our Lord.* Morning. Isaiah 60 ; Luke 3.15-23 ; Ps. 30,31.  
Epistle—Ephesians 3. 1-12. Gospel—Matt. 2. 1-12.  
Evening. Isaiah 49.13-24 ; John 2.1-12 ; Ps. 32-34.
10. *1st Sun. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isaiah 51 ; Matthew 6.1-19 ; Ps. 50-52.  
Epistle—Romans 12.1-5. Gospel—Luke 2.41-52.  
Evening. Isaiah 52.13 & 53 ; Acts 6 ; Ps. 53-55.
17. *2nd Sun. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isaiah 55 ; Matthew 10.1-24 ; Ps. 86-88.  
Epistle—Romans 12.6-16. Gospel—John 2.1-11.  
Evening. Isaiah 57 ; Acts 10.1-24 ; Ps. 89.
24. *3rd Sun. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isaiah 62 ; Matthew 13.53-14.13 ; Ps. 116-118.  
Epistle—Romans 12.16-21. Gospel—Matt. 8. 1-13.  
Evening. Isaiah 65 ; Acts 15.1-30 ; Ps. 119. v. 1-32.
25. *Circumcision of St. Paul.* Morning. Isa. 49.1-13 ; Galatians 1.11 ; Ps. 119. v. 33-72.  
For the Epistle—Acts 9.1-22. Gospel—Matt. 19.27-30.  
Evening. Jeremiah 1.1-11 ; Acts 26.1-21 ;  
[Ps. 119. v. 73-104]

## BAPTISMS.

- Oct. 22nd. Farquhar William Duncan McRae, South Harbour.  
 „ 28th. William John Halliday, Spring Point.  
 Nov. 1st. Peter Kenneth McAskill, Little Chartres.  
 „ 2nd. Annie Morrison, The Green Hill, Chartres Station.  
 „ 10th. Mary Ellen Johnson, Hill Cove.  
 „ 25th. John Alexander Goodwin, Shallow Bay.  
 Dec. 6th. Mary Ann Peck, Pebble Island.  
 „ „ Sarah Ann McPhee, Pebble Island.

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