

THE
SOUTHERN PROVINCES

ALMANAC,

DIRECTORY AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1865,

BEING THE YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR.

Twelfth year of Publication.

CHRISTCHURCH:
AND REEVES, PRINTERS, GLOUCESTER STREET AND CATHEDRAL SQUARE.
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THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES ALMANAC, 1865.

TABLES SHOWING THE DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTH, THE NUMBER OF DAYS
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT AND TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.		
1 Sunday	1	365	1 Wednesday	32	334	1 Wednesday	60	306	1 Saturday	91	275
2 Monday	2	364	2 Thursday	33	333	2 Thursday	61	305	2 Sunday	92	274
3 Tuesday	3	363	3 Friday	34	332	3 Friday	62	304	3 Monday	93	273
4 Wednesday	4	362	4 Saturday	35	331	4 Saturday	63	303	4 Tuesday	94	272
5 Thursday	5	361	5 Sunday	36	330	5 Sunday	64	302	5 Wednesday	95	271
6 Friday	6	360	6 Monday	37	329	6 Monday	65	301	6 Thursday	96	270
7 Saturday	7	359	7 Tuesday	38	328	7 Tuesday	66	300	7 Friday	97	269
8 Sunday	8	358	8 Wednesday	39	327	8 Wednesday	67	299	8 Saturday	98	268
9 Monday	9	357	9 Thursday	40	326	9 Thursday	68	298	9 Sunday	99	267
10 Tuesday	10	356	10 Friday	41	325	10 Friday	69	297	10 Monday	100	266
11 Wednesday	11	355	11 Saturday	42	324	11 Saturday	70	296	11 Tuesday	101	265
12 Thursday	12	354	12 Sunday	43	323	12 Sunday	71	295	12 Wednesday	102	264
13 Friday	13	353	13 Monday	44	322	13 Monday	72	294	13 Thursday	103	263
14 Saturday	14	352	14 Tuesday	45	321	14 Tuesday	73	293	14 Friday	104	262
15 Sunday	15	351	15 Wednesday	46	320	15 Wednesday	74	292	15 Saturday	105	261
16 Monday	16	350	16 Thursday	47	319	16 Thursday	75	291	16 Sunday	106	260
17 Tuesday	17	349	17 Friday	48	318	17 Friday	76	290	17 Monday	107	259
18 Wednesday	18	348	18 Saturday	49	317	18 Saturday	77	289	18 Tuesday	108	258
19 Thursday	19	347	19 Sunday	50	316	19 Sunday	78	288	19 Wednesday	109	257
20 Friday	20	346	20 Monday	51	315	20 Monday	79	287	20 Thursday	110	256
21 Saturday	21	345	21 Tuesday	52	314	21 Tuesday	80	286	21 Friday	111	255
22 Sunday	22	344	22 Wednesday	53	313	22 Wednesday	81	285	22 Saturday	112	254
23 Monday	23	343	23 Thursday	54	312	23 Thursday	82	284	23 Sunday	113	253
24 Tuesday	24	342	24 Friday	55	311	24 Friday	83	283	24 Monday	114	252
25 Wednesday	25	341	25 Saturday	56	310	25 Saturday	84	282	25 Tuesday	115	251
26 Thursday	26	340	26 Sunday	57	309	26 Sunday	85	281	26 Wednesday	116	250
27 Friday	27	339	27 Monday	58	308	27 Monday	86	280	27 Thursday	117	249
28 Saturday	28	338	28 Tuesday	59	307	28 Tuesday	87	279	28 Friday	118	248
29 Sunday	29	337				29 Wednesday	88	278	29 Saturday	119	247
30 Monday	30	336				30 Thursday	89	277	30 Sunday	120	246
31 Tuesday	31	335				31 Friday	90	276			

MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.		
1 Monday	121	245	1 Thursday	152	214	1 Saturday	182	184	1 Tuesday	213	153
2 Tuesday	122	244	2 Friday	153	213	2 Sunday	183	183	2 Wednesday	214	152
3 Wednesday	123	243	3 Saturday	154	212	3 Monday	184	182	3 Thursday	215	151
4 Thursday	124	242	4 Sunday	155	211	4 Tuesday	185	181	4 Friday	216	150
5 Friday	125	241	5 Monday	156	210	5 Wednesday	186	180	5 Saturday	217	149
6 Saturday	126	240	6 Tuesday	157	209	6 Thursday	187	179	6 Sunday	218	148
7 Sunday	127	239	7 Wednesday	158	208	7 Friday	188	178	7 Monday	219	147
8 Monday	128	238	8 Thursday	159	207	8 Saturday	189	177	8 Tuesday	220	146
9 Tuesday	129	237	9 Friday	160	206	9 Sunday	190	176	9 Wednesday	221	145
10 Wednesday	130	236	10 Saturday	161	205	10 Monday	191	175	10 Thursday	222	144
11 Thursday	131	235	11 Sunday	162	204	11 Tuesday	192	174	11 Friday	223	143
12 Friday	132	234	12 Monday	163	203	12 Wednesday	193	173	12 Saturday	224	142
13 Saturday	133	233	13 Tuesday	164	202	13 Thursday	194	172	13 Sunday	225	141
14 Sunday	134	232	14 Wednesday	165	201	14 Friday	195	171	14 Monday	226	140
15 Monday	135	231	15 Thursday	166	200	15 Saturday	196	170	15 Tuesday	227	139
16 Tuesday	136	230	16 Friday	167	199	16 Sunday	197	169	16 Wednesday	228	138
17 Wednesday	137	229	17 Saturday	168	198	17 Monday	198	168	17 Thursday	229	137
18 Thursday	138	228	18 Sunday	169	197	18 Tuesday	199	167	18 Friday	230	136
19 Friday	139	227	19 Monday	170	196	19 Wednesday	200	166	19 Saturday	231	135
20 Saturday	140	226	20 Tuesday	171	195	20 Thursday	201	165	20 Sunday	232	134
21 Sunday	141	225	21 Wednesday	172	194	21 Friday	202	164	21 Monday	233	133
22 Monday	142	224	22 Thursday	173	193	22 Saturday	203	163	22 Tuesday	234	132
23 Tuesday	143	223	23 Friday	174	192	23 Sunday	204	162	23 Wednesday	235	131
24 Wednesday	144	222	24 Saturday	175	191	24 Monday	205	161	24 Thursday	236	130
25 Thursday	145	221	25 Sunday	176	190	25 Tuesday	206	160	25 Friday	237	129
26 Friday	146	220	26 Monday	177	189	26 Wednesday	207	159	26 Saturday	238	128
27 Saturday	147	219	27 Tuesday	178	188	27 Thursday	208	158	27 Sunday	239	127
28 Sunday	148	218	28 Wednesday	179	187	28 Friday	209	157	28 Monday	240	126
29 Monday	149	217	29 Thursday	180	186	29 Saturday	210	156	29 Tuesday	241	125
30 Tuesday	150	216	30 Friday	181	185	30 Sunday	211	155	30 Wednesday	242	124
31 Wednesday	151	215				31 Monday	212	154	31 Thursday	243	123

SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
1 Friday	244	122	1 Sunday	274	92	1 Wednesday	305	61	1 Friday	335	31
2 Saturday	245	121	2 Monday	275	91	2 Thursday	306	60	2 Saturday	336	30
3 Sunday	246	120	3 Tuesday	276	90	3 Friday	307	59	3 Sunday	337	29
4 Monday	247	119	4 Wednesday	277	89	4 Saturday	308	58	4 Monday	338	28
5 Tuesday	248	118	5 Thursday	278	88	5 Sunday	309	57	5 Tuesday	339	27
6 Wednesday	249	117	6 Friday	279	87	6 Monday	310	56	6 Wednesday	340	26
7 Thursday	250	116	7 Saturday	280	86	7 Tuesday	311	55	7 Thursday	341	25
8 Friday	251	115	8 Sunday	281	85	8 Wednesday	312	54	8 Friday	342	24
9 Saturday	252	114	9 Monday	282	84	9 Thursday	313	53	9 Saturday	343	23
10 Sunday	253	113	10 Tuesday	283	83	10 Friday	314	52	10 Sunday	344	22
11 Monday	254	112	11 Wednesday	284	82	11 Saturday	315	51	11 Monday	345	21
12 Tuesday	255	111	12 Thursday	285	81	12 Sunday	316	50	12 Tuesday	346	20
13 Wednesday	256	110	13 Friday	286	80	13 Monday	317	49	13 Wednesday	347	19
14 Thursday	257	109	14 Saturday	287	79	14 Tuesday	318	48	14 Thursday	348	18
15 Friday	258	108	15 Sunday	288	78	15 Wednesday	319	47	15 Friday	349	17
16 Saturday	259	107	16 Monday	289	77	16 Thursday	320	46	16 Saturday	350	16
17 Sunday	260	106	17 Tuesday	290	76	17 Friday	321	45	17 Sunday	351	15
18 Monday	261	105	18 Wednesday	291	75	18 Saturday	322	44	18 Monday	352	14
19 Tuesday	262	104	19 Thursday	292	74	19 Sunday	323	43	19 Tuesday	353	13
20 Wednesday	263	103	20 Friday	293	73	20 Monday	324	42	20 Wednesday	354	12
21 Thursday	264	102	21 Saturday	294	72	21 Tuesday	325	41	21 Thursday	355	11
22 Friday	265	101	22 Sunday	295	71	22 Wednesday	326	40	22 Friday	356	10
23 Saturday	266	100	23 Monday	296	70	23 Thursday	327	39	23 Saturday	357	9
24 Sunday	267	99	24 Tuesday	297	69	24 Friday	328	38	24 Sunday	358	8
25 Monday	268	98	25 Wednesday	298	68	25 Saturday	329	37	25 Monday	359	7
26 Tuesday	269	97	26 Thursday	299	67	26 Sunday	330	36	26 Tuesday	360	6
27 Wednesday	270	96	27 Friday	300	66	27 Monday	331	35	27 Wednesday	361	5
28 Thursday	271	95	28 Saturday	301	65	28 Tuesday	332	34	28 Thursday	362	4
29 Friday	272	94	29 Sunday	302	64	29 Wednesday	333	33	29 Friday	363	3
30 Saturday	273	93	30 Monday	303	63	30 Thursday	334	32	30 Saturday	364	2
			31 Tuesday	304	62				31 Sunday	365	1

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REFERENCE DEPT.
CANTERBURY PUBLIC
LIBRARY

NOTE.

The publication of this volume has been delayed on account of the changes to be made in the Directory and other portions of the work, consequent on the late Session of the General Assembly.

During the passage of the sheets through the press, further changes have been made requiring the following

CORRECTIONS:—

Page 23, line 15, 2nd column, insert after the words NATIVE MINISTER—“Hon. Walter Baldock Durrant Mantell.”

Page 32, lines 2 to 8, 1st column, under “Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry,” insert the following names in lieu of those given:—

“Captain Commandant: H. E. Reader.

“Captains: J. C. Wilson, C.B.; W. Thomson; W. S. Moorhouse.

“Lieutenants: M. W. Anderson; C. C. Aikman; D. Innes.

“Cornets: J. C. Aikman; R. Ross; C. M. Ollivier.”

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TIDE HOURS, RANGE, AND COMPASS VARIATION.

PLACE.	H.W.F. & C. H. M.	RANGE. FEET.	VARIATION. EAST.
NORTH ISLAND.			
Three Kings Island	0	7	14
Bay of Islands	15	4 to 9	55
Waungarei Harbour	7	5 to 10	14
Auckland Harbour	7	7 to 11	14
Tauranga Harbour	7	6	14
Cape Runaway	9	16	47
East Cape	8	5	14
Poverty Bay	5	5 to 6	49
Ahuriri Harbour	7	50	0
Port Nicholson	4	30	0
Kapiti Island	9	0	15
Manawatu River	10	4 to 8	52
Wanganui River	10	4 to 8	0
Taranaki	9	30	14
Kawhia Harbour	9	30	45
Manukau Harbour	10	0	0
Kaipara Harbour	10	5	0
Hokianga Harbour	9	45	0
MIDDLE ISLAND.			
Cape Campbell	6	0	53
Kaikora Peninsula	5	20	24
Lyttelton	4	20	40
Alarua	3	24	0
Otago Harbour	3	30	8
Molyneux River	3	8	1
Roaupuke Island	1	0	16
Bluff Harbour	1	10	16
Preservation Inlet	11	20	31
Cape Farewell	9	20	15
Motupipi River	0	50	0
Nelson Haven	9	50	9
Port Hardy	9	55	0
Pelorus Sound	10	0	16
Port Gore	9	0	5
Queen Charlotte Sound	8	50	13
Tory Channel	8	15	54
Port Underwood	6	10	6
SOUTH ISLAND.			
Port William	12	45	6
South Cape	12	0	18
Traps Rocks	12	0	0

HIGH WATER.

TABLE.

From which to find approximately the times of High Water in the Harbours of Nelson, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers, from the Age of the Moon.

Calculated for the afternoon of each day.

MOON'S AGE. Days.	NELSON.*		LYTTELTON.		PORT CHALMERS.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
0	9 50	4 20	4 20	3 30		
1	10 27	4 57	4 57	4 7		
2	11 6	5 34	5 34	4 44		
3	11 39	6 5	6 5	5 15		
4	0 38	6 36	6 36	5 46		
5	1 20	7 8	7 8	6 18		
6	2 50	7 50	7 50	7 0		
7	3 13	8 40	8 40	7 50		
8	4 30	9 43	9 43	8 53		
9	5 50	11 0	11 0	10 10		
10	6 58	1 28	1 28	10 38		
11	7 53	2 23	2 23	11 33		
12	8 39	3 9	3 9	12 19		
13	9 20	3 50	3 50	1 3		
14	9 58	4 28	4 28	2 38		
15	10 35	5 5	5 5	3 45		
16	11 11	5 41	5 41	4 53		
17	11 48	6 18	6 18	5 28		
18	0 6	6 36	6 36	5 46		
19	0 45	7 15	7 15	6 26		
20	1 31	8 1	8 1	7 11		
21	2 22	8 52	8 52	8 2		
22	3 29	9 59	9 59	9 9		
23	4 47	11 17	11 17	10 27		
24	6 6	1 41	1 41	11 46		
25	7 11	2 35	2 35	1 51		
26	8 5	3 35	3 35	2 48		
27	8 48	3 18	3 18	3 23		
28	9 28	3 58	3 58	4 3		
29						

* At Marlborough the tide is three hours earlier than at Nelson. Thus, at full and change it is High Water at Nelson at 5.50, and at Marlborough at 6.30.

During this year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon, none of which will be visible in New Zealand.

I.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 11, 1865, partly visible in England; invisible in New Zealand or Australia. The following calculations are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

First contact with the Penumbra	1h. 35m. p.m.
First contact with the Shadow	3h. 17m. p.m.
Middle of the Eclipse	4h. 10m. p.m.
Last contact with the Shadow	5h. 2m. p.m.
Last contact with the Penumbra	6h. 45m. p.m.

N.B.—Should the Moon rise clear, the presence of the Penumbra will be visible for a few minutes after rising, especially in the Eastern parts of New Zealand. The Moon will rise about 5h. 30m. p.m. mean time at Lyttelton, on the evening of the 11th.

II.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 25—26, invisible either in England or New Zealand. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

Begins on the Earth generally,—	
April 25, 11h. 9m. p.m.;	longitude, 76° 35' W.; latitude, 31° 24' S.
Central Eclipse begins generally,—	
April 26, 0h. 9m. a.m.;	longitude, 87° 56' W.; latitude, 41° 34' S.
Central Eclipse at Noon,—	
April 26, 1h. 28m. a.m.;	longitude, 29° 33' W.; latitude, 16° 40' S.
Central Eclipse ends generally,—	
April 26, 3h. 11m. a.m.;	longitude, 31° 7' E.; latitude, 14° 46' S.
Ends on the Earth generally,—	
April 26, 4h. 11m. a.m.;	longitude, 18° 30' E.; latitude, 4° 25' S.

This Eclipse will be visible in Southern Africa and the Southern part of South America, and over parts of the South Atlantic and Great Southern Oceans intervening.

III.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 5th, 1865, visible in England; invisible in New Zealand. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

First contact with the Penumbra	7h. 58m. a.m.
First contact with the Shadow	9h. 11m. a.m.
Middle of the Eclipse	10h. 12m. a.m.
Last contact with the Shadow	11h. 12m. a.m.
Last contact with the Penumbra	12h. 26m. p.m.

The Moon will set, as the Eclipse commences, about the longitude of Western Australia, to the Westward of which the Eclipse will begin to be visible.

IV.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 20th, 1865, invisible in New Zealand; partly visible in England. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

Begins on the Earth generally,—	
October 20, 0h. 57m. a.m.;	longitude, 107° 53' W.; latitude, 35° 1' N.
Central Eclipse begins generally,—	
October 20, 2h. 12m. a.m.;	longitude, 122° 52' W.; latitude, 47° 12' N.
Central Eclipse at Noon,—	
October 20, 3h. 35m. a.m.;	longitude, 64° 35' W.; latitude, 23° 53' N.
Central Eclipse ends generally,—	
October 20, 5h. 33m. a.m.;	longitude, 7° 10' W.; latitude, 16° 50' N.
Ends on the Earth generally,—	
October 20, 6h. 49m. a.m.;	longitude, 23° 46' W.; latitude, 4° 26' N.

This Eclipse will be visible over the greater part of North America, and partially in Western Europe and Africa, where it will occur partly after sunset.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Golden Number 4	Dominical Letter A
Epact 3	Roman Indiction 8
Solar Cycle 26	Julian Period 6578

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c., &c.

Epiphany Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday May 25
Septuagesima Sunday Feb. 12	Pentecost—Whit Sunday June 4
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday " 26	Trinity Sunday " 11
Ash Wednesday Mar. 1	Corpus Christi " 15
St. David " 1	Accession of Queen Victoria " 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent " 5	Proclamation " 21
Annunciation—Lady Day " 17	St. John the Bapt.—Midsummer Day " 24
Palm Sunday April 9	Birth of Prince Consort Aug. 26
Good Friday " 14	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day Sept. 29
EASTER SUNDAY " 16	Birth of Prince of Wales Nov. 9
Low Sunday " 23	St. Andrew " 30
St. George " 23	1st Sunday in Advent Dec. 3
Rogation Sunday May 21	St. Thomas " 21
Birth of Queen Victoria " 24	Christmas Day " 25

The year 5626 of the Jewish Era commences on September 21, 1865.
 Ramadán (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on January 28, 1865.
 The year 1282 of the Mahomedan Era commences on May 27, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

All the articles of the Ephemeris have been reduced from the "Nautical Almanac" for 1865 to the Meridian of Lyttelton.
 The time given is in every case *Civil Time*: twelve hours before noon and twelve hours after noon constituting the day.
 The Phases of the Moon are calculated to the nearest minute of *mean time*.
 The Sun's Declination is the angular distance of the sun from the equator, north or south, as indicated at *apparent noon* on each day.
 The column of Equation of Time shows the minutes and seconds of difference between apparent and mean time on each day. When the sign + is prefixed, this difference must be added to apparent time to find mean time, and subtracted from mean time to find apparent time. When the sign - is prefixed the converse operations respectively are necessary.
 The Moon's Meridian Passage and Sunrise and Sunset are given in mean time, being the time which ought to be shown by the clock at each occurrence. The apparent time of these phenomena will be discovered by applying the column of Equation of Time as above indicated.
 The Custom-house, Lyttelton, to which all calculations are referred herein, stands as follows:—
 Longitude, 170° 44' 17" E.; latitude, 43° 36' 42" S.

JANUARY—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter 5 3 15 a.m.	Last Quarter 20 2 9 p.m.
Full Moon 12 10 32 a.m.	New Moon 27 9 2 p.m.
Apogee, 17d. 6h. p.m. Perigee, 29d. 3h. p.m.	

DATE.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED		DAYS.
		°	' "			M. S.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 S	Circumcision. New Year's day.	823	2 37	3 59.38	3	2 55 p.m.	4 31	7 37	1	
2 M	Calcutta taken, 1757	22	56 22	4 13.79	4	3 48	4 32	7 37	2	
3 T	Rachel died, 1858	22	50 47	4 41.78	5	4 40	4 32	7 37	3	
4 W		22	44 45	5 9.34	6	5 32	4 33	7 37	4	
5 Th	Duke of York died, 1827	22	38 15	5 31.47	7	6 23	4 33	7 37	5	
6 F	Epiphany. Twelfth day	22	31 19	6 3.15	8	7 16	4 34	7 36	6	
7 Sat	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806	22	23 57	6 29.34	9	8 9	4 35	7 36	7	
8 S	First Sunday after Epiphany	22	16 7	6 55.02	10	9 3	4 36	7 36	8	
9 M	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838	22	7 52	7 20.16	11	9 57	4 37	7 36	9	
10 T	Penny postage established, 1840	21	59 21	7 44.45	12	10 50	4 38	7 36	10	
11 W	Hilary Law Term begins	21	50 4	8 8.76	13	11 42	4 39	7 35	11	
12 Th	Chinese treaty published, 1861	21	40 31	8 32.17	14		4 40	7 35	12	
13 F		21	30 33	8 54.91	15	0 31 a.m.	4 41	7 35	13	
14 Sat	First convicts at Botany Bay, 1788	21	20 10	9 17.11	16	1 19	4 42	7 35	14	
15 S	Second Sunday after Epiphany	21	9 23	9 38.61	17	2 4	4 43	7 35	15	
16 M	Battle of Corunna, 1809	20	58 12	9 59.45	18	2 47	4 44	7 34	16	
17 T		20	46 36	10 19.60	19	3 30	4 45	7 34	17	
18 W	Earthquake at Sydney, 1800	20	34 36	10 39.06	20	4 12	4 46	7 33	18	
19 Th	James Watt born, 1736	20	22 13	10 57.61	21	4 54	4 48	7 33	19	
20 F	John Howard died, 1790	20	9 27	11 15.85	22	5 37	4 49	7 32	20	
21 Sat	Vaccination introduced, 1799	19	56 19	11 33.15	23	6 23	4 50	7 32	21	
22 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	19	42 43	11 49.71	24	7 11	4 51	7 31	22	
23 M	Wellington anniversary	19	28 55	12 5.51	25	8 3	4 53	7 31	23	
24 T	Duke of Kent died, 1820	19	14 40	12 20.54	26	8 55	4 54	7 30	24	
25 W	Princess Royal married, 1858	19	0 4	12 34.79	27	9 51	4 55	7 29	25	
26 Th	N. S. Wales founded, 1788	18	46 7	12 48.25	28	10 48	4 57	7 28	26	
27 F	Governor Hobson arvd N. Z., 1840.	18	28 50	13 0.90	29	11 45	4 59	7 28	27	
28 Sat	Auckland anniversary	18	14 13	13 12.75	0	0 42 p.m.	5 1	7 27	28	
29 S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany	17	58 16	13 23.78	1	1 38	5 3	7 26	29	
30 M	King Charles I. beheaded	17	12 0	13 33.97	2	2 34	5 5	7 25	30	
31 T	Hilary Term ends.	17	25 25	13 43.32	3	3 26	5 7	7 24	31	

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JANUARY 1.—At 11h. 32m. p.m., Sun in perigee; on the 2nd at 10h. 21m. p.m., Mercury in perihelion; on the 6th, at 0h. 20m. a.m., Mars stationary; on the 8th at 0h. 16m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; on the 10th, at 11h. 16m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon; on the 13th, at 5h. 51m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude N.; on the 19th, at 7h. 35m. p.m., Mercury stationary; on the 20th, at 11h. 37m. a.m., Saturn in quadrature with the Sun; same day, at 7h. 6m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; on the 24th, at 0h. 31m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; on the 31st, at 6h. 59m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; same day, at 10h. 21m. p.m., Mercury at greatest elongation.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Finish haymaking and stacking; hoe and mould up potatoes; finish hoeing and thinning all the root crops. Be careful that all furrows and drains are open, that the root-covered land may be quickly relieved of any water that may fall; dry, well-cultivated lands do not suffer from drought so much as those which have been previously water sodden. Keep the plough going in breaking up unimproved lands.

FEBRUARY—XXVIII DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter	3 0 41 p.m.	Last Quarter	19 9 10 a.m.
Full Moon	11 3 59 a.m.	New Moon	26 7 35 a.m.
Apogee, 14d. 9h. a.m.		Perigee, 26d. 11h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.				
		°	' "	M.	S.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	W	Nelson anniversary	17	8	32	13	51.83	4	4	19 p.m.	5	8	7	22	1
2	Th	Candlemas	16	51	21	13	59.50	5	5	13	5	10	7	21	2
3	F	Opening of Calcutta railway	16	33	52	14	6.33	6	6	6	5	11	7	20	3
4	Sat	Swan river discovered	16	17	36	14	12.32	7	7	0	5	12	7	19	4
5	S	Fifth Sunday after Epiphany	15	58	3	14	17.48	8	7	53	5	14	7	17	5
6	M	Treaty of Waitangi, 1840.	15	39	44	14	21.81	9	8	46	5	16	7	16	6
7	T	All Eng. Eleven ar. in Ch. Ch. 1864	15	21	9	14	25.32	10	9	37	5	18	7	14	7
8	W	Mary Queen of Scots ex., 1587	15	2	18	14	28.01	11	10	27	5	19	7	12	8
9	Th		14	43	12	14	29.89	12	11	12	5	20	7	11	9
10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840	14	23	52	14	30.63	13			5	21	7	10	10
11	Sat	General Washington born, 1736	14	4	17	14	31.28	14	0	1 a.m.	5	23	7	9	11
12	S	Septuagesima Sunday	13	44	29	14	30.81	15	0	44	5	24	7	7	12
13	M	Duke of Berry murdered, 1820	13	24	21	14	29.58	16	1	27	5	26	7	6	13
14	T	Valentine's day. Captain Cook [killed, 1779]	13	4	11	14	27.60	17	2	9	5	27	7	4	14
15	W	Colony of Tasmania establd., 1804	12	23	2	14	21.48	19	3	34	5	29	7	1	16
16	Th	Ghent treaty ratified, 1815	12	2	10	14	17.35	20	4	18	5	30	6	50	17
17	F	Luther died, 1546. First col: with Sexagesima Sunday. [Sepoys, 1857]	11	41	6	14	12.53	21	5	4	5	32	6	58	18
18	Sat	Surveyors obstructed at Taranaki,	11	19	51	14	7.05	22	5	52	5	33	6	57	19
19	S	Victory of Goojir, 1849. [1860]	10	36	49	13	54.12	24	7	38	5	37	6	54	21
20	M	Mar. law proc., at Taranaki, 1860	10	15	3	13	46.71	25	8	31	5	38	6	53	22
21	T	Cato st. conspirators arrested, 1820	9	53	8	13	38.68	26	9	27	5	40	6	52	23
22	W	Peace with the Burmese, 1826	9	31	3	13	30.65	27	10	24	5	41	6	50	24
23	Th	Treaty of Vienna, 1815	9	8	50	13	20.83	28	11	20	5	42	6	49	25
24	F	Shrove Sunday. Buonaparte escpd. [from Elba, 1815]	8	46	29	13	11.02	0	0	16 p.m.	5	43	6	48	26
25	Sat		8	24	1	13	0.65	1	1	12	5	45	6	46	27
26	M		8	1	25	12	49.71	2	2	8	5	46	6	45	28

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

FEBRUARY 5th—2h. 46m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 6th, 5h. 32m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon; 9th, 4h. 8m. a.m., Saturn stationary; 10th, 10h. 0m. a.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 16th, 11h. 48m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 6h. 43m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 25th, 6h. 42m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the moon; 25th, 5h. 32m. p.m., Venus at greatest elongation.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Having everything in good order, ready for the work of harvest. Carts, harness, forks, materials for stack bottoms, some wheat straw ready to cover up stacks in rainy weather, if you have no cloths. Harvest time is not the opulent farmer's threshing time. Cut wheat for every purpose before it is dead ripe, also oats and peas; but barley requires to stand till fully ripe, if the best malt is to be produced. Beans must be taken up early as respects ripeness. Be careful in preserving the stacks of all kinds from injury by weather; build them neatly and thatch them well.

MARCH—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter	4 11 51 p.m.	Last Quarter	21 0 8 a.m.
Full Moon	12 10 14 p.m.	New Moon	27 6 0 p.m.
Apogee, 13d. 2h. p.m.		Perigee, 27d. 0h. noon.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.				
		°	' "	M.	S.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	W	St. David's. Ash Wednesday	17	38	42	12	38.24	3	3	3 p.m.	5	47	6	44	1
2	Th	Emperor Nicholas died, 1855	7	15	22	12	26.24	4	3	58	5	48	6	43	2
3	F	Dth. of the Young Pretender at Rome	6	52	57	12	13.73	5	4	54	5	49	6	41	3
4	Sat	Britannia bridge op. 1850 [1788]	6	29	56	12	0.74	6	5	49	5	50	6	39	4
5	S	First Sunday in Lent	5	46	49	11	47.26	7	6	43	5	52	6	37	5
6	M	Com. of Taranaki war, 1860	5	23	27	11	33.83	8	7	35	5	53	6	35	6
7	T	War dec. by France agst. Spain, 1793	5	20	21	11	18.97	9	8	25	5	54	6	33	7
8	W		4	57	1	11	3.79	10	9	12	5	56	6	31	8
9	Th	Treaty of Lahore signed, 1846	4	33	37	10	49.01	11	9	58	5	57	6	29	9
10	F	Gen. M'Lellan crossed the Potomac,	4	10	9	10	33.46	12	10	42	5	58	6	27	10
11	Sat	Kororarika destroyed, 1845 [1862]	3	46	34	10	17.57	13	11	25	5	59	6	25	11
12	S	Second Sunday in Lent	3	23	6	10	0.85	14			6	0	6	23	12
13	M	Burnside's expedition sailed, 1862	2	59	3	9	44.82	15	0	7 a.m.	6	1	6	22	13
14	T	Treaty of the alliance of England, [France and Turkey signed, 1854]	2	35	54	9	28.01	16	0	49	6	2	6	20	14
15	W	Treaty of alliance at Vienna signed	2	12	15	9	10.95	17	1	32	6	3	6	18	15
16	Th	St. Patrick's day [1731]	1	48	39	8	53.66	18	2	5	6	4	6	16	16
17	F	Princess Louisa born, 1848	1	24	53	8	36.17	19	3	0	6	5	6	15	17
18	Sat	Third Sunday in Lent	1	1	11	8	18.49	20	3	47	6	7	6	13	18
19	S	Duc D'Enghien shot, 1804	0	37	29	8	0.65	21	4	36	6	8	6	11	19
20	M	Southey died, 1843	0	13	47	7	42.68	22	5	27	6	9	6	9	20
21	T		0	9	54	7	24.60	23	6	20	6	10	6	8	21
22	W	Anniversary of Otago [France]	0	33	35	7	6.91	24	7	13	6	11	6	6	22
23	Th	Tr. for annex. of Savoy and Nice to Annunciata. Lady day [signed, 1860]	0	57	14	6	48.15	25	8	8	6	13	6	4	23
24	F	Fourth Sunday in Lent.	1	21	52	6	29.82	26	9	3	6	15	6	2	24
25	Sat	Ford, Passmore and Shaw murd. at	1	44	27	6	11.44	27	9	58	6	16	6	0	25
26	S	War d. with Russia, 1854 [Tki., 1860]	2	8	1	5	53.05	28	10	53	6	17	5	58	26
27	M	Olympic theatre des. by fire, 1849	2	31	31	5	34.64	29	11	49	6	18	5	56	27
28	T		2	44	59	5	16.24	0	0	46 p.m.	6	19	5	54	28
29	W		3	19	53	4	57.87	1	1	43	6	20	5	52	29
30	Th		3	41	43	4	39.53	2	2	41	6	21	5	51	30
31	F	Anniversary of Taranaki & Southland	4	4	59	4	21.24	3	3	38	6	23	5	49	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

MARCH 1st—1h. 34m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 3rd, 11h. 32m. a.m., Uranus stationary; 5th, 6h. 43m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 5th, 8h. 5m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon; 8th, 7h. 40m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude South; 9th, 0h. 4m. a.m., Venus in Perihelion; 10th, 7h. 20m. p.m., Mars in quadrature with the Sun; 16th, 4h. 6m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 16th, 1h. 40m. p.m., Uranus in quadrature with the Sun; 18th, 7h. 8m. p.m., Mercury in sup. conjunction with the Sun; 18th, 8h. 35m. Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun; 20th, 8h. 24m. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 1h. 38m. a.m. Sun enters Aries; 23rd, 1h. 54m. a.m.; Mars in conjunction with Uranus; 28th, 10h. 23m. a.m.; Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 30th, 11h. 56m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 31st, 2h. 14m. a.m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Sow tares (vetches)—the winter variety, for it always produces half as much again as the spring seed—two-and-a-half bushels of tares and half a bushel of wheat or oats per acre. If land is to be laid down for permanent pasture, be careful that it has been thoroughly tilled, and has a fine tilth earth to receive the seed. For seed, about a bushel of perennial rye-grass, three or four pounds of white clover, and one or two pounds of cow-grass will produce a plant for a year or two; but for permanence and the fully planting of the land several varieties of the true grasses will be required, comprising some of the pois, fescues, &c., &c.

APRIL—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter.	4 0 51 p.m.	Last Quarter.	20 10 52 a.m.
Full Moon . . .	11 4 0 p.m.	New Moon . . .	26 1 45 a.m.
Apogee, 9d. 3h. p.m.		Perigee, 24d. 9h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.		MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
		°	'	M.	S.	M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 Sat		N 4	28 6	4	3.90	4	4	34p.m.	6	24	5 48	1
2 S	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent</i>	4	51 17	3	54.93	5	5	28	6	25	5 46	2
3 M		5	14 18	3	36.91	6	6	20	6	26	5 44	3
4 T	Thansi taken, by Sir H. Rose, 1858	5	37 14	3	9.10	7	7	9	6	27	5 43	4
5 W	Nap. L. ab., 1814. Quar. licen. day.	6	0 3	2	51.26	8	7	56	6	29	5 41	5
6 Th.	Old Lady-day	6	22 47	2	33.68	9	8	40	6	30	5 40	6
7 F		6	45 23	2	16.25	10	9	23	6	31	5 39	7
8 Sat	Gt. Ganges canal opened, 1864	7	7 53	1	59.30	11	10	6	6	32	5 37	8
9 S	<i>Palm Sunday</i>	7	30 18	1	42.40	12	10	48	6	33	5 36	9
10 M	Chart. demon. in London, 1848	7	52 30	1	25.30	13	11	30	6	34	5 34	10
11 T		8	14 37	1	8.82	14			6	35	5 32	11
12 W		8	36 36	0	52.03	15	0	14a.m.	6	36	5 30	12
13 Th.	Roman Cath. relief bill passed, 1820	8	58 29	0	36.74	16	0	58	6	37	5 29	13
14 F	<i>Good Friday</i>	9	20 8	0	21.18	17	1	45	6	38	5 27	14
15 Sat		9	41 40	+	7.20	18	2	33	6	39	5 25	15
16 S	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> 1st Ind. rlwy. op., '53	10	3 2	-	8.91	19	3	24	6	40	5 23	16
17 M	Easter Monday. B. Franklyn d., 1790	10	24 15	0	23.39	20	4	15	6	41	5 21	17
18 T	Easter Tuesday.	10	45 17	0	37.47	21	5	7	6	42	5 19	18
19 W	L. Byron d., 1824	11	6 9	0	51.14	22	6	0	6	43	5 17	19
20 Th.	Pastoral rents begin to be payable	11	26 51	1	4.39	23	6	53	6	44	5 16	20
21 F	Candahar ac. by the British, 1839	11	47 21	1	17.20	24	7	46	6	45	5 14	21
22 Sat	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854	12	7 39	1	29.55	25	8	39	6	46	5 12	22
23 S	<i>First Sun. after Easter.</i> Shakspeare	12	27 41	1	41.44	26	9	33	6	47	5 11	23
24 M	[born, 1564]	12	47 40	1	47.87	27	10	23	6	48	5 9	24
25 T	<i>St. Mark, Evangelist.</i>	13	7 21	2	3.81	28	11	25	6	49	5 8	25
26 W	Oliver Cromwell born, 1599	13	26 50	2	14.27	0	0	22p.m.	6	50	5 6	26
27 Th.		13	46 6	2	24.23	1	1	21	6	51	5 5	27
28 F	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1787.	14	5 8	2	33.69	2	2	19	6	52	5 3	28
29 Sat	Peace proclaimed in London, 1856	14	23 51	2	42.66	3	3	16	6	53	5 2	29
30 S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter</i>	N 14	42 30	2	51.12	4	4	11	6	54	5 0	30

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

APRIL 1st—9h. 37m. a.m., Mercury in perihelion; 2nd, 4h. 28m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon; 2nd, 2h. 13m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 3rd, Venus at greatest brilliancy; 11th, Moon eclipsed, invisible in New Zealand; 11th, 5h. 37m. p.m., Mercury in greatest heliocentric latitude, north; 12th, 6h. 33m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 15th, 6h. 24m. a.m., Mercury at greatest elongation; 15th, 8h. 37m. p.m., Jupiter stationary; 17th, 4h. 5m. a.m., Venus stationary; 17th, 4h. 27m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 23rd, 1h. 35m. p.m., Mercury stationary; 26th, Sun eclipsed, invisible in New Zealand; 26th, 6h. 17m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 27th, 1h. 57m. a.m., Mars at greatest heliocentric latitude north; 27th, 4h. 9m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 29th, 3h. 21m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Take up and secure the potatoe crops as they become ripe. If it can be spared, it will be found to answer for feed in the spring if a field of grass land could now be shut up not to feed off till July. The ploughing up and tillage of the land should be now strictly attended to; not only on unimproved land, but on the stubble land of the farm, there is much work for the plough. Unless proper and constant attention be given to the preparation of the soil, it will return the farmer no remunerating crops.

MAY—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter.	3 3 36 a.m.	Last Quarter.	18 6 11 p.m.
Full Moon . . .	11 7 55 a.m.	New Moon . . .	25 10 21 p.m.
Apogee, 7d. 3h. a.m.		Perigee, 22d. 11h. 32m. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.		MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
		°	'	M.	S.	M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 M	1st Gt. Ex. op., '51. D. of Wel. b., 1769	N 15	0 51	2	59.08	5	5	2 p.m.	6	55	4 58	1
2 T	Foun. stone of Pres. Ch. in Lyt. ld., '64	15	18 54	3	6.48	6	5	51	6	56	4 57	2
3 W	N. Z. independent of N. S. W., 1841	15	36 43	3	13.39	7	6	37	6	57	4 56	3
4 Th.	Clocks in., 1368. L. fire in Ch. Ch. '64	15	54 17	3	19.08	8	7	20	6	58	4 55	4
5 F	Rangoon taken by the British, 1824	16	11 35	3	25.03	9	8	3	6	59	4 53	5
6 Sat		16	28 37	3	30.93	10	8	46	7	0	4 51	6
7 S	<i>Third Sunday after Easter</i>	16	45 23	3	35.17	11	9	28	7	1	4 49	7
8 M	First savings bank instituted, 1815	17	1 51	3	39.87	12	10	11	7	2	4 48	8
9 T		17	18 2	3	43.51	13	10	55	7	3	4 46	9
10 W	Delhi seized by the mutineers, 1857	17	33 57	3	46.56	14	11	41	7	4	4 45	10
11 Th.	Death of Chatham, 1778	17	49 34	3	49.05	15			7	6	4 44	11
12 F	Sir Charles Barry died, 1860	18	4 54	3	50.91	16	0	30a.m.	7	7	4 43	12
13 Sat	Vaccination first applied, 1796	18	19 54	3	52.30	17	1	20	7	8	4 42	13
14 S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter</i>	18	34 36	3	53.05	18	2	12	7	9	4 41	14
15 M	Melbourne Founded, 1837	18	40 0	3	53.04	19	3	4	7	10	4 40	15
16 T		19	3 4	3	52.55	20	3	56	7	11	4 39	16
17 W	Battle of Culloden, 1746	19	16 50	3	51.78	21	4	49	7	12	4 38	17
18 Th.	War dec. against Buonaparte, 1803	19	30 16	3	50.41	22	5	41	7	13	4 37	18
19 F	Naval battle off La Hogue, 1692	19	43 22	3	48.00	23	6	37	7	14	4 36	19
20 Sat	Columbus died, 1506	19	56 8	3	45.33	24	7	24	7	15	4 35	20
21 S	<i>Rogation Sunday</i>	20	8 34	3	42.02	25	8	16	7	16	4 35	21
22 M	Alliance b. Austria and Russia, 1746	20	20 39	3	38.16	26	9	10	7	17	4 34	22
23 T	[Victoria born, 1819]	20	32 23	3	33.49	27	10	6	7	18	4 33	23
24 W	Irish rebel, commenced, 1798. Queen	20	43 46	3	28.79	28	11	3	7	19	4 32	24
25 Th.	<i>Ascension day.</i> Holy Thursday	20	54 48	3	23.31	29	0	2p.m.	7	20	4 31	25
26 F	Carthage taken by the French 1697	21	5 29	3	17.34	0	1	0	7	21	4 30	26
27 Sat	The year 1282 of Mahom. era com.	21	15 48	3	10.88	1	1	57	7	22	4 30	27
28 S	<i>Sunday after Ascension day</i>	21	25 45	3	3.96	2	2	51	7	23	4 29	28
29 M	Restoration of K. Chas. II. Roman	21	35 19	2	56.39	3	3	42	7	24	4 29	29
30 T	[Cath. Church in Ch. Ch. op. 1864]	21	44 31	2	48.79	4	4	31	7	25	4 28	30
31 W	Rubens died, 1640.	N 21	53 23	2	40.56	5	5	16	7	26	4 28	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

MAY 1st—4h. 25m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 3rd, 10h. 32m., Mercury in inf. conjunction with the Sun; 8th, 1h. 20m. p.m., Venus in inf. conjunction with the Sun; 9th, 9h. 13m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 14th, 7h. 40m. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 15th, 9h. 17m. Mercury in Aphelion; 16th, 4h. 52m. Mercury stationary; 22nd, 1h. 43m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus; 23rd, 6h. 26m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 23rd, 7h. 45m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 27th, 3h. 50m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon; 28th, 7h. 32m. a.m., Venus stationary; 29th, 9h. 12m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 31st, 1h. 57m., Mercury at greatest elongation; 31st, 10h. 41m. p.m., Mars in Aphelion.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Take up and store mangolds, carrots, and parsnips—the first in ridges, five or six feet wide at bottom and about four feet high, well covered from the wet; the other roots the same, or in sand if for the table. White turnips and swedes to be taken from the ground as wanted; well-used roots will give us milk and butter and good beef and mutton. Commence wheat sowing; the wetter lands first, but clear out all the furrows and ditches. Make new fences, and take care that the ditches be dug straight. White thorn produces the best permanent fence; the young quick should be planted six inches apart. Furse or gorse will make a good fence for a few years, and is more quickly raised.

JUNE—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter.	1 7 54 p.m.	Last Quarter.	16 11 25 p.m.
Full Moon . . .	9 9 12 p.m.	New Moon . . .	23 7 29 p.m.
	Apogee, 3d. 8h. p.m.	Perigee, 19d. 3h. a.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME, SUBT. FROM		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
			ADD TO. APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.		Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1 Th	First sale of land, Melbourne, 1837	N22 1 47	M. S.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1	
2 F		22 9 51	2 22.92	7	6 42	7 27	4 27	2		
3 Sat		22 17 31	2 13.53	8	7 24	7 29	4 27	3		
4 S	Whit Sunday	22 24 48	2 3.78	9	8 7	7 30	4 27	4		
5 M	Slave trade abolished, 1808	22 31 42	1 53.70	10	8 50	7 31	4 28	5		
6 T	[the Mamelon, 1855	22 38 12	1 43.30	11	9 36	7 32	4 28	6		
7 W	Gt. fire in Ch. Ch. 1864. Capture of	22 44 18	1 32.60	12	10 25	7 32	4 26	7		
8 Th	Pitcairn Islanders landed in Norfolk	22 50 0	1 21.60	13	11 14	7 33	4 25	8		
9 F	Island, 1856	22 55 18	1 10.32	14		7 33	4 25	9		
10 Sat	Crystal Palace, Sydenham, op., 1854	23 0 13	0 58.79	15	0 5 a.m.	7 34	4 25	10		
11 S	Trinity Sunday	23 4 42	0 47.03	16	0 58	7 34	4 24	11		
12 M	Ghent taken by the French 1745	23 8 48	0 35.04	17	1 52	7 34	4 24	12		
13 T		23 12 29	0 22.84	18	2 45	7 35	4 24	13		
14 W	Battle of Naseby, 1645	23 15 45	- 10.45	19	3 38	7 35	4 23	14		
15 Th	Corpus Christi	23 18 37	+ 2.08	20	4 29	7 36	4 23	15		
16 F	Battle of Quatre Bras and Ligny,	23 21 4	0 14.72	21	5 21	7 36	4 24	16		
17 Sat	Battle of Gemappes, 1815. [1816	23 23 7	0 27.59	22	6 12	7 37	4 24	17		
18 S	First Sun. af. Trinity. Battle of	23 24 45	0 40.51	23	7 4	7 37	4 24	18		
19 M	Mag. Ch. signed, 1215. [Waterloo, '15	23 26 58	0 53.50	24	7 57	7 38	4 24	19		
20 T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	23 26 46	1 6.54	25	8 52	7 38	4 24	20		
21 W	Proclamation.	23 27 9	1 19.61	26	9 48	7 38	4 24	21		
22 Th	Shortest day	23 27 8	1 32.69	27	10 46	7 38	4 25	22		
23 F	St. John Baptist. Foun. stone of St.	23 26 42	1 45.74	28	11 13	7 39	4 25	23		
24 Sat	[John's church laid, Ch. Ch., 1864	23 25 51	1 58.72	0	0 38 p.m.	7 39	4 25	24		
25 S	Second Sun. af. Trinity. [died, 1860	23 24 35	2 11.81	1	1 31	7 39	4 25	25		
26 M	"King" Potatau (Te Whero Whero)	23 22 54	2 24.38	2	2 21	7 39	4 26	26		
27 T	Attack on Puketa kauere pah, 1860	23 20 49	2 37.03	3	3 9	7 39	4 26	27		
28 W	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838	23 18 20	2 49.46	4	3 54	7 39	4 26	28		
29 Th	Lord Raglan died, 1855	23 15 26	3 1.72	5	4 37	7 39	4 27	29		
30 F	Taranaki war broke out, 1860	N23 12 7	3 13.75	6	5 20	7 39	4 27	30		

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JUNE 4th—7h. 5m. p.m. Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude, south; 5th, 1h. 44m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 10th, 8h. 38m. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 14th, Venus at greatest brilliancy; 15th, Ch. 30m. p.m. Jupiter in opposition to the Sun; 20th, 3h. 20m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 2h. 44m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Sun; 21st, 11h. 17m. p.m., Sun enters Cancer; 22nd, 11h. 9m. p.m.; Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 27th, 3h. 6m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 27th, 7h. 1m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Uranus; 28th, 3h. 45m. a.m., Saturn stationary; 28th, 8h. 55m., Mercury in Perihelion; 29th, 10h. 28m. a.m., Venus in Aphelion.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Continue wheat sowing, using two-and-a-half or three bushels of seed per acre if sown broadcast, and two to two-and-a-half bushels if drilled. The richest and best farmed land requires the least seed. Steep the seed in a solution of blue stone, dissolved in warm water, about 4 ozs. to the gallon, enough to cover the seed in steep. Cut small drains to let the water off unlevel pasture lands. Attend to all the fencing, and, as opportunity suits, put every part in good order. Threshing and the delivery of the grain will be attended to as the state of the market dictates.

JULY—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter.	1 1 12 p.m.	Last Quarter.	18 3 68 a.m.
Full Moon . . .	9 7 59 a.m.	New Moon . . .	23 6 1 a.m.
	Apogee, 1d. 2h. p.m.	Perigee, 14d. 6h. a.m.	Apogee, 29d. 9h. a.m.

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME, ADD TO APPARENT TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
			ADD TO. APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.		Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1 Sat	Battle of the Nile, 1798. [died, 1854	N23 8 24	3 25.54	7	6. 2 p.m.	7 39	4 29	1		
2 S	Third Sun. after Trinity. Sir R. Peel	23 4 17	3 37.06	8	6.46	7 39	4 30	2		
3 M	Louis 18th entered Paris, 1815	22 59 45	3 48.31	9	7.30	7 39	4 31	3		
4 T	American Independence, 1776	22 54 50	3 59.25	10	8.16	7 39	4 32	4		
5 W	Sovereigns first issued, 1542	22 49 30	4 9.89	11	9.05	7 39	4 32	5		
6 Th	Sir Thomas Moore beheaded, 1535	22 43 47	4 20.14	12	9.56	7 38	4 33	6		
7 F	Tuapeka gold field discovered, 1861	22 37 40	4 30.06	13	10.49	7 38	4 33	7		
8 Sat	[lumbus born, 1442	22 31 10	4 39.61	14	11.43	7 38	4 34	8		
9 S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Co-	22 24 16	4 48.76	15		7 38	4 34	9		
10 M		22 16 59	4 57.51	16	0.37 a.m.	7 37	4 35	10		
11 T	Battle of Oudenarde, 1708	22 9 19	5 5.74	17	1.32	7 37	4 35	11		
12 W	The Crimea evac. by the allies, 1856	22 1 16	5 13.75	18	2.26	7 36	4 35	12		
13 Th	William Penn died, 1718	21 52 50	5 21.22	19	3.18	7 36	4 36	13		
14 F	Australia discov. by Torres, 1606	21 44 2	5 28.24	20	4.10	7 36	4 36	14		
15 Sat	St. Swithin. R. S. of Eng. es. 1662	21 34 52	5 34.79	21	5. 2	7 35	4 36	15		
16 S	Fifth Sun. af. Trin. Allies en. Paris	21 25 19	5 40.87	22	5.54	7 35	4 37	16		
17 M	Cawnpore rivd. by Havelock, '57. [15	21 15 24	5 46.47	23	6.48	7 34	4 38	17		
18 T		21 5 8	5 51.57	24	7.42	7 33	4 39	18		
19 W	George IV. crowned, 1821	20 54 30	5 58.17	25	8.38	7 33	4 40	19		
20 Th	Prof. Playfair d., 1819 [Run, 1861	20 43 31	6 0.24	26	9.33	7 32	4 41	20		
21 F	Gibraltar taken, 1704. Bat. of Bull	20 32 17	6 3.77	27	10.28	7 31	4 42	21		
22 Sat	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	20 20 30	6 6.75	28	11.22	7 31	4 43	22		
23 S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	20 8 29	6 9.16	0	0.12 p.m.	7 30	4 44	23		
24 M		19 56 8	6 11.00	1	1. 1	7 29	4 45	24		
25 T	St James [Ireland, 1848	19 43 27	6 12.24	2	1.47	7 29	4 46	25		
26 W	Habeas Corpus Act sus. throughout	19 30 26	6 12.89	3	2.32	7 28	4 47	26		
27 Th	Canton op. to the Brit., 1842. French	19 17 6	6 13.00	4	3.15	7 27	4 49	27		
28 F	Battle of Talavera, 1809. [revin. 1830	19 3 26	6 12.38	5	3.57	7 26	4 50	28		
29 Sat	Wilberforce died, 1833	18 48 28	6 11.19	6	4.40	7 25	4 51	29		
30 S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity	18 35 12	6 9.39	7	5.42	7 24	4 52	30		
31 M	Cook sailed, 1st voyage, 1768	N18 20 37	6 6.98	8	6. 9	7 23	4 53	31		

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JULY 1st.—5h. 32m. p.m., Sun in Apogee; 2nd, 7h. 32m. a.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun; 2nd, 8h. 46m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 7th, 10h. 32m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 8th, 4h. 51m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude, north; 17th, Oh. 34m. a.m., Saturn in quadrature with the Sun; 17th, 8h. 32m., Venus at greatest elongation; 19th, 2h. 1m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 2h. 34m. a.m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, Oh. 48m. p.m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude, south; 25th, 6h. 7m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 26th, 9h. 19m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 30th, 6h. 6m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Carefully remove all obstructions to the passing off of the water in ditches and drains. Sow horse beans in drills from twenty-four to twenty-seven inches apart, or carefully sow and plough them in, in every third furrow; two to three bushels of seed per acre. Sow peas in the same way, but not when the soil is saturated with water. Both beans and peas require horse hoeing. If it can be done, feed cows and cattle at night throughout the winter, in yards well littered. They will make manure for the soil.

AUGUST—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	7 5 1 p.m.	New Moon	21 6 49 p.m.
Last Quarter	14 9 14 a.m.	First Quarter	29 11 18 p.m.
Perigee, 10d. 6h. a.m.		Apogee, 24d. 2h. a.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.			EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE. Meantime.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
		°	'	"			M. S.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	T	Lammas day	18	5	39	8	3.94	9	6.56	p.m.	1
2	W	Diocesan Synod met in Ch. Ch., 1864	17	50	33	6	0.29	10	7.45		2
3	Th	[Battle of Blenheim, 1704	17	35	4	5	56.20	11	8.37		3
4	F	Maiden Steeplechase run in Christ- church, 1864	17	19	19	5	51.13	12	9.30		4
5	Sat		17	3	17	5	45.62	13	10.25		5
6	S	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity</i>	16	46	59	5	39.51	14	11.20		6
7	M	Queen Caroline Died, 1821	16	30	24	5	32.78	15			7
8	T	Canning died, 1827	16	13	33	5	25.48	16	0.15	a.m.	8
9	W	Sweaborg bombarded, 1855	15	56	27	5	17.60	17	1. 9		9
10	Th	Greenwich observatory foun., 1675	15	39	5	5	9.14	18	2. 2		10
11	F		15	21	27	5	0.12	19	3.26		11
12	Sat	Bomarsund invested, 1854	15	3	45	4	50.56	20	3.50		12
13	S	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>	14	45	29	4	40.44	21	4.44		13
14	M		14	27	8	4	29.81	22	5.38		14
15	T	Bengal railway opened, 1854	14	8	34	4	18.65	23	6.34		15
16	W	Manchester reform meeting, 1819	13	49	45	4	7.00	24	7.29		16
17	Th		13	30	44	3	54.84	25	8.23		17
18	F	Queen visited Paris, '55.	13	11	29	3	42.24	26	9.16		18
19	Sat	Cardinal York died, 1807	12	52	2	3	29.04	27	10. 8		19
20	S	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity</i>	12	32	23	3	15.40	28	10.56		20
21	M	Railway through the Pyrenees op.	12	12	32	3	1.09	29	11.42		21
22	T	Bat. of Bosworth Field, 1485. [1862	11	52	29	2	46.74	0	0.28	p.m.	22
23	W		11	32	15	2	31.69	1	1.11		23
24	Th	St. Bartholomew's	11	11	50	2	18.29	2	1.54		24
25	F	Herschel died, 1822	10	51	14	2	0.33	3	2.37		25
26	Sat	Prince Consort born, 1819.	10	30	28	1	43.99	4	3.19		26
27	S	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity</i>	10	9	32	1	27.26	5	4. 3		27
28	M	Victoria bridge, Ch. Ch., op., 1864	9	48	27	1	10.14	6	4.49		28
29	T	Battle of Aspromonte, 1862	9	27	12	0	52.64	7	5.37		29
30	W		9	5	48	0	34.77	8	6.26		30
31	Th	John Bunyan died, 1688	8	44	16	+	16.55	9	7.18		31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

AUGUST 3rd—3h. 38m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 9th, 6h. 47m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with Neptune; 11th, 8h. 32m. a.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 11th, 9h. 23rd a.m., Mercury at greatest elongation; 16th, 2h. 48m. p.m., Jupiter stationary; 17th, 11h. 6m. a.m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 18th, 3h. 27m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 23rd, 6h. 37m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 24th, 3h. 39m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 24th, 6h. 20m. p.m., Mercury stationary; 26th, 5h. 2m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 31st, 0h. 32m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 31st, 6h. 21m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude south.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Finish bean and pea seeding. Sow oats, and if sown broadcast, with four to five bushels of seed per acre; if drilled, three bushels will be sufficient. In all cases the seed soil must be prepared with care. Spring wheat must be sown by this month. Barley sowing may be commenced, but it is essential to the success of the crop that the land should be previously well tilled, and that the land should work well when the grain is sown. Seed, if drilled, two-and-a-half to three bushels; if sown, three-and-a-half to four bushels per acre. Stop all gaps in field fences.

SEPTEMBER—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	6 0 82 a.m.	New Moon	20 10 17 p.m.
Last Quarter	12 4 29 p.m.	First Quarter	28 2 18 p.m.
Perigee, 7d. 6h. a.m.		Apogee, 22d. 3h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.			EQUATION OF TIME. SUBT. FROM APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE. Mean Time.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
		°	'	"			M. S.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	Liverpool Great Landing Stage	8	22	35	0	2.00	10	8 11	p.m.	1
2	Sat	London burnt, 1666 [opened, 1857	8	0	46	0	20.86	11	9 4		2
3	S	<i>12th Sunday after Trinity</i>	7	38	50	0	40.03	12	9 59		3
4	M	Gov Browne ar. at Auckland, 1855	7	16	46	0	59.98	13	10 53		4
5	T	First American Congress, 1774	6	54	35	1	19.19	14	11 48		5
6	W	Ghuznee taken by Gen. Nott, 1842	6	31	47	1	39.14	15			6
7	Th	First ships for Canterbury left Ply-	6	9	53	1	59.30	16	0 43	a.m.	7
8	F	Malakoff taken, 1855 [mouth, 1850	5	47	23	2	19.64	17	1 38		8
9	Sat	Triple alli. be. Aus., Rus. & Prus. ag't	5	24	46	2	40.14	18	2 35		9
10	S	<i>13th Sun. after Trin.</i> [France, 1813	5	2	4	3	0.79	19	3 32		10
11	M		4	39	17	3	21.56	20	4 28		11
12	T	Siege of Vienna rd. by Sobieski, 1683	4	16	26	3	42.42	21	5 24		12
13	W	C. J. Fox died, 1806	3	53	27	4	3.35	22	6 19		13
14	Th	Duke of Wellington died, 1852	3	30	26	4	24.35	23	7 13		14
15	F	Allies landed in the Crimea, 1854	3	7	52	4	45.39	24	8 5		15
16	Sat	National fast for the cholera, 1849	2	44	14	5	6.46	25	8 54		16
17	S	<i>14th Sunday after Trinity</i>	2	21	2	5	27.54	26	9 41		17
18	M		1	57	48	5	48.62	27	10 25		18
19	T	Lexington taken by Confederates	1	34	1	6	9.68	28	11 9		19
20	W	Battle of Alma, 1854	1	11	21	6	30.69	29	11 50		20
21	Th	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832	0	47	46	6	51.64	0	0 44	p.m.	21
22	F	Peace Congress at Brussels, 1848	0	2	28	7	12.51	1	1 14		22
23	Sat	Battle of Assaye fought, 1803	0	1	4	7	33.29	2	2 2		23
24	S	<i>15th Sunday after Trinity</i>	0	22	19	7	53.94	3	2 45		24
25	M	Lucknow relieved by Gen. Havelock,	0	45	44	8	14.47	4	3 32		25
26	T	Balaklava occupied, 1854 [1857	1	9	9	8	34.85	5	4 20		26
27	W		1	32	34	8	55.06	6	5 9		27
28	Th	New River completed, 1613	1	55	58	9	15.00	7	6 0		28
29	F	Michaelmas Day	2	19	21	9	34.91	8	6 52		29
30	Sat	Battle of Kars, 1855	2	42	42	9	54.50	9	7 49		30

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER 7th, 9h. 8m. p.m., Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 13th, 6h. 4m. p.m., Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun; 13th, 6h. 15m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 16th, 9h. 2m. a.m., Mercury stationary; 17th, 3h. 53m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 19th, 1h. 31m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 10h. 27m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 23rd, 4h. 52m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 23rd, 0h. 32m. p.m., Sun enters Libra; 23rd, 6h. 5m. p.m., Mercury at greatest elongation; 24th, 8h. 11m. a.m., Mercury in Perihelion; 27th, 0h. 1m. p.m., Neptune in quadrature with the Sun; 27th, 0h. 36m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Grass and clover seeds, when intended for rotation crops, should be sown in the last and present months on the young wheat, and harrowed in with light harrows, and the land afterwards lightly rolled. Also, the grass, or seeds, should be sown on the lately cropped land, the land lightly rolled after the harrows have been over the barley seeded land; then the small seed sown, and the land lightly harrowed and rolled again. Red clover, ten to twelve lbs. per acre, with three lbs. of white; and if on uncertain lands, eight or ten lbs. of rye grass per acre.

OCTOBER—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	5 10 3 a.m.	New Moon	20 4 0 a.m.
Last Quarter	12 2 55 a.m.	First Quarter	28 3 21 a.m.
	Perigee, 4d. 5h. p.m.	Apogee, 19d. 6h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.		
		°	'	"	M. S.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	S	16th Sunday after Trinity	15	36	2	10	13.85	10	8.37	p.m.	5 44	6 1	1
2	M	Major André hanged, 1780 [1861	3	29	20	10	32.94	11	9.32		5 42	6 2	2
3	T	Sir G. Grey installed as Governor, [1853	3	52	35	10	51.74	12	10.26		5 40	6 3	3
4	W		4	15	43	11	10.23	13	11.22		5 38	6 4	4
5	Th	The Sultan declared war with Russia,	4	38	57	11	28.37	14			5 36	6 5	5
6	F		5	2	3	11	46.14	15	0.19	a.m.	5 34	6 6	6
7	Sat	The British army entered France, 1813	5	25	6	12	3.52	16	1.16		5 32	6 7	7
8	S	17th Sunday after Trinity	5	48	5	12	20.49	17	2.15		5 30	6 8	8
9	M		6	10	59	12	37.02	18	3.14		5 28	6 9	9
10	T	Kaipoi Steeplechase, 1864	6	33	48	12	53.08	19	4.11		5 27	6 10	10
11	W	Battle of Camperdown, 1797	6	56	32	13	8.65	20	5.7		5 25	6 12	11
12	Th	America discovered, 1492	7	19	10	13	23.73	21	6.1		5 24	6 13	12
13	F	Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1815	7	41	44	13	38.29	22	6.51		5 22	6 14	13
14	Sat	William Penn born, 1644	8	4	9	13	52.32	23	7.38		5 20	6 15	14
15	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	8	26	29	14	5.79	24	8.24		5 18	6 16	15
16	M	Earthquake in Wellington, 1848	8	48	41	14	18.69	25	9.7		5 16	6 18	16
17	T	Bombardment of Sebastopol com., '54	9	10	46	14	31.01	26	9.50		5 14	6 19	17
18	W	St. Luke Evan. Ridley & Latimer	9	32	44	14	42.73	27	10.53		5 13	6 20	18
19	Th	H. K. White died, 1806 [burnt, 1555	9	54	33	14	53.83	28	11.16		5 11	6 22	19
20	F	Battle of Navarino, 1827	10	16	13	15	4.31	0	11.58		5 9	6 23	20
21	Sat	Lord Nelson died, 1805	10	37	44	15	14.14	1	0.43	p.m.	5 8	6 24	21
22	S	19th Sunday after Trinity	10	59	6	15	23.37	2	1.29		5 7	6 25	22
23	M	First Parliament of Gt. Britan, 1707	11	20	18	15	31.89	3	2.17		5 5	6 27	23
24	T	Battle of Balaclava, 1854	11	41	19	15	39.67	4	3.5		5 4	6 28	24
25	W	St. Petersburg University	12	2	10	15	46.81	5	3.55		5 3	6 29	25
26	Th	Royal Charter wrecked, 1859	12	22	50	15	53.25	6	4.45		5 2	6 30	26
27	F		12	43	18	15	58.90	7	5.36		5 0	6 31	27
28	Sat	St. Simon and St. Jude	13	3	35	16	4.00	8	6.26		4 58	6 32	28
29	S	20th Sunday after Trinity	13	23	38	16	8.29	9	7.19		4 56	6 34	29
30	M	Castle of Morea sur. to French, 1828	13	43	29	16	11.83	10	8.11		4 54	6 36	30
31	T	All Hallows eve	14	3	7	16	14.61	11	9.5		4 53	6 37	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

OCTOBER—4th, 4h. 5m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude north; 5th, Moon eclipsed, invisible in New Zealand; 10th, 6h. 20m. a.m., Neptune stationary; 11th, 2h. 24m. a.m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 17th, 9h. 57m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 19th, 4h. 25m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with Saturn; 19th, 6h. 31m. p.m., Venus in Perihelion; 20th, eclipse of the Sun, invisible in New Zealand, partially visible in England; 20th, 1h. 23m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10th, 5h. 13m. p.m.; Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 20th, 6h. 26m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 22nd, 1h. 42m. a.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun; 25th, 3h. 2m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 25th, 8h. 51m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with Saturn; 27th, 0h. 48m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Sun; 28th, 10h. 14m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Mars.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Finish all seedings hitherto spoken of. Shut up fields intended to be mown for hay. Plough and carefully till, in dry weather, the lands intended for root and cabbage crops. If there be any manure in the stock yards, turn it up, that it may ferment, and destroy the seeds of weeds in it, and also that the ammonia be developed, ready to push forward the young root plants. For carrots, very deep and very fine tillage is necessary. Carrot seed requires much manipulation before sowing; mix with fine earth, and turn over and slightly moisten every day for three weeks; three to four lbs. per acre is sufficient.

NOVEMBER—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	3 7 35 p.m.	New Moon	18 10 32 p.m.
Last Quarter	10 5 17 a.m.	First Quarter	26 2 31 p.m.
	Perigee, 3d. 5h. a.m.	Apogee, 15d. 11h. a.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.		
		°	'	"	M. S.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	W	All Saints. Hawkes' Bay Anniversary	14	22	32	16	16.62	12	10	Op.m.	4 51	6 39	1
2	Th	Great Eastern launched, 1857	14	41	42	16	17.84	13	10 57		4 50	6 40	2
3	F	Siege of Acre, 1840	15	0	39	16	18.26	14	11 53		4 49	6 41	3
4	Sat	[Inkerman, 1854	15	19	21	16	17.82	15			4 48	6 43	4
5	S	21st Sunday after Trinity. Battle of	15	37	47	16	16.65	16	0 56	a.m.	4 47	6 44	5
6	M	Mahoeahi pah taken, 1860	15	55	58	16	14.00	17	1 55		4 46	6 45	6
7	T	[taken, 1861	16	13	53	16	11.70	18	2 54		4 45	6 47	7
8	W	Milton died, 1674. Slidell and Mason	16	31	32	16	7.94	19	3 50		4 43	6 48	8
9	Th	Prince of Wales born, 1841	16	48	54	16	3.32	20	4 44		4 41	6 49	9
10	F	Martin Luther born, 1443	17	5	59	15	57.84	21	5 34		4 40	6 51	10
11	Sat		17	22	47	15	51.50	22	6 21		4 39	6 53	11
12	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	17	39	17	15	44.28	23	7 6		4 38	6 54	12
13	M	Rebels defeated at Dumblane, 1715	18	55	28	15	36.20	24	7 49		4 37	6 56	13
14	T	Governor Grey arrived, 1845	18	11	21	15	27.11	25	8 31		4 36	6 58	14
15	W	Gt. tempest and loss in the Black Sea,	18	26	55	15	17.31	26	9 14		4 35	7 0	15
16	Th	Insurrection in Rome, 1848 [1854	18	42	9	15	6.81	27	9 57		4 34	7 2	16
17	F		18	57	3	14	55.30	28	10 41		4 33	7 3	17
18	Sat	Duke of Wellington's funeral, 1853	19	11	37	14	42.94	29	11 27		4 32	7 5	18
19	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity	19	25	50	14	29.74	0	0 14	p.m.	4 31	7 7	19
20	M	Peace and treaty of Paris, 1815	19	39	42	14	15.73	1	1 2		4 30	7 8	20
21	T	Princess Royal born, 1840	19	53	13	14	0.91	2	1 51		4 29	7 9	21
22	W	Gt. fire at Gravesend, 1846	20	6	22	13	45.30	3	2 42		4 28	7 10	22
23	Th	Sir John Franklin sailed, 1843	20	19	9	13	28.91	4	3 33		4 27	7 11	23
24	F		20	31	33	13	11.75	5	4 23		4 26	7 12	24
25	Sat	Havelock died, 1857	20	43	34	12	53.84	6	5 13		4 26	7 13	25
26	S	24th Sunday after Trinity	20	55	12	12	35.20	7	6 3		4 25	7 14	26
27	M	Pacific Ocean discovered, 1519	21	6	27	12	15.84	8	6 54		4 24	7 16	27
28	T	Ballarat riots, 1854	21	17	17	11	55.79	9	7 46		4 23	7 17	28
29	W	Times first print. by steam, 1814 [1782	21	27	44	11	35.05	10	8 40		4 23	7 18	29
30	Th	St. Andrew. Separation of America,	21	37	46	11	13.64	11	9 36		4 22	7 20	30

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER—7th, 7h. 49m. a.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 7th, 9h. 38m. a.m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 10th, 6h. 52m. p.m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude, north; 11th, 9h. 35m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Sun; 16th, 5h. 36m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 17th, 5h. 57m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 18th, 6h. 23m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 20th, 7h. 41m. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 7h. 27m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 22nd, 6h. 28m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with Saturn; 27th, 5h. 38m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude, south.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Parsnips require about the same cultivation as carrots. Both these crops must be carefully hoed and weeded at least twice over. Care is required in the sowing to spread the seed evenly over the land. Mangel-Wurzel should be sown in the past or early in the present month. The best plan is to draw out furrows in the deep and thoroughly tilled land, about twenty-seven inches apart from each other, with the double-breasted plough; spread manure in the furrows, close the earth over them with the plough, and dibble or drill in the seed, from three to four pounds per acre. Horse-hoeing between the ridges, and hand-hoeing and weeding on the ridges must be done to get a crop. Sow swede turnips and plant cove cabbages and potatoes.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	3 6 16 a.m.	New Moon	18 3 17 p.m.
Last Quarter	10 11 45 a.m.	First Quarter	25 0 3 a.m.
	Perigee, 1d. 3h. p.m.	Apogee, 13d. 2h. p.m.	Perigee, 29d. 2h. 32 p.m.

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME. SUBT. FROM — ADD TO APPARENT TIME.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE. — Mean Time.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.			
		°	'	M.	S.		D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
1	F	Lytt. & Chch. Railway opened, 1863	821	47	23	10	51.57	12	10.35 p.m.	4	22	7	19	1
2	Sat	French Empire restored, 1852	21	56	35	10	28.87	13	11.34	4	21	7	20	2
3	S	First Sunday in Advent	22	5	32	10	5.54	14	—	4	21	7	21	3
4	M		22	13	43	9	41.80	15	0.35 a.m.	4	20	7	22	4
5	T		22	21	38	9	17.08	16	1.34	4	20	7	23	5
6	W	Bible translated into English, 1611	22	29	8	8	52.00	17	2.31	4	20	7	24	6
7	Th	Milton born, 1608	22	36	10	8	26.37	18	3.24	4	20	7	25	7
8	F	Elihu Burritt born, 1811	22	42	46	8	0.23	19	4.14	4	19	7	26	8
9	Sat	First newspaper printed, 1665	22	48	56	7	34.60	20	5.1	4	19	7	27	9
10	S	Second Sunday in Advent	22	54	38	7	6.51	21	5.46	4	19	7	28	10
11	M	Gay died, 1732	22	59	54	6	38.93	22	6.28	4	19	7	29	11
12	T	[throne, 1542	23	4	42	6	11.05	23	7.21	4	19	7	30	12
13	W	Mary Queen of Scots came to the	23	9	2	5	42.75	24	7.53	4	19	7	31	13
14	Th	Prince Consort died, 1861	23	12	55	5	14.10	25	8.38	4	20	7	32	14
15	F	King Leopold born, 1790	23	15	20	4	45.14	26	9.22	4	20	7	33	15
16	Sat	Canterbury ann. Found. Cathedral, '64	23	19	17	4	15.91	27	10.9	4	20	7	33	16
17	S	Third Sunday in Advent	23	21	46	3	46.45	28	10.57	4	20	7	34	17
18	M	Ember Day	23	23	47	3	16.79	29	11.9	4	21	7	34	18
19	T	J. M. W. Turner died, 1857	23	25	20	2	46.92	0	0.38 p.m.	4	21	7	34	19
20	W	Louis Napoleon proc. Emperor, 1848	23	26	25	2	17.53	1	1.29	4	21	7	35	20
21	Th	St. Thomas, Apostle	23	27	2	1	47.00	2	2.20	4	22	7	35	21
22	F	Pegu annexed to British India, 1852	23	27	10	1	16.44	3	3.11	4	22	7	36	22
23	Sat	Act for format. of Forn. Legion passed,	23	26	45	0	46.88	4	4.2	4	23	7	36	23
24	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent [1854	23	26	1	-	16.84	5	4.52	4	23	7	36	24
25	M	Christmas Day	23	24	44	+	13.12	6	5.41	4	24	7	37	25
26	T	Anni. 1st Theatre opened in Christch.	23	22	59	0	42.98	7	6.33	4	25	7	37	26
27	W	St. John the Evangelist	23	20	46	1	12.71	8	7.26	4	26	7	37	27
28	Th	Innocents' Day	23	18	5	1	42.25	9	8.21	4	27	7	37	28
29	F	South Australia established, 1836	23	14	55	2	11.60	10	9.19	4	28	7	38	29
30	Sat	Capture of Mooltan, 1848	23	11	18	2	40.73	11	10.17	4	29	7	38	30
31	S	First Sunday after Christmas	23	7	13	3	9.59	12	11.16	4	30	7	39	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

DECEMBER—4th, 6h. 42m. p.m., Neptune in conjunction with the Moon; 5th, 11h. 2m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter; 6th, 3h. 45m., Mercury at greatest elongation; 14th, 10h. 5m. a.m., Mercury stationary; 16th, 6h. 48m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 17th, 3h. 14m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon; 17th, 4h. 54m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 19th, 3h. 20m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter; 19th, 6h. 58m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 19th, 1h. 52m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 21st, 7h. 25m. a.m., Mercury in Perihelion; 22nd, 6h. 52m. a.m., Sun enters Capricorn; 23rd, 10h. 15m. p.m., Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 14th, 3h. 48m. a.m., Neptune in opposition to the Sun; 20th, 6h. 44m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with Mars; 30th, 1h. 7m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus; 30th, 7h. 54m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Mars; 31st, 3h. 20m. p.m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude, north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Attend to the hoeing and weeding of the carrots, parsnips, and mangolds. Continue and finish potatoe planting. For every root or bulb crop deep ploughing and perfect tillage are required. Cut potatoes into sets, and from 10 to 12 cwt. per acre will be required for planting. Sow white turnips, and in no case neglect the hoeing and weeding of the root and cabbage crops. Mow grass for hay. Rye-grass is fit when the pollen from the flowers blows over the land in a sort of smoke; common clover, when the whole field is a bloom of purple, but before any fades; and cow grass, when from two-thirds to three-fourths of the flowers are developed.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND—His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.

Private Secretary—Rev. J. Thatcher.
Assistant Private Secretary—J. Holt, Esq.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain F. E. Bulkeley, 65th Regiment.

DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR (in case of absence from the Province of Auckland)—Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., Commanding H. M. Forces in New Zealand.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Honourables—The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Native Minister, and the Minister for Colonial Defence. Clerk—Foster Goring, Esq.

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND NATIVE MINISTER—F. A. Weld
COLONIAL TREASURER—W. Fitzherbert
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—H. Sewell
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—J. L. C. Richardson
MINISTER FOR COLONIAL DEFENCE—H. A. Atkinson

[The above officers form the Cabinet.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—W. Gisborne.
Chief Clerk—A. C. P. Macdonald.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Secretary—G. E. Elliott.
Clerk—R. S. Anderson.
Inspector of Post Offices—J. Couits Crawford.

COLONIAL TREASURY.

Assistant Treasurer—R. F. Porter.
Clerk and Cashier—C. T. Batkin.

COLONIAL DEFENCE OFFICE.

Assistant Secretary—W. Seed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Law Officer—F. D. Fenton.
Clerk—R. G. Fountain.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Auditor General—Charles Knight.
Chief Clerk—W. Dover.

NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Native Secretary—
Assistant Native Secretary—H. Halse
Interpreter—H. Monro.

Registrar-General—J. Boyle Bennett.
Secretary for Crown Lands—Alfred Domett.
Registrar-General of Land and Deeds—T. B. Gillies.
Chief Surveyor—Charles Hoaphy.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—Hon. W. Fitzherbert.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir George Alfred Arney, Knight.
Puisne Judges—His Honor Henry Barnes Gresson, Canterbury Circuit; His Honor Alexander John Johnston, Wellington, Hawkes Bay,

and Nelson Circuit; His Honor Christopher William Richmond, and His Honor Henry Samuel Chapman, Otago and Southland Circuit.

NEW ZEALAND MARINE BOARD.

President and Master Warden—Charles Sharp.
Wardens—Robert Johnson, Thomas Robertson, and Archibald Kennedy.
Treasurer—Thomas Robertson.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—(under the Steam Navigation Act, 1862)—R. Johnson, Nelson; T. Robertson, Dunedin; A. Kennedy, Wellington.
Engineer Surveyor—Joseph Nancarrow.

CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

FRANCE.—Achille Hubault, Consular Agent, Auckland.	Edmund Quick, Consular Agent, Dunedin.
PORTUGAL.—Edmund Quick, Consular Agent, Dunedin.	BELGIUM.—Ernest Louis Bucholz, Consul, Auckland.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—F. Leavenworth, Consul, Bay of Islands; Henry Driver, Consular Agent, Dunedin.	HANS TOWNS.—Henry Houghton, Consul, Dunedin.
DENMARK.—Louis Bucholz, Consul, Auckland;	SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Edmund Quick, Consular Agent, Dunedin.
	CHILI.—Edmund Quick, Consular Agent, Dunedin.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Arney, Hon. Sir Geo. Alfred, Knight, Chief Justice of New Zealand	Russell, Hon. John Charles Watts, of Canterbury
Bailey, Hon. William Douglas Hall, of Marlborough	Russell, Hon. Col. Andrew Hamilton, of Hawkes Bay
Bartley, Hon. Thomas Houghton, of Auckland	Russell, Hon. Henry, of Hawkes Bay
Buchanan, Hon. Andrew, M.D., of Otago	Salmon, Hon. John, of Auckland
Crawford, Hon. James Coutts, of Wellington	Sewell, Hon. Henry, of Canterbury
Cutfield, Hon. George, of Taranaki	Stokes, Hon. Robert, of Wellington
Gillfillan, Hon. John Anderson, of Auckland	Swainson, Hon. William, of Auckland
Hall, Hon. John, of Canterbury	Tancred, Hon. Henry John, of Canterbury
Johnston, Hon. John, of Wellington	Walton, Hon. Henry, of Auckland
Kenny, Hon. Lieut.-Col. William Henry, of Auckland	Whitaker, Hon. Frederick, of Auckland
Lee, Hon. George Leslie, of Canterbury	Whitmore, Hon.-Lieut.-Col. George Stoddart, of Hawkes Bay
Menzies, Hon. James Alexander, of Southland	
Pillans, Hon. Francis Scott, of Otago	SPEAKER, Hon. T. H. Bartley
Pollen, Hon. Daniel, of Auckland	CLERK, John Curnin, Esq.
Richmond, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Matthew, C.B., of Nelson	
Renwick, Hon. Thomas, M.D., of Nelson	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AUCKLAND.—Monganui, W. Butler; Marsden, John Munro; Bay of Islands, Hugh Carleton; Northern Division, Thomas Henderson, James O'Neill; City East, Thomas Russell; City West, John Williamson, James Williamson; Parnell, R. G. Wood; Newton, G. Graham; Onehunga, G. M. O'Rorke; Pensioner Settlements, W. Mason; Franklin, Col. Haultain, R. Graham; Raglan, C. J. Taylor.

TARANAKI.—New Plymouth, Chas. Brown; Grey and Bell, H. Atkinson; Omata, J. C. Richmond.

HAWKES BAY.—Napier, W. Colenso; Clive, J. D. Ormond.

WELLINGTON.—Wellington City, I. E. Featherston, W. B. Rhodes, W. W. Taylor; Hutt, W. Fitzherbert, A. Renall; Porirua, A. de B. Brandon; Rangitikei, W. Fox; Wanganui, H. S. Harrison; Wairarapa, C. R. Carter.

NELSON.—Nelson City, A. Domett, E. W. Stafford; Waimea, J. G. Miles; Suburbs, W. Wells; Motueka, H. E. Curtis; Collingwood, A. J. Richmond.

MARLBOROUGH.—Picton, D. Munro; Wairau, W. H. Eyes.

CANTERBURY.—Christchurch, J. C. Wilson, C.B.; Lyttelton, C. Ward; Avon, W. Thomson; Heathcote, A. Cox; Kaiapoi, R. Wilkin; Cheviot, F. A. Weld; Akaroa, L. Walker; Ellesmere, J. E. FitzGerald; Timaru, F. Jollie.

OTAGO.—Dunedin and Suburbs North, J. L. C. Richardson, Julius Vogel; Dunedin and Suburbs South, W. H. Reynolds, J. Paterson; Bruce, T. B. Gillies, E. B. Cargill; Hampden, F. Wayne; Gold Fields, G. Brodie, W. Baldwin.

SOUTHLAND.—Wallace, F. D. Bell, W. B. D. Mantell.

Speaker, David Munro, Esq.; Chairman of Committees, Hugh Carleton, Esq.; Clerk, Francis E. Campbell, Esq.; Clerk-Assistant, George Friend, Esq.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Mayne, Esq.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMBERS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	PROVINCE.
Atkinson, Harry Arthur	Grey and Bell	Taranaki
Baldwin, William	Goldfields	Otago
Bell, Francis Dillon	Wallace	Southland and Otago
Brandon, Alfred de Bathe	Porirua	Wellington
Brodie, George	Goldfields	Otago
Brown, Charles	New Plymouth	Taranaki
Butler, William	Monganui	Auckland
Cargill, Edward Bowes	Bruce	Otago
Carleton, Hugh	Bay of Islands	Auckland
Carter, Charles Rooking	Wairarapa	Wellington
Colenso, William	Napier	Hawkes Bay
Cox, Alfred	Heathcote	Canterbury
Curtis, Herbert Evelyn	Motueka	Nelson
Domett, Alfred	Nelson City	Nelson
Eyes, William Henry	Wairau	Marlborough
Featherston, Isaac Earl	Wellington City	Wellington
FitzGerald, James Edward	Ellesmere	Canterbury
Fitzherbert, William	Hutt	Wellington
Fox, William	Rangitikei	Wellington
Gillies, Thomas Bannatyne	Bruce	Otago
Graham, George	Newton	Auckland
Graham, Robert	Franklin	Auckland
Harrison, Henry Shatto	Wanganui	Wellington
Haultain, Theodore Minet	Franklin	Auckland
Henderson, Thomas	Northern Division	Auckland
Jollie, Francis	Timaru	Canterbury
Mantell, Walter Baldock Durrant	Wallace	Otago and Southland
Mason, William	Pensioner Settlements	Auckland
Miles, John George	Waimea	Nelson
Monro, David	Picton	Marlborough
Munro, John	Marsden	Auckland
O'Neill, James	Northern Division	Auckland
Ormond, John Davis	Clive	Hawke's Bay
O'Rorke, George Maurice	Onehunga	Auckland
Paterson, James	Dunedin and Suburbs South	Otago
Renall, Alfred	Hutt	Wellington
Reynolds, William Hunter	Dunedin and Suburbs South	Otago
Rhodes, William Bernard	Wellington City	Wellington
Richardson, John Larkins Cheese	Dunedin and Suburbs North	Otago
Richmond, Andrew James	Collingwood	Nelson
Richmond, James Crowe	Omata	Taranaki
Russell, Thomas	Auckland City East	Auckland
Stafford, Edward William	Nelson City	Nelson
Taylor, Charles James	Raglan	Auckland
Taylor, William Waring	Wellington City	Wellington
Thomson, William	Avon	Wellington
Vogel, Julius	Dunedin and Suburbs North	Otago
Walker, Lancelot	Akaroa	Canterbury
Ward, Crosbie	Lyttelton	Canterbury
Wayne, Frederick	Hampden	Otago
Weld, Frederick Aloysius	Cheviot	Marlborough, Nelson, and Canterbury
Wells, William	Nelson and Suburbs	Nelson
Wilkin, Robert	Kaipoi	Canterbury
Williamson, James	Auckland City West	Auckland
Williamson, John	Auckland City West	Auckland
Wilson, John Craeroff, C.B.	Christchurch	Canterbury
Wood, Reader Gilson	Parnell	Auckland

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Acland, John Barton Arundel, Canterbury
 Adams, William, Marlborough
 Alexander, Alexander, Hawkes Bay
 Allen, John, Otago
 Allen, John, Marlborough
 Allison, James, Wellington
 Allom, Albert James, Auckland
 Anderson, James, Hawkes Bay
 Antrobus, Edward Crawford, Auckland
 Aynsley, Hugh Percy Murray, Canterbury
 Archibald, Thomas Baston, Otago
 Aubrey, Harcourt Richard, Auckland
 Aylmer, Justin, Otago

Baber, James, Auckland
 Back, Alexander, Canterbury
 Baker, William Bailey, Auckland
 Baillie, William Douglas Hall, Marlborough
 Bain, John Watson, Auckland
 Baldwin, William, Otago
 Ball, Thomas, Auckland
 Balneavis, Henry Colin, Auckland
 Bannatyne, William McLeod, Wellington
 Barnicot, John Wallis, Nelson
 Barstow, Robert Clapham, Auckland
 Bartley, Thomas Houghton, Auckland
 Barton, Richard, Wellington
 Battersbee, Edward, Wellington
 Bealey, Samuel, Canterbury
 Bealey, John, Canterbury
 Beamish, Nathaniel, Wellington
 Beckham, Thomas, Auckland
 Bedlington, William, Auckland
 Beetham, Richmond, Otago
 Bell, Francis Dillon, Auckland
 Belfield, Herbert, Canterbury
 Bennett, John Boyle, Auckland
 Beswick, William Cockerill, Canterbury
 Bidwell, Charles Robert, Wellington
 Birch, Josiah, Canterbury
 Blackett, John, Nelson
 Blakiston, Charles Robert, Canterbury
 Blacklock, John, Southland
 Blundell, Francis Horniblow, Nelson
 Borton, John, Otago
 Bowen, Charles, Canterbury
 Bowen, Charles Christopher, Canterbury
 Boylan, James Thomas, Auckland
 Boys, John Cowell, Canterbury
 Brandon, Alfred de Bathe, Wellington
 Branigan, St. John, Otago
 Braithwaite, James Butcher, Hawkes Bay
 Bridges, John, Wellington
 Brittan, Joseph, Canterbury
 Brittan, William Guise, Canterbury
 Broad, Charles, Otago
 Broad, Lowther, Otago
 Brown, Charles, Taranaki
 Brown, Charles Hunter, Hawkes Bay
 Brown, John Thomas, Canterbury
 Brunner, Thomas, Nelson
 Browning, Samuel, Auckland
 Buchanan, Andrew, Otago
 Buller, Walter Lowry, Wellington
 Burnett, George, Auckland

Burns, Arthur John, Otago
 Butler, William, Auckland

Calder, William Henderson, Southland
 Cameron, John, Wellington
 Campbell, Francis Eastwood, Auckland
 Campbell, Alexander Le Grand, Nelson
 Campbell, James Hunter, Hawkes Bay
 Campbell, Michael Scott, Canterbury
 Canning, Charles, Marlborough
 Canning, John Davis, Hawkes Bay
 Carew, Walter John, Canterbury
 Cargill, John, Otago
 Cargill, Edward Bowes, Otago
 Carkeek, Stephen, Wellington
 Carleton, Hugh, Auckland
 Carlyon, George Gauvas, Hawkes Bay
 Carter, Charles Rooking, Wellington
 Carter, Thomas, Marlborough
 Carter, James, Wellington
 Carter, John Chilton Lambton, Hawkes Bay
 Cass, Thomas, Canterbury
 Catchpool, Edward, Hawkes Bay
 Chalmers, Nathaniel, Southland
 Chalmers, Gerit Alexander, Otago
 Chamberlin, Charles, Auckland
 Chapman, Alfred, Hawkes Bay
 Chapman, Edward, Canterbury
 Chapman, Robert, Otago
 Chilman, Richard, Taranaki
 Churton, Henry, Wellington
 Clapcott, Henry, Otago
 Clark, Archibald, Auckland
 Clarke, George, Auckland
 Clarke, Henry Tacy, Auckland
 Clarke, Marsden, Auckland
 Clendon, James Reddy, Auckland
 Collins, Richard, Wellington
 Collett, W. R., Auckland
 Cook, Thomas Upperdine, Wellington
 Cook, Henry, Canterbury
 Cookson, Isaac Thomas, Canterbury
 Cooper, George Sison, Hawkes Bay
 Cox, Alfred, Canterbury
 Crawford, James Coutts, Wellington
 Creasy, Robert John, Nelson
 Creyke, Alfred Richard, Canterbury
 Croker, Edward, Otago
 Crompton, William Morgan, Taranaki
 Cunningham, Andrew Hunter, Canterbury
 Curl, Samuel, Wellington
 Curling, Edward Spencer, Hawkes Bay
 Curling, John, Hawkes Bay
 Curtis, George, Taranaki
 Curtis, Oswald, Nelson
 Cusack, Samuel Athanasius, Nelson
 Cutfield, George, Taranaki
 Cutten, William Henry, Otago

Daldy, William Crush, Auckland
 Daniel, Edward, Wellington
 Dewe, John, Auckland
 Dick, Thomas, Otago
 Dilworth, James, Auckland
 Dodds, James, Nelson

Domett, Alfred, Auckland
 Donald, William, Canterbury
 Dorset, William, Wellington
 Douglas, William, Hawkes Bay
 Downes, Thomas William, Marlborough
 Dudley, Charles, Canterbury
 Dunean, Richard John, Wellington
 Durie, David Stark, Wellington
 Dutton, James Roger, Nelson
 Dwyer, John, Auckland

Edwards, Nathaniel, Nelson
 Edwards, James Townsend, Wellington
 Elliott, George Elliott, Auckland
 Elles, Andrew Jamieson, Southland
 Empson, Charles, Marlborough
 Eyes, William Henry, Marlborough

Fannin, William, Hawkes Bay
 Fenton, Francis Dart, Auckland
 Fenton, Harold Hyde, Southland
 Fenwick, Fairfax, Otago
 Ferguson, James Burne, Hawkes Bay
 Eilleul, William Gabriel, Otago
 Fitzgerald, Michael, Hawkes Bay
 FitzGerald, James Edward, Canterbury
 Fitzherbert, William, sen., Wellington
 Flight, Josiah, Taranaki
 Forman, Robert Henry, Otago
 Forsaith, Thomas Spencer, Otago
 Fox, William, Wellington
 Fulton, James, Otago

Garrick, David, Otago
 Gibbes, Sir Samuel Osborne, Auckland
 Gibbs, William, Nelson
 Gillilan, John Anderson, Auckland
 Gillilan, Henry, Auckland
 Gillies, John, Otago
 Gillies, John Lillie, Otago
 Gisborne, William, Auckland
 Glasson, John, Auckland
 Godfrey, Henry, Marlborough
 Gollan, Donald, Hawkes Bay
 Goodfellow, William, Auckland
 Gordon, James, Hawkes Bay
 Gorton, Edward, Wellington
 Goulard, Henry Godfrey, Marlborough
 Goulter, Cyrus, Marlborough
 Grace, John, Wellington
 Graham, George, Auckland
 Graham, Robert, Auckland
 Graham, David, Auckland
 Gray, Ernest, Canterbury
 Gray, Wilson, Otago
 Greaves, Robert, Canterbury
 Greenstreet, Charles Hawkins, Canterbury
 Greenwood, John Damforth, Nelson
 Greenwood, John, junr., Nelson
 Griffiths, Alfred Benson, Auckland
 Grigg, John, Auckland

Halecombe, Arthur William Follett, Wellington
 Hall, George Williamson, Canterbury
 Hall, John, Canterbury
 Hall, Thomas Williamson, Canterbury
 Halse, William, Taranaki
 Halse, Henry, Auckland
 Hamilton, William John Warburton, Canterbury

Hamilton, James, Otago
 Handley, John, Wellington
 Harcastle, Edward, Otago
 Harman, Richard James Strachan, Canterbury
 Hargreaves, Joseph, Auckland
 Harper, Thomas, Wellington
 Harris, John Hyde, Otago
 Harrison, Henry Shafto, Wellington
 Harsant, Walter, Auckland
 Hart, Robert, Wellington
 Hart, George, Wellington
 Haselden, Charles, Auckland
 Hassel, James, Otago
 Haultain, Theodore Minet, Auckland
 Hawkinson, Donald, Southland
 Heale, Theophilus, Southland
 Heaphy, Charles, Auckland
 Henderson, Thomas, Auckland
 Hewett, James Duff, Wellington
 Hickson, John Smith, Otago
 Hickson, William, Wellington
 Hodgkinson, Samuel, Southland
 Hogarth, John, Auckland
 Hoggard, John Farr, Wellington
 Hogue, Arthur, Southland
 Holmes, Matthew, Southland
 Holt, James, Auckland
 Horne, James Herbert, Auckland
 Hull, Francis Holmes, Auckland
 Hunter, George, Wellington

Imlay, Peter, Wellington
 Ingles, Alexander Wighton, Marlborough
 Inglis, Alexander, Hawkes Bay
 Innes, David, Canterbury

Jackson, John, Wellington
 Jackson, Freeman, Southland
 Johnson, John Grant, Auckland
 Johnston, John, Wellington
 Johnston, William, Otago
 Jollie, Edward, Canterbury
 Jollie, Francis, Canterbury
 Jones, John Richard, Otago
 Joseph, Jacob, Wellington

Kebble, Thomas, Wellington
 Keddel, Jackson, Auckland
 Keene, Charles Ruck, Marlborough
 Keene, George Ruck, Marlborough
 Kelham, James, Wellington
 Kelling, John Fedor Auguste, Nelson
 Kemp, Henry Tacy, Auckland
 Kempthorne, Sampson, Auckland
 Kenderdine, Thomas Brutton, Auckland
 Kenny, Courtenay William Aylmer Thomas, Marlborough
 Kenny, William Henry, Auckland
 Kennedy, Alexander, Auckland
 Kerr, Alexander, Auckland
 Kerr, John, Auckland
 Kidd, Thomas Alexander, Auckland
 King, Henry Woodlands, Taranaki
 King, Samuel Popham, Taranaki
 King, Thomas, Taranaki
 Kinross, J. G., Hawkes Bay
 Kirwan, John, Wellington
 Knight, Charles, Auckland

Lambert, Charles, Hawkes Bay
 Lance, Henry Porcher, Canterbury
 Lance, James Du Pré, Canterbury
 Lean, Alexander, Canterbury
 Latter, Robert, Canterbury
 Lavin, John, Hawkes Bay
 Lawlor, Daniel Shea, Southland
 Lawlor, Henry Charles, Auckland
 Lee, Edward, Otago
 Lee, George Leslie, Canterbury
 Lee, Edward James, Canterbury
 Levin, Nathaniel, Wellington
 Levien, Joseph Henry, Nelson
 Lewis, David, Wellington
 Lloyd, George, Otago
 Locke, Samuel, Hawkes Bay
 Logan, William Reallie, Marlborough
 Logan, Robert A., Wellington
 Logie, Charles, Otago
 Ludlam, Alfred, Wellington
 Lusk, Robert Baillie, Auckland
 Lyon, William, Wellington

Macfarlane, John Sangster, Auckland
 Mackay, James, Nelson
 Mackay, Alexander, Nelson
 Mackay, James, jun., Nelson
 Macdonald, William Kenneth, Canterbury
 Mackenzie, Francis Wallace, Southland
 Macgregor, Robert Henry, Auckland
 Mainwaring, R. C., Auckland
 Mair, William, Auckland
 Maitland, James, Otago
 Maltby, William, Hawkes Bay
 Mantell, Walter Baldoek Durant, Wellington
 Mansford, Thomas Anstey, Otago
 Marshall, John Williams, Wellington
 Martelli, Horatio de Courcey, Wellington
 Martin, Hugh, Nelson
 Mason, William, Otago
 Matson, Henry, Auckland
 Maude, Thomas William, Canterbury
 May, Joseph, Auckland
 Mayne, Edward, Auckland
 McArthur, Duncan, Southland
 McCaskill, Lachlan Allen, Auckland
 McCulloch, Henry, Southland
 McGlashan, John, Otago
 McGlashan, Edward, Otago
 McKellar, Peter, Auckland
 McKenzie, Duncan, Auckland
 McLean, Donald, Hawkes Bay
 McLean, Every, Auckland
 McMaster, Alexander, Auckland
 McNab, Alexander, Southland
 McNeil, Alexander, Southland
 McPherson, Aeneas McIntosh, Canterbury
 McRae, Philip, Marlborough
 Mellsop, Charles, Auckland
 Menzies, James Alexander Robertson, Southland
 Meredith, Edwin, Wellington
 Merriman, Frederick Ward, Auckland
 Miles, F. G., Nelson
 Miller, Edward, Wellington
 Mitford, George Manners, Auckland
 Moir, William, Auckland
 Monro, David, Nelson
 Moore, George, Wellington
 Moore, John, Wellington

Moorhouse, Benjamin Michael, Canterbury
 Moorhouse, William Sefton, Canterbury
 Morpeth, Henry Douglas, Auckland
 Morse, Nathaniel George, Nelson
 Moss, Frederick Joseph, Otago
 Müller, Stephen Lunn, Marlborough
 Munro, John, Auckland
 Mould, Thomas Rawlings, C. B., Auckland
 Murdoch, John Wallace, Otago
 Murray, George Freeman, Auckland
 Murison, James, Otago
 Musgrave, Edward, Otago

Naughton, James, Auckland
 Nesbett, William Kerr, Auckland
 Newcome, Richard Kindersley, Nelson
 Newman, Alfred George, Hawkes Bay
 Newman, Joseph, Auckland
 Nixon, John, Wellington
 Nixon, Marmaduke George, Auckland
 Nurse, Hugh, Southland

Oliver, George Alfred, Hawkes Bay
 Ollivier, John, Canterbury
 O'Neill, James, Auckland
 Orbell, John, Otago
 O'Rorke, George Maurice, Auckland
 Ormond, John Davis, Hawkes Bay
 Owen, George Burgoyne, Auckland

Packer, Richard, Canterbury
 Palmer, Joseph, Canterbury
 Park, Robert, Canterbury
 Parker, George Babington, Otago
 Parker, Henry, Auckland
 Parker, Thomas Windle, Otago
 Parris, Robert, Taranaki
 Paton, Thomas, Auckland
 Pauli, William Berjew, Canterbury
 Peacocke, Ponsonby, Auckland
 Pearce, Edward, Wellington
 Pearson, Walton Henry, Southland
 Perston, William H., Auckland
 Pharazyn, Charles Johnson, Wellington
 Phillips, Henry, Canterbury
 Pillans, Francis Scott, Otago
 Pilliet, Walter Hippolyte, Marlborough
 Pollen, Daniel, Auckland
 Potts, Thomas Henry, Canterbury
 Powditch, William, Auckland
 Poynter, John, Nelson
 Procece, James, Auckland
 Price, Matthew, Southland
 Purdie, William, Otago
 Purnell, William Kirk, Canterbury
 Pyke, Vincent, Otago

Raeburn, Robert, Auckland
 Reader, Henry Elmhirst, Canterbury
 Reeves, William, Canterbury
 Renall, Alfred, Wellington
 Renwick, Thomas, Nelson
 Revans, Samuel, Wellington
 Reynolds, William Hunter, Otago
 Rhodes, Joseph, Hawkes Bay
 Rhodes, Robert Heaton, Canterbury
 Rhodes, William Barnard, Wellington
 Rich, Edwin, Otago
 Richardson, John Larkins Cheese, Otago
 Richmond, Andrew James, Nelson
 Richmond, Henry Robert, Taranaki

Richmond, James Crowe, Nelson
 Richmond, Matthew, C. B., Nelson
 Robinson, Francis, Wellington
 Robinson, John Perry, Nelson
 Robinson, Samuel, Marlborough
 Robinson, Henry Wigram, Otago
 Rochfort, John, Canterbury
 Rogan, John, Auckland
 Rogers, James Dowling, Canterbury
 Rolland, James, Otago
 Rookes, Charles Cecil, Wellington
 Ross, George Arthur Emilius, Canterbury
 Rough, David, Nelson
 Russell, Andrew Hamilton, jun., Hawkes Bay
 Russell, Robert, Wellington
 Russell, Henry Robert, Hawkes Bay
 Russell, John Charles Watts, Canterbury
 Russell, Thomas Purvis, Hawkes Bay
 Rutherford, George, Nelson
 Ryan, John, Auckland

Salisbury, Edward Dodson, Nelson
 Saunders, Alfred, Nelson
 Saxton, John Waring, Nelson
 Schaw, Charles Cockburn, Otago
 Scott, Henry Arthur, Canterbury
 Scott, Matthew, Southland
 Scott, Thomas, Auckland
 Schultze, Charles William, Wellington
 Sealey, Henry Bowman, Hawkes Bay
 Seymour, Arthur Penrose, Marlborough
 Sewell, Henry, Canterbury
 Shand, Archibald Watson, Canterbury
 Sharp, Charles, Wellington
 Shaw, John, Otago
 Shearman, Robert Clarke, Canterbury
 Sillery, Charles, Auckland
 Simms, William Henry, Canterbury
 Simpson, William Lawrence, Otago
 Sinclair, Donald, Nelson
 Smith, John Alexander, Hawkes Bay
 Smith, John Elisha, Wellington
 Smith, John Stephenson, Taranaki
 Smith, John Valentine, Wellington
 Smith, Robert William, Wellington
 Smith, Thomas Henry, Auckland
 Smith, William Mein, Wellington
 Speedy, James, Auckland
 Stafford, Edward William, Nelson
 Stanley, John, Hawkes Bay
 Steele, David Pike, Otago
 Stericker, Edward Graves, Canterbury
 Stephenson, Samuel, Auckland
 Stewart, Francis Edward, Canterbury
 Stewart, Robert Oliphant, Auckland
 St. Hill, Henry, Wellington
 Stoddart, Mark Pringle, Canterbury
 Stokes, Robert, Wellington
 Strang, Robert Roger, Wellington
 Strode, Alfred Roland Chetham, Otago
 Stuart, Robert, Otago
 Studholme, John, Canterbury
 Studholme, Michael, Canterbury
 Sturmer, Spencer William Von, Auckland
 Swainson, William, Auckland
 Swainson, George Frederick, Wellington
 Symonds, John Jermyn, Auckland
 Tancered, Henry John, Canterbury
 Tarlton, William Francis, Southland

Taylor, Allan Kerr, Auckland
 Taylor, Charles John, Auckland
 Taylor, John Parkins, Southland
 Taylor, Henry, Auckland
 Taylor, Thomas Balladic, Wellington
 Taylor, William Innes, Auckland
 Taylor, William Waring, Wellington
 Teschmaker, William Henry, Otago
 Tetley, Joseph Dresser, Marlborough
 Thomas, William Esdaile, Chatham Islands
 Thomas, Charles Thynne, Nelson
 Thomson, Campbell, Otago
 Thomson, William, Otago
 Thornton, Daniel Bateman, Auckland
 Thorp, Charles, Nelson
 Tiffin, Henry Stokes, Hawkes Bay
 Tinline, John, Nelson
 Todd, Andrew, Otago
 Torlesse, Charles Obins, Canterbury
 Trolove, Frederick William, Marlborough
 Tucker, John Ashcot, Hawkes Bay
 Tuckey, Henry Edward, Nelson
 Tuke, Edmund, Hawkes Bay
 Turnell, Henry Widowsom, Nelson
 Turnbull, George, Otago
 Turnbull, Walter, Wellington
 Turton, Henry Hanson, Auckland

Valpy, William Henry, Otago
 Vickerman, Francis Longbourne, Marlborough
 Vyvyan, Thomas Henry, Nelson

Wakefield, Edward Jerningham, Canterbury
 Walker, Lancelot, Canterbury
 Walmsley, Benjamin, Nelson
 Walton, Henry, Auckland
 Ward, Crosbie, Canterbury
 Ward, Joseph Brockley, Taranaki
 Ward, Charles Dudley Robert, Wellington
 Wardell, Herbert Samuel, Wellington
 Warre, Henry John, C.B., Taranaki
 Waters, Thomas, Wellington
 Watson, John, Canterbury
 Watt, Isaac Newton, Southland
 Watt, William Hogg, Wellington
 Watts, Charles Fowell Willett, Marlborough
 Wayne, Frederick, Otago
 Webster, John, Auckland
 Weekes, Henry, Auckland
 Weld, Frederick Aloysius, Canterbury
 Wells, William, Nelson
 Wemyss, James Balfour, Nelson
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, Southland
 White, Augustus Edward, Canterbury
 White, George, Nelson
 White, Thomas Woolaston, Canterbury
 White, John, Wellington
 White, William Bertram, Auckland
 Whitmore, George Stoddart, Hawkes Bay
 Whitton, Henry William, Southland
 Wilcox, Joseph, Wellington
 Wilkin, Robert, Canterbury
 Wilkinson, John, Hawkes Bay
 Williams, Robert, Otago
 Williams, Edward Marsh, Auckland
 Williams, Thomas Coldisam, Auckland
 Williams, Frederick, Marlborough
 Williams, James Nelson, Hawkes Bay
 Williams, John William, Auckland

Williams, Henry Davis, Marlborough
 Williams, Henry, jun., Auckland
 Williamson, Charles, Otago
 Williamson, James, Auckland
 Williamson, John, Auckland
 Willis, Alexander James, Otago
 Willis, William Jarvis, Wellington
 Wilson, James, Wellington
 Wilson, James Irwin, Auckland
 Wilson, John Cracroft, C.B., Canterbury
 Wither, Charles Bigg, Nelson
 Wood, Reader Gilson, Auckland
 Wood, John Nugent, Otago

Woolcombe, Belfield, Canterbury
 Woodward, Jonas, Wellington
 Worsley, Septimus Lancelot, Canterbury
 Worthington, Charles, Otago
 Wright, John Fortescue Evelyn, Wellington
 Wright, William Brisbane, Nelson
 Wyatt, Alfred Francis William, C.B., Auckland
 Wynyard, Gladwin John Richard, Auckland

Young, Henry, Southland
 Young, William, Auckland
 Young, William Carr, Otago

NEW ZEALAND ARMY LIST.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

MILITARY STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Commanding—Sir D. A. Cameron, K.C.B.
 Brigadier-General—Colonel Carey, 18th Regt.
 Deputy Quartermaster-General—Colonel Gamble.
 Assistant Military Secretary—Major Pitt, 80th Regt.
 Deputy Inspector-General and Principal Medical Officer to the Forces in New Zealand—
 Dr. Mouatt, V.C., C.B.
 Aides-de-Camp—Lieut.-Colonel McNeill, V.C., and Lieut. W. St. Hill, 65th Regt.

REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

	<i>Head Quarters.</i>
12th.—Colonel Hamilton	Waikato
14th.—Lieut.-Colonel Dwyer	Wellington
18th.—Colonel A. A. Chapman	Waikato
40th.—Lieut.-Colonel T. K. Nelson	Waikato
43rd.—Lieut.-Colonel Synge	Auckland
50th.—Colonel Waddy	Otago
57th.—Lieut.-Colonel Logan	Wanganui
65th.—Colonel Wyatt	Waikato
68th.—Colonel Greer	Tauranga
70th.—Lieut.-Colonel Muloch	Taranaki

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel T. R. Mould, C.B. ... Auckland

HER MAJESTY NAVAL FORCES.

Curacoa—Commodore Sir William Wiseman, C.B.
 Miranda—Captain Jenkins
 Falcon—Captain Parkyns

COLONIAL NAVY.

Sandfly	Prince Alfred	Pioneer	Rangiriri
Alexandra	Gundagai	Koheroa	Sturt

COLONIAL FORCES.

[Officers marked thus * have received promotion for distinguished services.]

MILITARY STAFF.

Major-General Commanding Militia and Volunteers
 —Major-General T. J. Galloway, 22nd July, 1863.
 Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary—Lieut. Col.
 P. F. de Quincey, 20th April, 1864.
 Deputy Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bal-
 neavis, Aug. 15, 1859.
 Superintendent of Militia Stores—Edward King.

AUCKLAND MILITIA.

[Three Battalions.]

Lieutenant-Colonels—H. M. Nation, July 22, 1863;
 Ponsoby Peacocke, 18th April, 1864
 Majors—Michael Tighe, Oct. 28, 1863; G. W. D.
 Hay, 18th March, 1864; J. Walmsley, 2nd June,
 1864; F. J. Hills, 13th Sept., 1864.
 Adjutants—M. Tighe; O. Pilling.
 Head Quarters, Auckland.

1ST WAIKATO REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel—Philip Harrington, 22nd April, 1864
 Majors—J. H. H. St. John, Oct. 29, 1863
 Adjutants—*G. F. Von Tempsky, 4th April, 1864;
 W. M. Hunter.
 Head Quarters, Tauranga

2ND WAIKATO REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel—*T. M. Haultain, 2nd April, 1864
 Majors—G. M. Picken; *W. Jackson, 3rd April,
 1864
 Adjutant—W. S. C. Tisdall.
 Head Quarters, Alexandra, Waikato.

3RD WAIKATO REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel—W. C. Lyon, 16th Oct., 1863
 Major—T. Wilson, 11th Jan., 1864
 Adjutant—William Clare, 20th Jan., 1864
 Head Quarters, Cambridge, Waikato.

4TH WAIKATO REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel—W. Moule, 21st April, 1864
 Major—J. Keddell, 25th Feb., 1864
 Adjutant—A. W. East, 5th May, 1864
 Head Quarters, Kirikiriri, Waikato.

VOLUNTEERS.

[Five Troops Cavalry, Twelve Companies Rifles,
 Three Companies Naval Volunteers.]
 Majors—F. E. Campbell, 23rd June, 1863; *C.
 Heaphy, (unattached), 11th Feb., 1864
 Adjutant (Acting)—Captain J. Mitchell, June 25,
 1863

TARANAKI MILITIA.

Lieut.-Colonel—M. Lepper, 17th Sept., 1864
 Major—F. C. H. S. Baddeley, 19th Feb., 1864
 Adjutant—Captain C. Stapp, June 3, 1858

TARANAKI VOLUNTEERS.

[Two Companies Rifles.]

Major—*H. A. Atkinson, 20th Feb., 1864

WANGANUI.

[One Battalion Militia, One Troop Cavalry, and
 Five Companies Rifle Volunteers.]

Major Commanding Militia and Volunteers—C. C.
 Rookes, 1st Feb., 1862
 Major, (unattached)—D. S. Durie, 2nd May, 1864
 Adjutant—Captain A. Ross, Oct. 28th, 1863

RANGITIKEI AND TURAKINA.

[One Troop Cavalry, Two Companies Rifle
 Volunteers.]

Major Commanding—J. W. Marshall, 31st Aug.,
 1863

WELLINGTON, WAIRARAPA, AND CASTLE POINT.

[Three Battalions Militia, One Troop Cavalry, and
 Nine Companies Rifle Volunteers.]

Major Commanding Militia and Volunteers—E.
 Gorton, July 30th, 1863
 Major—J. T. Edwards, 30th July, 1864
 Adjutants—Captain J. S. Kirwan, June 2, 1863
 (Wellington); Captain H. Cleland, Feb. 23, 1864
 (Hutt and Wairarapa)

NAPIER.

[One Battalion Militia, Three Troops Cavalry, and
 One Company Rifle Volunteers.]

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Militia and Volunteers
 —G. S. Whitmore, 12th Sept., 1864
 Major—C. Lambert, Nov. 28, 1863
 Adjutant—Captain E. Withers, July 1, 1863

NELSON.

[One Battalion Militia, and Four Companies Rifle
 Volunteers.]

Lieut.-Colonel—
 Major—
 Adjutant—Captain J. W. Lockett, March 30, 1863

MARLBOROUGH.

[One Company Rifle Volunteers.]

Captain Commandant—W. D. H. Baillie, Feb. 1,
 1862

CANTERBURY.

[Militia Battalion not called out.]

Captain and Adjutant—George Armstrong, June 4,
 1860
 Surgeon—

CANTERBURY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

[Eight Companies.]

Major—T. W. White, Feb. 1st, 1862
 Captains—J. Fuller (Kaiapoi), March 21, 1862;
 H. P. Murray-Aynsley (Lyttelton), March 24th,
 1862; Crosbie Ward (Christchurch), Oct. 26,
 1864; G. Packe (Christchurch), Oct. 27, 1864;
 W. J. Steward (Christchurch); W. F. Moore
 (Christchurch).
 Lieutenants—W. Donald (unattached), March 25,
 1862; C. Cook (Christchurch), Oct. 26, 1864;
 R. J. S. Harman (Christchurch), Oct. 27, 1864;
 W. Dawson (Christchurch); J. S. Browning
 (Christchurch); J. Beswick (Kaiapoi), November,
 1864.
 Ensigns—E. W. Tippetts (Christchurch), March
 21, 1862; S. E. Wright (Lyttelton), Nov. 1862;
 B. W. Mounifort (Christchurch), Oct. 26, 1864;
 G. C. Black (Kaiapoi), November, 1864.
 Surgeon—Courtney Nedwill, 14th April, 1864

CANTERBURY YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Captain Commandant—H. E. Reader, Oct. 23, 1864
 Captains—J. C. Wilson, C.B., Oct. 23, 1864; W. Thomson, Oct. 27, 1864; E. J. Wakefield, Oct. 23, 1864
 Lieutenants—M. W. Anderson, Oct. 23, 1864; C. C. Aikman, Oct. 27, 1864; W. S. Moorhouse, Oct. 23, 1864
 Cornets—L. P. Traherne, Oct. 23, 1864; J. C. Aikman, Oct. 27, 1864; H. W. Tancred, Oct. 23, 1864

OTAGO.

[One Battalion Militia (not called out), One Troop Light Horse, Three Companies Rifles, One Company Artillery, and One Company Naval Volunteers.]

Major Commanding—John Cargill, 18th Aug., 1864
 Adjutant—Captain W. G. Graham, April 2, 1864

SOUTHLAND.

[One Company Rifle Volunteers.]

Captain and Adjutant—W. J. B. Junor, 11th Aug., 1864

COLONIAL DEFENCE FORCE.

[Auckland, Napier, and Wellington.]

Major-General Commanding—T. J. Galloway, 10th Sept., 1863

Commandants—J. Walmsley, Auckland, June 1, 1864; G. S. Whitmore, Napier, July 1, 1863; J. T. Edwards, Wellington, July 30, 1863

Inspectors—C. W. R. La Serre, July 6, 1863; C. Pye, July 14, 1863; R. B. Leatham, July 15, 1863; W. Robertson, Sept. 1, 1863; S. Deighton, Sept. 1, 1863; C. J. Anderson, Sept. 10, 1863; M. Noake, Nov. 11, 1863; M. N. Bower, June 6, 1864

Sub-Inspector—J. C. George, July 6, 1863; F. J. W. Gascoigne, July 11, 1863; C. Hudson, July 11, 1863; C. J. Wilson, July 17, 1863; J. A. Perey, Aug. 1, 1863; P. Kingdon, Aug. 13, 1863; A. Macpherson, Jan. 19, 1864; D. Hutchison, Jan. 10, 1864; George Ross, May 3, 1864; H. L. May, June 6, 1864

Surgeon—C. Hooper, Oct. 14, 1863

Assistant Surgeon—A. Johnston, Aug. 8, 1863

COLONIAL DEFENCE FORCE.

REGULATIONS.

THE following Regulations for the Colonial Defence Force have been issued by authority, under date the 29th September, 1864:—

The pay of the Force will be as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Troop Sergeant-Major	13	6	per diem.
Serjeant	12	6	"
Corporal	10	0	"
Troopers and Trumpeters	7	6	"

The men will be expected to bear the whole expense of subsistence for themselves and their horses, of providing and maintaining their uniform, equipments (except arms and ammunition), and horses; and will be liable to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and such regulations as may from time to time be authorised by the Government.

When forage and provisions cannot be otherwise obtained, the Government will supply the regulated Military ration of each, and the men will be placed under a stoppage, to be fixed from time to time by a Board of Officers appointed by the Government for that purpose, but until the 1st January next to be Three Shillings per diem.

Should the men desire to purchase their horses from the Government, or to obtain advances for the purchase of horses, or saddlery, uniform, &c., they will be permitted to do so, refunding the amount by monthly instalments—which may vary at their own option, from £2 10s. to £5 per month.

When convenient, working passes and furloughs will be granted to men of good character, on their private affairs. While so absent, if for more than three days in any one month, they will receive half-pay only.

Men will not be discharged with less than three months' notice, except as an indulgence at their own request, or unless physically unfit for service, or of a bad character. They will be enlisted for any period for which they may be required, not exceeding three years, and will be liable to serve, if required, in any part of New Zealand.

On being attested for the force, the men will sign an engagement attached hereto.

DECLARATION.

I, _____ hereby engage to serve in the Colonial Defence Force, for the daily pay of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, in any part of New Zealand, and for such period as the Government may require my services, not exceeding three years; to bear the whole expense of providing my uniform, saddlery, equipment, and maintaining them in a state of efficiency; of providing my own provisions; of providing,

feeding, and maintaining a horse, subject to the approval of my Commanding Officer; and, should my horse become non-effective, I engage to replace it at my own cost, unless captured, injured, or killed by the enemy, in which case the Government will bear the cost of replacing the animal.

I fully understand that, while serving in the above Force, I render myself liable to the Mutiny Act and Rules and Articles of War for the time being in force in this colony, and to such Laws, Rules, and Regulations as may be authorized for the better government of the Force.

Furthermore, I understand that, if under exceptional circumstances, or in the field, I am unable to obtain supplies of provisions and forage, the Government will supply these requisites at a price to be fixed, from time to time, by a Board of Officers appointed by the Governor for that purpose; that if I absent myself without permission, or am sentenced to imprisonment by Court Martial, my pay will cease during such period of absence or confinement; that I shall be entitled to half-pay only when absent on leave or furlough, while undergoing minor punishment by order of my Commanding Officer, or, if my horse becomes non-effective, until it is recovered or replaced.

In an article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the distribution of the army, the following particulars of the New Zealand regiments are given:—The regiments now employed in New Zealand went on foreign service as follow:—The 65th, in May, 1846; the 70th, in January, 1849; the 43rd Light Infantry, in October, 1850; the 68th Light Infantry in December, 1857; the 40th, in July, 1852; the 57th in February, 1853; the 1st battalion 14th, in September, 1860; and the 2nd battalion 18th Royal Irish, in April, 1863. The period at which these battalions may be relieved depends upon the progress of the war. Should it be brought to a termination, all will be at once brought home, except the 50th, 2nd battalion 14th, and 2nd battalion 18th. Although the 68th has only been abroad since 1857, it is well entitled to relief, from the fact that it was sent out to India after being at home but a few months from foreign service. In fact, it was, like the 43rd, under orders for England when the increased demands of the New Zealand war compelled the authorities to divert it from Rangoon on that service.

ITINERARY.

CHRISTCHURCH TO THE OTAGO BOUNDARY.

	Miles.		Miles.
Harewood Road Junction	3	Timaru	101
Springs Road Junction.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pareora	100
Weeden's Hotel	12	Otaio	113
Selwyn	24	Waimate	129
Rakaia	34	Waitaki (Wilson's Ferry)	144
Ashburton	54	Oamaru	184
Hinds	64	Moeraki	189
Rangitata	73	Waikouaiti	219
Orari	81	Dunedin	249
Arowenua Bush	90		

TIMARU TO THE LINDIS BY THE M'KENZIE COUNTRY.

	Miles.		Miles.
The Cave	21	Pukaki	77
Opawa	29	Ohou	83
Burke's Pass	54	Lindis Pass	120
Tekapo	67		

LINDIS PASS TO DUNEDIN, BY OAMARU.

	Miles.		Miles.
Oamaru	120	Waikouaiti	175
Moeraki	145	Dunedin	205

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 REFERENCE DEPT.
 CANTERBURY PUBLIC
 8036850

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

In the case of persons dying intestate, *i. e.*, without making a will, the next of kin may apply for letters of administration; but if there be no next of kin, or if the next of kin do not apply, the estate is administered by the Official Administrator, in which case the personal property of the deceased is sold by auction, and, after all debts and demands against the estate are satisfied, the residue of the money, if any, is paid into the Colonial Treasury, subject thereafter to be paid out by an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, on receiving proof of claim.

Wills are proved by the executors of a deceased person before a Judge of the Supreme Court when probate is given.

Persons about to marry must obtain from the Registrar's office a certificate; for without this certificate no minister can perform the ceremony of marriage under a penalty. The persons applying for this certificate must lodge with the Registrar their names, and other particulars as to age, &c., and pay a fee of 2s. 6d.; and at the expiration of 14 days, on payment of an additional 5s., the certificate is granted. But the certificate can be granted and the marriage performed without any delay, on payment of a fee of £1 2s. 6d. Certificates can only be granted as stated where both parties are above the age of 21, or have been previously married. In the case of minors (excepting widowed ones) the law requires the consent in writing of the father, or, in the event of his death, the mother or guardian (given before the Registrar, at his office, or before a J.P., or a solicitor of the Supreme Court, or an Officiating Minister, and attested by him) in all cases where such parent or guardian be resident in the Colony. Persons married by the Registrar pay an additional fee of £3. No persons can be married according to the form of the Episcopal Church, unless the "banns" have been published three times in the church, or unless a special license is obtained from the Bishop's Surrogate. This special license costs £2, and is in addition to the minister's fee, and to the Registrar's fee for the certificate.

Births may be registered without fee any time within sixty-two days from the date of the birth, if born in the colony; and after the expiration of sixty-two days, and until six months from birth, births may still be registered, on payment of a fee of 10s. 6d. The name of the child may be registered without fee at the time of registering its birth, or the name may be registered at any time within twelve months after the child's birth, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. Immigrants can have a child registered within six months after their arrival in the colony.

VACCINATION.

By an Act of the General Assembly, passed on the 14th December, 1863, provision was made for dividing each province of the Colony into districts for the purpose of vaccination, and appointing in each a Medical Officer to perform the process of vaccination. Convenient places have been fixed in each district where the Medical Officer attends, and the days and hours of attendance at each place are from time to time notified.

It is the duty of every parent to take his child, within six months of its birth, to the appointed Medical Officer, or to some qualified medical practitioner, for the purpose of having vaccination administered; and on the eighth day following to take it back again for inspection.

For breach of the law a penalty not exceeding forty shillings is provided, and this fine may be recovered before any bench of magistrates.

If the child be properly vaccinated, the Medical Officer or practitioner is to give a certificate of the fact. If the child be unfit to endure the process, or be not susceptible, another certificate is to be given accordingly, which will clear the parent of the consequences.

The Registrar of Births for the district is to receive a copy of each certificate of successful vaccination from the Medical Officer, and to enter the fact opposite the name of the child in his register.

On the ordinary registration of the birth of a child the Registrar will warn the parent of the law. And in cases where a child, born before the passing of the Act, or from any cause, remains unvaccinated, on notice from the Medical Officer, the child must be produced for the purpose within two months, under a penalty of forty shillings.

Inoculation with the virus of small pox is a crime punishable by a penalty of ten pounds.

The word "parent" means "father, mother, or other person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child."

GARDEN CALENDAR.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love.
Wide flush the fields: the softening air is balm;
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
And every sense and every heart is joy.
Then comes Thy glory in the summer months,
With light and heat refulgent. Then Thy sun
Shoots full perfection through the swelling year;
And oft Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks;
And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,
By brooks and groves, in hollow whisp'ring gales,
Thy beauty shines in Autumn, unconfin'd,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In Winter, awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around Thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Majestic darkness! On the whirlwind's wing,
Riding sublime, Thou bidd'st the world adore,
And humblest nature with Thy southern blast.—THOMSON.

GARDEN CALENDAR.

THE Calendars hitherto published in the "Southern Provinces Almanac" have been deficient in information relating to Ornamental Gardening, from the fact that the first efforts of our early settlers had been mainly confined to the production of vegetables, and afterwards fruits or flowers, only in a moderate degree; thus conforming first to the law of necessity, but afterwards securing the conveniences and luxuries which advancing refinement confers.

And now that greater leisure and the progress of improvement affords a still wider latitude for the exercise of Ornamental Gardening, I have thought it desirable to supply this deficiency by extending the length of each Calendar, and adding to its usefulness by the addition of a paragraph upon the formation and management of Grass Lawns and Walks, as well as Shrubberies and Pleasure Grounds, believing that further information of this kind will be useful for the owners of suburban residences, amongst whom a commendable spirit of rivalry has arisen, each endeavoring to excel his neighbour in handsome lawns, well formed walks, tastefully shaped flower beds, and shrubberies planted with a neatness order and variety, falling but little short of the ornamental character of the grounds which usually surround similar residences in England.

It is hoped that the information imparted in the Calendars will encourage an increasing spirit of emulation in Ornamental Gardening, thereby adorning the residences of our more prosperous classes, as well as largely improving the general appearance of the Province.

W. WILSON.

Christchurch, 1st January, 1865.

JANUARY.

Soft roll your incense, herbs and fruits and flowers,
In mingled clouds to him whose sun exalts,
Whose wisdom perfumes, and whose pencil paints.—THOMSON.

General Observations on the Weather—Cabbage, Broccoli and Savoy Planting—Transplant Lettuce, Leek, Endive, and Celery Plants—Sow Turnips, &c.—General Directions for the management of the Greenhouse, Orchard and Flower Garden—Mowing Grass Walks and Lawns.

THE opening month of the year corresponds to an English July in season and in temperature—in drying wind and in all the characteristics of an English midsummer, with its bright sunshine, dry atmosphere, and increasing warmth, slightly intensified. These atmospheric conditions usually attain their greatest intensity about the end of the present and commencement of the ensuing month. It is, therefore, a matter of peculiar importance in gardening to finish the planting and sowing of winter vegetables during the earlier period of the month, while the ground still retains a portion of the moisture acquired during the usually showery month of December; for if the operations of planting and sowing are carried on while the soil is dry, the sun bright, and the winds parching, the chances of successful gardening must necessarily become greatly diminished.

Seize, therefore, the commencement of the month for the planting of London and Walcheren cauliflowers; imperial white winter, and other sorts of flowering broccoli; early York, nonpareil, and drumhead cabbages; globe savoys, Brussels sprouts, curled greens, and other varieties of winter vegetables.

Transplant also cabbage and cos lettuce, green curled endive, leeks and celery, planting the latter vegetable in well manured trenches in the shadiest and moistest portion of the garden; if desired to be very large and fine, it must have frequent copious waterings during the dryer portion of the season; for, being a naturally rapid growing semi-aquatic plant, it requires a rich moist soil when under artificial cultivation.

Sow broccoli, cress, mustard, endive, lettuce, French beans, radishes, onions, carrots, swede, yellow Aberdeen, and white stone turnips; and risk yet a final sowing of peas and broad beans, which will be fit for gathering about the beginning of April, if they escape the contingency of early Autumn frosts.

Gather all sorts of garden seeds as they ripen. Hoe advancing crops of cauliflowers, and shade with their own leaves large heads of nearly matured crops. Earth up the crops of celery, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and other winter greens planted in December.

Pull full-grown garlic, eschalots, and onions; prune crowded melons under glass, and plant cuttings of them for a successional crop; give copious daily waterings to cucumbers.

Gather sage-tops, lavender-spikes, camomile flowers, and plants of penny-royal, hyssop, mint, balm, marjoram, and other aromatic herbs, and place them to dry for winter use.

Commence budding fruit trees on cloudy days, and stake the expanding shoots of spring-grafted ones, displacing all suckers and shoots beneath the graft. Summer-prune all gross and superfluous shoots in fruit trees of whatever kind, and support branches which give promise of being broken down by over-abundant crops.

Transplant, shade and water biennials and fibrous-rooted perennials sown in spring or in the beginning of summer. Clear away the decaying stems of such herbaceous plants as have done flowering. Take up and dry bulbous roots the decaying state of whose leaves implies ripened roots and fitness for drying.

Support and water choice carnations, dahlias, and hollyhocks; and propagate sweet-williams, pinks, and carnations, by layers and pipings, taking care to water freely and shade fully every bright day.

Greenhouse plants now in bloom will require to be carefully staked and supplied with an abundance of water every afternoon, and on specially hot and parching days they are likely to require to be more or less watered twice a day during this and the succeeding month, whilst a partial shade from the overpowering brightness of the mid-day sun will preserve the purity of the colors of their flowers and greatly prolong their endurance.

Vineries, devoted mainly to the production of grapes, should be closed in early in the afternoon; immediately after which, the borders of the house may be sprinkled, and the vines syringed with clean water which has undergone some hours' exposure to the sun; this treatment will create a warm, moist atmosphere, in which the grapes will swell with great rapidity.

Grass walks and lawns will now require to be very frequently mown, even so often as once a week where it is desired to have them kept very neat and smooth. If this operation is performed with a scythe it will be best done upon showery or dowy mornings. Mowing machines are now, however, beginning to be much more generally used than scythes, and are much more expeditious, for they not only cut smoother and better, but equally well whether the grass is wet or dry, whilst they both roll the lawn and collect the cut grass all by the one operation.

FEBRUARY.

Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich
In herbs and fruits; whatever greens the spring,
When Heaven descends in showers or bends the bough,
When Summer reddens and when Autumn beams.—THOMSON.

The Weather—Directions for Gathering Fruits and Seeds—Weeding—Sowing Autumn Crops—Pruning—The Flower Garden—The Greenhouse and Vinery—The Lawn.

THIS, the first autumnal month, like that of August in England, usually displays more of the characteristics of summer weather than that of autumn. Vegetation is still in the midst of luxuriant growth, although the weather is generally hot and dry, so much so as to suspend, in a great degree, the usual duties of planting and sowing, and to restrict the operations of the garden to the collection of ripe fruits for preserving. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and raspberries will now be ripening in great profusion, and ought to be collected only when perfectly dry; for fruit gathered and boiled in a wet state is sure to ferment.

Collect also all kinds of ripe vegetable and flower seeds. Hoe between growing crops for the destruction of weeds, and single out advancing crops of carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions, beet, and other large growing roots, which can only attain perfection when thinned to a reasonable distance.

Ripening crops of onions, garlic, eschalots, and other bulbous roots, may be drawn and stored. Weed and thoroughly clean asparagus beds, afterwards strewing the surface with a sprinkling of salt; remove the smaller and lower heads of globe artichokes; if rain should fall towards the end of the month, commence the usual autumn sowings of early York, drum-head, and other cabbages, cauliflowers, savoys, curled greens, red pickling cabbage, and Brussels sprouts for late autumn and early spring planting. Sow also white stone turnips for winter use. Continue successional sowings of radishes, cress, mustard, lettuce, and endive for salading; and prepare land for a large breadth of onions, for the sowing of which see next month's calendar.

Continue to thin out all unnecessary wood in fruit trees; and if American blight should happen to show on apple trees, exercise unremitting diligence in painting every spot or twig with linseed or other oil, which, if persevered in, will effectually destroy the disease.

Frequently water and stake flower border plants which require moisture and support during the period.

of blooming; continue the propagation of pinks and carnations by pipings and layers, as previously directed.

Collect ripened seeds of choice annuals and perennials, especially of verbenas, polyanthuses, pinks, carnations, dahlias, and other esteemed flower border favourites, the seeds of which are imported with difficulty, because of their liability to lose their vitality during the voyage; hence the greater necessity for a judicious care over those sorts we possess—the varieties of which may be greatly augmented, and the colours and habits of the parent plants greatly diversified in the well defined characteristics of a vigorous offspring.

Greenhouse plants, throughout the whole of the present month, will require a similar attention to shading and watering, as well as by sprinkling them overhead from the fine rose of a watering pot; or still better, by dewing them, gently, with a hand syringe, which has a very renovating effect after the depressing influence of hot dry weather.

Grapes grown in vinerias which have received but little forcing will now commence to colour; the lateral and other growing shoots ought now to receive a final stopping, and the borders and atmosphere of the house may be kept as dry as possible, which will ensure grapes of a high colour and rich flavour.

Should grass walks and lawns at this season lose their greenness of colour from excessively dry weather, one or two heavy waterings sprinkled all over the lawn in the evenings will preserve its colour throughout the summer, and maintain the freshness of appearance peculiar to well kept lawns in the earlier part of the season, when all is green and luxuriant.

MARCH.

At last
The clouds consign their treasures to the fields;
And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the freshened world.—THOMSON.

Vegetation—Celery—Winter Greens—Radish—Lettuce—Cress—Mustard—Endive—Turnips—Prepared Land for Autumn-sown Onions—Broad Beans—Cabbage—Cauliflower, &c.—Spinach—Budding—Strawberry Planting—Bulbous and Tuberos Flower Roots—Vinerias—Lawns and Shrubberies.

AUTUMNAL showers, at short intervals, throughout the greater portion of the present month, may always be predicted with complete certainty. The effect upon vegetation, in the heated state of the soil, thus slightly cooled and moistened by these frequent showers, is almost instantaneous, rapidly exciting a second spring-like growth, and even a second profusion of blossoms upon many sorts of flowering plants which had already bloomed at an earlier period of the year.

These rains indicate the arrival of a suitable time for the renewal of our exertions in active planting and sowing, which should first be devoted to the planting of late crops of celery, as well as second crops of all the sorts of winter greens previously named.

Seeds may now be sown of radish, lettuce, cress, mustard, and endive; and this is especially the season for making a large sowing of early white stone turnips, which will yet give a moderate crop of remarkably sweet and tender turnips throughout the whole of the winter and early spring. The most suitable ground for all of these crops will be that from which early potatoes have been dug.

Now is the best period of the year for preparing the land for a large breadth of autumn-sown onions; for this indispensable and valuable vegetable, sown *early* in the present month, becomes sufficiently established to withstand the winter, and during the following summer to produce much larger and finer bulbs than those sown in spring; indeed, so well is this known in the northern settlements, that onions are very generally sown at this season, and the crop is well known to be often an astonishingly profitable one. It is, however, here requisite to introduce a caution against extending the autumn sowing of onions, as is sometimes unwisely done, to the end of April and May; for if sown so late, they have not had time to root sufficiently deep to secure themselves, when the first thaw that succeeds a sharp frost is sure to throw them upon the surface. It ought, therefore, to be distinctly understood, that if onions are not sown in March, or by the first week in April, they are best deferred until early spring.

Broad beans sown at this season will withstand the winter, and produce an abundant crop in November. All the varieties of cabbages, curled greens, savoys, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflowers may now be sown for transplanting in spring; another sowing of spinach may be made.

Transplant lettuce and endive for winter use; mould up celery; tomatoes and capsicums may be gathered; ripe onions may also be gathered, dried, and stored; and some of the later sorts of annual pot-herbs will still require to be collected and dried.

Continue the budding of fruit trees, and regulate once more the shoots of vines, apricots, peaches, and other choice fruit-bearing plants; make new plantations of strawberries from well-rooted and established runners, giving an especial preference to the variety known by the name of Kean's seedlings.

Bulbous and tuberos flower roots lifted about the end of summer may now be replanted; polyanthuses, auriculars, primroses, and cowslips, now starting forth into new growth from the altered character of the weather, may be lifted and increased by division of their roots; these and other herbaceous plants which have finished blooming will, during the showery weather of this and the succeeding month, readily bear this easy mode of augmenting their numbers.

English hollies and several other evergreens, having completed their summer's growth and now about to push forth an autumnal one, can be transplanted with certain success at this season, especially if showery or cloudy days are selected for the operation. The same period and mode of procedure will be found alike applicable to young blue gums and other Tasmanian trees and evergreen shrubs.

Greenhouse plants, from the greater humidity of the atmosphere, will now require less frequent watering, especially those which have done blooming, many of which may now be headed back; and the cuttings thereby afforded, if placed in a gentle bottom heat, will root rapidly, and speedily increase the stock of flowering plants for another season.

Maintain in vinerias a perfectly dry atmosphere, and give an abundance of air every fine day. Grapes should now be highly coloured and perfectly ripe, and can readily be preserved, plump and fine, for a period of five months, in a dry temperature, with a free circulation of air.

Evergreens of various kinds can now be planted out upon grass lawns; the showery character of the weather and softened sunshine will be found highly conducive to success, and the growing period of Autumn is yet sufficiently long to allow of the plants thoroughly establishing themselves before Winter. They will thus be ready in Spring to start forth into rapid growth, considerably surpassing those the planting of which has been delayed to the more dormant season of mid-winter.

APRIL.

A serener blue,
With golden light enliven'd, wide invests
The happy world. Attemper'd suns arise
Sweet-beamed, and shedding oft through lucid clouds
A pleasing calm.—THOMSON.

The Weather—Final Sowings of Cabbage, Cauliflower, &c.—Transplanting—Lettuce—Endive—Celery—Thinning out Broccoli—Lift Potatoes—Strawberries—Commence Pruning Currants and Raspberries—Bulbous Flower Roots—Greenhouse Climbers—Verbena and Geranium Cuttings—The Lawn.

APRIL, the third month of autumn, is usually one of the most settled of the year. The days generally are distinguished by beautiful bright sunshine, by an almost entire absence of wind, and by a soft balmy state of the atmosphere; although the temperature begins sensibly to decline, and the nights to lengthen considerably, whilst heavy dews and diminished transpiration and evaporation begin to render artificial watering in the open air unnecessary.

Cooler weather and less active growth has now restricted the varieties of vegetable seeds necessary to be sown this month to final sowings of cabbages, cauliflowers, savoys, and curled greens, to stand the winter in the seed-beds, and afford supplies of each for planting out in spring, to cress and mustard for late salading, and to a good sowing of spinach for spring gathering.

Relief, however, from the duties of sowing only substitutes the obligation of renewed exertion in the not less pressing duties of transplanting; for most of the plants sown about the end of February and first week in March will now require to be planted out so as to afford supplies of vegetables for early spring use. Continue to transplant lettuce and endive for winter salading, and tie up the more advanced crops of each for blanching; earth up growing celery, and take precautionary measures for the protection of the late heads of cauliflowers by bending their own leaves over them, for they are very susceptible of injury from frost.

Hoe between, and earth up advancing crops of flowering broccoli; and if these, from their over vigorous growth, have become too crowded, the plants of every second row, and each alternate plant in the remaining row, may, with advantage, be thinned out and planted to the neck in potato or other ground from which the crops have been removed; for it often happens on rich new ground that, unless broccoli receive a check in autumn from a second transplanting, or by being laid over on their side, they are liable from excessive exuberance of growth, to pass their proper season of flowering, and stand over to the second year. Commence to lift, dry, and store early seed potatoes; and dig, manure, and trench all vacant pieces of ground, so that they may throughout the winter derive all the following advantages of frost, sun, and air.

Where omitted last month, it will still be a good time to plant out lines or beds of strawberries from the best rooted young runners of the current season's growth. Twelve inches from plant to plant in the row, and not less than twenty-four inches between the rows, are fair distances. Much, however, depends

upon selecting a fruitful sort, for some of the kinds in cultivation are very unproductive. Unquestionably the best variety is the Kean's seedling, which has fully proved itself an abundant bearer, producing a profusion of fine fruit from the 20th November until the end of January. The next best sorts are the British Queen and Elton Pine. These two late sorts successively prolong the strawberry season until other small fruits are profusely ripe.

Budded fruit [trees may now be untied; and towards the end of the month pruning may be commenced upon currant bushes and raspberries which have fully shed their leaves.

In flower gardening, continue the planting of bulbous flower roots, the lifting, drying, and storing of dahlia roots, the taking up and protecting of geraniums and other tender plants unlikely to withstand the winter; continue the subdivision and increase of flower border plants, thus prudently providing for the gaiety of the garden during the coming season.

Evergreens of many varieties may continue to be successfully transplanted, settling the earth around the roots of each plant with a heavy drenching of water as soon as planted. Budding may still be performed under all the conditions usually deemed essential to success, and this will apply not merely to fruit trees, but to purple beech, weeping ash, rose acacia, scarlet and double blossomed thorns, as well as many other choice trees and shrubs which attain greater perfection and more luxuriant growth when established on vigorous stocks of a kindred character.

Greenhouse climbing plants—the beauty of which have passed away—may now be trimmed in, and neatly trained, so disposing their branches as to make the most effective display of blossoms throughout the course of another season. Water may be withheld from their roots, and syringing overhead may now be discontinued; permitted thus to rest from growth for a time, they will shoot forth in spring with greatly renewed vigour, and richly ornament the greenhouse with a profusion of handsome bloom throughout the whole of the summer.

Cuttings of verbenas and geraniums, and many other soft-wooded plants may still be planted with the certainty of their shooting freely, and still being in time to make good blooming plants during the following summer.

Grass lawns and walks, frequently mown and rolled during the months of Autumn, will present a much smoother and greener appearance during the Winter months, because of the extra care bestowed, and as greenness and smoothness are the two first considerations in the management of all well kept lawns, no reasonable efforts ought to be spared at this season to secure in their fullest perfection the accomplishment of these very desirable advantages.

MAY.

Nature! great parent! whose unceasing hand
Rolls round the seasons of the changeful year.
How mighty, how majestic are thy works!
With what a pleasing dread they swell the soul,
That sees astonish'd!—ТРОМСОХ.

First Winter Month—Transplanting, Pruning, Manuring, Digging, &c.—Sowing limited to Mustard and Cress—Transplanting—Cabbage—Cauliflower—Lettuce—Fruit Trees—Forest and Evergreen Shrubs—Winter Pruning—Espalier Training for Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Currants—Lift and Store Carrots and Parsnips, &c.—Sea-kale Beds—Asparagus—Rhubarb Beds—Trim Herbaceous Plants—Protect Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.—Commence Planting of Bulbous Flower Roots—Potting Greenhouse Plants—Levelling and Laying Lawns.

MAY, the counterpart of an English November, and first month of winter, ushers itself in, not in storms and tempests as in England, but in all the peaceful stillness, warmth, and sunshine of an English August. The nights, it is true, are often sharp and cold; but down to the middle of the month the days generally are bright and beautiful, and it is only towards its close that the first symptoms of approaching winter begin to be felt.

The month, therefore, is still highly favourable to garden operations, though chiefly those of transplanting, pruning, manuring, digging, trenching, and the like; for seed sowing has now become limited to successional sowings of mustard and cress, to keep up the supply of small salading. But transplanting, although applicable to autumn sown plants of cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce and spinach for spring use, now embraces a wider range, and includes gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, cherries, and other fruit trees, as well as many sorts of forest trees and evergreen shrubs; for it is a well established fact in gardening, that all sorts of trees which are planted when just shedding their leaves at once re-establish themselves, and make much better growth during the following summer than spring-planted ones. Wherever, therefore, fruit and forest tree planting is contemplated, every effort should be made to get as much of it done this month as possible.

The season for commencing winter pruning has now arrived, as indicated by the falling leaves of gooseberries and currants. In performing this operation, first divest the bush of all suckers for these are generally gross unfruitful shoots, which only mar the symmetry and vigour of the bush.

The young wood must be thoroughly cleared out from the centre, and the side shoots kept at least six inches apart, so that when the bush is pruned it should present the form of a spacious cup; this mode of pruning being best adapted to admit a sufficiency of light and air, two essential elements in the production of large, high-flavoured fruit.

In pruning raspberries, first divest them of last year's fruit-bearing wood, then reduce the shoots of the past summer to not more than from three to five of the strongest young canes to each plant, and these may be shortened to one-fourth their length, and securely tied to a strong stake, or against an espalier rail, which is a secure and excellent mode of training both raspberries and currants.

Carrots, parsnips, salsafy, and scorzonera roots may now be lifted and stored in dry sand; and the land on which they were grown may be thrown up in ridges, to expose the greatest extent of surface to the beneficial influence of rain, sun, and air.

Dress sea-kale beds with a good sprinkling of salt, and a covering of stable manure; first removing the decayed leaves, and stirring the surface of the bed a few inches in depth.

Clear away also the ripened haulm of asparagus, first loosening the surface, and then dressing the bed with eight or ten inches of fresh seaweed; or, in the absence of this, give a heavy dressing of salt, and then cover with six inches of well-rotted stable manure, for both sea-kale and asparagus are well-known to luxuriate mostly in soils highly impregnated with saline substances.

Rhubarb beds should now be cleaned and heavily manured; for this vegetable, if grown in perfection, requires a much more rich and moist soil than is usually allowed to it.

Globe artichokes may now have their decaying stems and leaves cut away, the surface loosened with a fork, and the ground around strewn with litter, to protect their roots from the injury they are likely to sustain from the frost.

Herbaceous plants which have done blooming will now require to be trimmed; decaying annuals removed; fuchsias, geraniums, verbenas, and other similar plants will now require to be protected. The planting of bulbous roots may be commenced, and the flower borders neatly dug, to give them a freshness of appearance pleasing to the eye, which will in some small degree compensate for the absence of floral display.

Deciduous trees and shrubs which have fully completed their growth and perfectly matured their young wood to its extremity, and from which the yellow leaves of autumn are beginning to fall, may now be very successfully transplanted, for early autumn planting is in variably the most successful; for the descending sap of trees enables them at once to form new roots and establish themselves ready to start into a growth in spring not unfrequently as luxuriant as that which is obtained from trees which have been one whole season established.

The gaiety of the greenhouse will now be nearly over for the season, most of the old established geraniums, fuchsias, verbenas and others of a similar class may now be closely pruned in, and transferred to smaller pots by having the ball of earth reduced, and their roots reasonably trimmed; a dry atmosphere may be maintained with a free circulation of air every fine day, and watering at the roots will not now be required more than once a week; under this treatment the plants will almost entirely rest from growth for two months, being thereby better fitted to start into a vigorous growth in spring.

Vineries should have an abundance of air every dry day to thoroughly ripen the young wood of the vines, and thus fit them for the important operation of careful pruning, for the proper performance of which—see next month.

Grass lawns may now be levelled by lifting and relaying the turf; or new lawns may in this way and a^t this season be advantageously formed; for the frequent showers will preserve the colour of the newly formed sward; and if the turf is closely fitted it will rapidly unite at this season and very soon form a smooth even sward, requiring one or two close mowings and rollings, which will enable it to preserve a fresh and agreeable appearance until the recommencement of growth in early Spring.

JUNE.

In Winter, awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around Thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Majestic darkness!—ТРОМСОХ.

Winter Weather—Pruning and Transplanting—Apples, Pears, Plums, &c.—Planting of Forest Trees, Evergreens, and Ornamental Shrubs, Thorns, Privets, &c.—Native Shrubs—Planting—Onions, Eschalots, Garlic—Regulation of Beds—Manure—Wood-Ashes—Rhubarb—Asparagus Beds, Salt Dressing—Plant Bulbous Flower Roots, Anemones, Ranunculus, Lily of the Valley, &c.—Pruning Vines—Ornamental Shrubberies—Protection of Choice Plants.

GLOOMY days, frequent rains, occasional frosts, and now and then a well-known "southerly burster" are significant symptoms of the return of winter. These, however, are quietly borne with, because, when

compared with our recollections of an English winter, the corresponding season here appears of comparatively short duration; and, besides, has the redeeming merit of affording an occasional beautiful day.

Seed sowing is now entirely suspended, but suitable weather will afford opportunities to continue pruning and transplanting; for now is the season for pruning all sorts of apples, pears, plums, and other fruit trees, the young wood of which should be shortened back one-third of its length, and all the weaker shoots spurred in, removing every branch which either crosses another or seems to interfere with the symmetrical form of the tree. Excessive pruning, however, which new comers are too apt to indulge in, ought not to be allowed; for severe pruning only fills a vigorous tree with a rush of young wood instead of fruit, thus proving that pre-acquired home ideas of pruning are too often, in New Zealand, very much at fault.

The transplanting of all sorts of fruit trees may be continued; and the present is also a suitable season for the planting of all sorts of forest trees, evergreens, and ornamental shrubs, and also for thorns, privets, sweet-briars, and other plants suitable for hedges, as well as such of the native shrubs and trees as are known to bear removal. These are all best transplanted at this season; for dull days, a moist atmosphere, and occasional rains, may be all regarded as circumstances favourable to successful transplanting.

Now is a suitable season to commence planting eschalots, garlic, and potato or underground onions, first manuring and digging the ground, then laying it off in beds four feet in width, with four rows in the bed, and from seven to nine inches from set to set. The bed may then be topped off with a thin covering of wood-ashes—a material in which all bulbous roots, whether useful or ornamental, seem to luxuriate.

New plantations of rhubarb may now be made. The usual mode is to plant two rows in a bed four feet wide, and two feet apart in the rows.

Asparagus beds may now be formed, not in the costly manner often resorted to in England, but by amply manuring and digging a piece of good land, then marking it off in four-and-a-half-foot beds, on each of which plant three lines of one year old roots at nine-inch distance, then shovel from the intervening paths just sufficient soil to cover the crowns of the plants, then give a heavy dressing with salt, and finish off with a covering of six inches of well decomposed manure. Beds so planted will yield several good gatherings the second summer after planting, and from the third season will afford an abundant supply of this delicious vegetable, which in no portion of the world is produced in greater perfection than in New Zealand.

Flowering bulbs, such as crocuses, snow-drop, jonquils, hyacinths, narcissus, and tuberous-rooted plants, such as anemones and ranunculus, and even more fibrous-rooted plants, like lily-of-the-valley and other convallarias, should now be planted; for the early spring blossoms of these lend to the flower borders their first attraction, and when judiciously blended with the choicer sorts of autumn-sown annuals, are capable of awakening in every true lover of floral beauty a deep feeling of admiration.

Recently planted trees and shrubs of large size, to ensure their greater stability, may possibly now require to be staked or otherwise supported, for strong south-westerns, accompanied with drenching rains, have a tendency to lay over newly planted trees, thereby breaking their recently formed roots, which careful staking will entirely obviate.

Maintain in the greenhouse as dry a temperature as the character of the weather will allow, taking advantage of every fine day to give plenty of air.

Vines which have fully ripened their wood, and from which the grapes have been gathered, will now require to be pruned; this will be best performed by spurring in to two eyes each of the side-shoots, and shortening the leading cane to one-third of its length. The outer rough bark, presenting a ragged appearance on the old wood of the vine, may now be removed, after which every inch of the vine should be effectually brushed with a hard brush, so as to dislodge the existence of insect life, which usually harbour beneath the loose bark of the vine, in a state of torpor, during the dormant months of winter, ready to emerge into active life with the first warm weather of early summer.

Choice plants standing upon grass lawns may now require some degree of protection to enable them to withstand the severity of the frosts which occasionally prevail during this and the succeeding month.

Where the plants to be protected are of moderate or of small size only, the simplest means of protection is a canvass awning in the form of a pyramid, sufficient to cover the plant; or a still simpler means is to place stakes around the plant to be protected, meeting them at a point above its top and filling in over and around the plant with dry fern.

JULY.

... Mysterious round! what skill, what force divine,
Deep-felt in these appear! a simple train,
Yet so delightful mixed, with such kind art,
Such beauty and beneficence combined.—THOMSON.

Winter Frosts—Sow Peas and Beans—Cress, Mustard, Radish, and Spinach—Commence Planting Early Potatoes—Pruning and Transplanting Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants—Beds for Rhubarb and Asparagus—Remove Sea-kale—Manure—The Flower Garden—Plant Bulbs, &c.—Prune and Transplant Roses—Sow Sweet Peas and Mignonette—Flowering Bulbs in Greenhouses—Dress Vines to Destroy Insects.—The Care of Shrubs, Lawns, Borders, and Walks.

WE are now in the depth of winter, and must be content with occasional rains, alternating with bright days, succeeded by sharp frosts at night, which usually attain their greatest intensity between the beginning and middle of the month. These, however, are not more severe than the frosts of an English November, and are just sufficiently sharp to produce a clear healthy bracing atmosphere. Such weather, of course, seldom interrupts the ordinary seasonable operations of gardening; for even now we begin to anticipate approaching spring, by commencing to sow peas and beans on all light dry sandy soils, the earliest sown crops of these being by far the most productive, especially when sown on land which has been under repeated cultivation.

It is also desirable to risk a small sowing of cress, mustard, radish, and spinach at this season, although these sowings are less to be depended upon than those made during succeeding months.

Even now the planting of early potatoes may be commenced, provided due precaution is taken to plant only on perfectly dry land not liable to become flooded; for wherever surface water stands after heavy rains, the sets of newly-planted potatoes are sure to perish. Indeed, the only object gained by planting thus early is the lightening of duties at a more advanced and busy period of the season.

Continue the pruning and transplanting of fruit trees as previously directed, as well as ornamental trees, evergreen shrubs, thorns, and other plants suited for hedges.

The formation of beds and mode of planting, advised in last month's calendar for rhubarb and asparagus, may be successfully continued. The present is also a season suitable for the removal of the roots of sea-kale, which may be planted in beds five feet in width, with three rows in each bed, and two feet distant in the row; after which, the crowns may be covered with six inches of sea-weed, or well-rotted stable manure—the former being preferable: for both sea-kale and asparagus, being submarine plants, retain, even under garden cultivation, their predilection for salt and sea-weed.

Established beds of sea-kale may now be forced into early growth by the application of fermenting stable manure, which will excite an immediate growth, thereby affording an abundant supply of this delicious vegetable in from twenty to thirty days from the time of covering in. For later crops, however, and especially where forcing appliances are not conveniently obtainable, it may readily be produced in high perfection, by simply covering the crowns with from nine to twelve inches of light dry soil taken from the paths of the beds on either side, and thrown over the crowns, through which the stems will stretch themselves until they reach the surface, when, by clearing away the soil, they will be found to be nicely blanched and fit for gathering.

In flower gardening, continue the planting of bulbs and other flower roots; the subdivision and increase of herbaceous flowering plants; the pruning and transplanting of roses, and other similar hard-wooded flowering plants. Make the first sowing of sweet peas for early blooming, and even now you may risk the first sowing of mignonette.

Proceed with the continued preparation of land digging or trenching for the further planting of fruit and forest trees, for very much of their after success depends upon a reasonable amount of preparation of the land in which they are permanently to stand. The planting of trees may be continued, selecting weather during which neither sharp frosts nor excessive rains unduly prevail.

The gaiety of the greenhouse in early spring may be secured by the introduction of pots of early flowering bulbs, such as crocuses, snowdrops, anemones, ranunculus, hyacinths, lily of the valley, together with early blooming heaths, epacris, and, gayest of all, the Chinese primrose, in white, pink, and fringed varieties; these of themselves, if introduced in profusion, will enliven the dull months of winter and early spring, and impart to the greenhouse an attractive and progressive gaiety, increasing with the progress of the season. Vineries, when early forcing is not resorted to, require little care at this season beyond painting the vine, to destroy any remaining traces of insect life. These having been previously pruned and well brushed, paint them all over, from top to bottom of their stems, with a liquid composition of soft soap, sulphur and camphor, dissolved in spirits of wine, with the addition of some common clay; all of these may be mixed and made to the consistency of cream by the use of tobacco water, and if this be applied with a painter's brush, it will effectually destroy the spider, brown scale, and other insects destructive in a more or less degree to the fruit and foliage of the vine, the depredations of which are easily prevented by resorting to this timely precaution.

Grass lawns and shrubby beds and borders usually receive attention at this season in the way of repairing, by taking up and relaying portions of the lawn which are unlevel, by neatly edging the margins of all beds and borders, and with equal care all gravel walks surrounding or crossing any portion of the lawn; for ornamental gardening can only be deemed worthy of the name where neatness and order are regarded as first considerations.

AUGUST.

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.—THOMSON.

Commencement of Spring—Changeable Weather—Sowing, Digging, Pruning and Planting—Onions—Spring Salading—Spinach—Curled Parsley for Edgings—Sow Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.—Transplant Rhubarb, Asparagus, Sea-kale, and make fresh Sowings—Early Cucumbers, Melons, Celery, Capsicums, and Tomatoes—Hasten deferred Planting of Fruit Trees—The Flower Garden—Sow Sweet Peas, Mignonette, &c.—Transplant Sweet Williams, Stocks, Daisies, Wallflower, Primroses, Violets, &c.—Re-potting Greenhouse Plants—Fork Vine Borders—Prune in Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

FROM the beginning of August we date the commencement of spring, which exhibits closely the changeable characteristics of an English February, especially from the beginning to the middle of the month. One day is warm and pleasant, with a soft, mild, and spring-like atmosphere; a second is cold and bracing, with sharp morning frosts; whilst a third is cold, wet and stormy. After which, several delightful days may succeed, rapidly exciting vegetation, and fully indicating the presence of spring, as further exemplified by the swelling buds of gooseberries and thorns, and by the re-appearance of crocuses, snowdrops, and other early spring flowering bulbs, whose return reminds us that the season is at hand for renewed exertions in sowing, digging, pruning, and planting, as often as favourable weather and a suitable condition of the soil may afford proper opportunities.

Although early autumn sown onions produce by far the largest and finest bulbs, yet a fine crop may still be obtained by sowing at once in beds four and a half feet in width, with from five to seven rows in each bed, covered with finely raked or sifted soil; although wood ashes, if conveniently obtainable, are better than either.

Onions ought to be sown considerably thicker than most other vegetable seeds, from their peculiar liability to failure.

Early peas may now be generally sown in rows from one to four feet apart, the distance being regulated by the habit of the variety; that is, whether dwarf or tall; though the strong winds of midsummer, taken in connection with the scarcity of pea-stakes, must ever ensure for the dwarfest sorts a decided preference.

Four of the best of these are early dwarf, emperor, early queen of dwarf, Lord Raglan, and late dwarf blue imperial; and three of the best of intermediate height are Fairbeard's early surprise, Woodford's green marrow, and blue Prussian; and three of the best of the very tall varieties are, the alliance, the champion of England, and the ne-plus-ultra.

Broad beans may now be generally planted in lines across the garden squares, twenty-four inches asunder; the lesser sorts, like the early mazagan, two inches; and the larger varieties, like the Windsor, four inches apart. Three of the best varieties are long-pod, green Windsor, and broad Windsor, the latter being generally esteemed the best.

A first sowing of early short-horn carrots may now be made, though some risk of the crop starting prematurely to seed always attends the early sowing of this vegetable.

Parsnips sown this month grow larger and finer than later crops. They are usually sown in beds four and a half feet wide, with four rows in each, and afterwards singled out so as to stand about seven inches apart.

Cress, mustard, radish, and lettuce, for spring salading, may continue to be sown at fortnightly intervals.

Spinach may now be sown in rows ten inches apart, and a similar distance may be allowed to such of the thinnings of last month's sowing as may now be becoming fit for transplanting.

Curled parsley—either as an edging for garden walks, or for the purpose of defining the backs of borders—may now be sown in continuous lines.

Seeds of cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, savoys, Brussels sprouts, and curled greens, to produce early spring plants, may now be sown; and autumn-sown plants of each of these varieties, now fit for removal, may be at once transplanted.

Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may be sown, and last year's roots of each, where not already done, may yet be safely transplanted. First sowings, on a slight hot-bed, of early cucumbers and melons, celery, capsicums, and tomatoes, may now be made, at this early period of the season, to be forced into growth by the aid of artificial heat.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, figs, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries should now be planted as soon as possible; for the increasing strength of the sun's rays is daily becoming less favourable to a high degree of success.

Sweet peas, mignonette, and the numerous varieties of hardy or half-hardy annual, biennial, and perennial flower seeds should at once be sown; and plants of sweet-williams, stocks, wallflowers, daisies, primroses, violets, and many other plants of a similar class can now be successfully transplanted.

Returning spring suggests the necessity for renewed activity in all matters relating to green-house cultivation; first, however, amongst the more pressing duties of the season, will be that of shifting to large flower-pots all plants requiring additional pot room to enable them to increase their growth, and to perfect their bloom. For this purpose, flower-pots at least twice or three times the size of those the plants now occupy should be well drained with broken flower-pots or small pieces of brick, and the plants potted in these in a mixture of something like good garden soil of a rich black loam, to which one-third of well decomposed manure has been added.

After potting, re-arrange the plants in the green-house, shading slightly from the brightness of the mid-day sun, and sprinkling freely with slightly diluted water every morning and evening for one week, throughout the whole of which abstain from giving any water at the roots.

Vines may now be carefully trained and tied in to their proper positions; the outer borders may be freshly forked up, and the inner borders loosened and well drenched with water. The temperature of the house may be increased by reduced ventilation, and by closing in theinery early every afternoon with a warm moist atmosphere.

Shrubs and trees standing upon grass lawns or growing on shrubby beds and borders will, in numerous instances, require pruning in; for on good land, where the growth is rapid, plants not unfrequently become too large for any but shrubberies and lawns of spacious extent. Plants ought, therefore, to be kept in due proportion to the extent of lawn by heading back every spring, by which, if properly done, their symmetrical form will be maintained, their relative proportions fairly balanced, their bloom strengthened and greatly increased in profusion.

SEPTEMBER.

Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand
That, ever busy, wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots teeming thence
The fair profusion that o'er spreads the spring;
Flings from the sun direct the flaming day;
Feeds every creature; hurls the tempest forth;
And, as on earth this grateful change revolves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.—THOMSON.

Spring—Exuberant Vegetation—Sow Onions, Leeks, Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, Cabbage, Lettuce, Peas, Broad Beans, &c.—Broccoli, best sorts—Sow Turnips—Plant in a Hot-bed Cucumbers and Melons—Also, Tomatoes, Capsicums, &c.—Plant out Celery—Sow Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Sweet and Pot Herbs—Continue to transplant Rhubarb, Asparagus, Sea-kale, Horse Radish, and Artichokes—Grafting Fruit Trees—Transplanting—The Flower Garden—Fumigation of Greenhouse—Vinery—Attention necessary to Lawns, Walks, and Borders.

ADVANCING spring comes, heralded by brighter days, increasing warmth, expanding buds, opening blossoms, and renovated life, invigorated by gentle showers or refreshing dews, which deck the plain with herbage and its gardens with exuberant growth, lending to spring a charm which gladdens every heart, and fills every mind with a grateful sense of new-born joy.

The progress of the season urgently requires that any of last month's gardening duties, which may have been unavoidably omitted, ought now to claim immediate attention before the return of the drier weather of the succeeding month. If, therefore, circumstances are favourable, the early portion of September will be chosen either to commence first or continue former sowings of onions, leeks, carrots, parsnips, red beet, cabbage, cauliflower, savoys, Brussels sprouts, curled greens, spinach, parsley, mustard, cress, radish, lettuce, and endive, together with two or more successional sowings of peas and broad beans. The present is also a suitable time for sowing celery on the open border for late crops, succeeding that which was recommended to be sown last month on a slight hot bed.

Any time this month may be chosen for sowing all the varieties of flowering broccoli. The best sorts are the early white cape, the walcheren, the imperial white winter, Snow's superb white, and the white mammoth. These varieties will afford a succession of fine broccoli for daily use from the time cauliflowers cease to produce in autumn until their return, about the end of November.

Three small successional sowings of early white stone turnips may be made between the beginning and the end of the month—a repetition of the sowings being needful, lest the first should happen to start off prematurely to seed, which is quite a usual occurrence with the first early-sown crops of carrots and turnips.

Another slight hot-bed may now be made, upon which to plant the cucumbers and melons sown last month, and to carry on growing tomatoes, capsicums, balsams, cockscombs, and globe amaranths, or any other seeds which are benefited by a gentle bottom heat.

The celery sown on a hot-bed last month may now be gradually inured to exposure, and when sufficiently hardened off, may be thickly planted out in a moist, shady situation, and very frequently watered until finally transplanted, as directed in the January calendar.

The various annual pot-herbs may now be sown—such as summer savory, sweet marjoram, sweet basil, bush basil, and marigolds; and either the seed may be sown, or last year's plants transplanted of such biennial and perennial sweet and pot herbs as thyme, sage, winter savory, pot-marjoram, balm, borage, spear-mint, peppermint, hyssop, and lavender; and of such as bear the reputation of possessing medicinal virtues—such as rosemary, feverfew, penny-royal, camomile, and horehound.

The roots of rhubarb, though now beginning to unfold their leaves, may still be safely transplanted, especially when lifted with a ball of soil adhering; and the roots of asparagus, sea-kale, horse-radish, globe and Jerusalem artichokes will also still bear removal with equal certainty of success.

It is now the season to commence grafting, as the sap is beginning to move. Commence first with those fruit trees which come earliest into leaf, as cherries and plums. The latest kinds in leafing are pears and apples, which are generally not grafted until nearly a fortnight after the cherry. This is also the proper time to graft oranges; choose for a stock the Seville orange, as being the most hardy, durable, and robust grower. As directed in the previous month, the scions should be taken off and laid in; for grafting always succeeds best when the sap of the stock is in a more forward state of activity than that of the scion. Observing the performance of the operation of grafting is better than any other method of teaching it. The young trees to be worked, technically called "the stocks," are "cut over" near the ground. Firstly, clear away a little of the soil from the base of the stock, as it is desirable to place the graft as low down on the stock as possible. Secondly, having a sharp knife, make a smooth cut on one side of the stock, just sufficient to fit the diameter of the scion, and about 1½ inches long, and slightly penetrating the wood. Next, make a slit downwards from the top on the smooth cut side of the stock about a quarter of an inch deep. Cut the scion of a length corresponding to the length of the cut on the stock, and cut the lower end of the scion obliquely at one cut, to fit the stock, and make in it a cut similar to that in the stock. Lastly, fix the stock and scion together, and fit the inner edges neatly, so that the bark of each shall be in contact. Tie them firmly together with worsted or bass in the desired position, and cover the graft with prepared clay, made by beating it up with short hay; earth up with soil nearly to the top bud of the scion, thus greatly promoting the union by keeping the clay in a moist state. There are many kinds of grafting, but this method is the one most practised.

The transplanting of gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, apples, and other fruit trees, as well as forest trees, should by the end of the month be completed for the season; for the parching north-west winds which sometimes blow at intervals from the beginning or middle of October are unfavourable to the re-establishment of lately-removed fruit and forest trees.

The seeds of sweet peas and mignonette may continue to be sown for successional bloom, with all the numerous sorts of hardy or half-hardy annual, biennial, or perennial flower seeds. Early in the present month is also a suitable season for the planting of roses, fuchsias, hollyhocks, dahlias, chrysanthemums, pinks, carnations, and many other varieties of similar ornamental herbaceous flowering plants, which, in their season, impart to the flower borders a pleasing gaiety and fragrant perfume.

Greenhouse plants re-potted last month will, every fine day, require to have an abundance of air, so as to secure a healthy, vigorous growth—an important point in the successful culture of greenhouse plants to be aimed at, and deemed of quite as much importance as a profusion of bloom itself, and under proper treatment, of very easy attainment, by a rigid adherence to the usual rules which govern successful cultivation; these mainly consist in profuse ventilation, frequent watering in bright weather, a moist atmosphere, secured by frequent sprinkling, together with an absence of the greenhouse insect pest, known by the common name of green fly, the removal of which is easily effected on its first appearance by syringing overhead with tobacco water, or by fumigating with tobacco smoke, either of which will be found perfectly efficacious.

Vineries which were closed in last month, and assisted with a little fire heat, will now be starting fast into renewed growth; the buds of the vines will break more evenly, as the first bursting of the buds is usually termed, by frequent daily syringing with tepid water, which will, at the same time, create within theinery a warm moist atmosphere—conditions of early culture in which the vine delights to luxuriate.

Grass lawns, walks, and verges will now have grown sufficiently to require their first mowing, rolling, and sweeping. If each of these operations is carefully and well performed upon this occasion the lawn will be much more easily mown and kept neat throughout the summer. All beds or borders, standing on grass lawns, which were dug during Autumn or Winter will now require to be neatly raked so as to fit them for the reception of annual and biennial flower seeds.

OCTOBER.

The garden glows, and fills the liberal air
With lavish fragrance; while the promised fruit
Lies yet a little embryo, unperceived
Within its crimson fold—THOMSON.

Close of Spring—Nor' Westers—Sow Broccoli, Celery, Parsley, Greens, Cauliflowers, &c.—Turnips, Spinach, Cress, Mustard, Radish, Lettuce, Endive, Beet—Sow Onions for Drawing Green—Sow and Transplant Cabbages—Sow Carrots, Parsnips, &c.—Commence Sowing French Beans—Mould up Cucumbers and Melons on Hot-beds—Pot off Tomatoes, Capsicums, Balsams, &c.—Sow hardy out-of-doors Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Vegetable Marrows, &c., in sheltered spots—Water Strawberries and Rhubarb—Continue to Sow hardy Flower Seeds—Water Hyacinths—Anemones, &c., &c.—Greenhouse and Vinery—Flower Beds and Borders on Lawns.

SPRING closes with the end of the present month, whilst showers and refreshing dews recur at longer intervals—not merely giving place to the warm dry weather, which now commences, but even to occasional dry north-west winds, which sometimes begin to blow with considerable violence even so early as October. These, however, are of unfrequent occurrence, and rarely of more than a few hours duration.

A knowledge of this circumstance ought, however, to stimulate every prudent cultivator to use his utmost exertions to complete the necessary sowing and planting of all crops either omitted last month or necessary to be sown during the present.

Continue, therefore, the sowing of flowering broccoli, adhering to the varieties previously recommended. Early in the month make a final sowing of Seymour's superb white or Manchester red celery, and also sowings of curled parsley, globe savory, Brussels sprouts, curled greens, and cauliflower. Make successional sowings of early white stone turnips, spinach, cress, mustard, radish, lettuce, endive, and red beet. Even onions may still be sown; more, however, for the purpose of drawing green throughout the summer and autumn, and thus saving the bulbs of the earlier and better crops. The varieties of early and late cabbages may also be sown, and during showery weather the early spring-sown plants of each may be advantageously transplanted. Carrots, parsnips, salsafy, and scorzonera may still be sown; and now is a suitable time to commence first small sowings of scarlet runners and dwarf French beans. These first sowings are not, however, to be relied upon; for some seasons it happens that a long period of fine weather may be succeeded by a single chilly night, accompanied with a slight hoar frost, by which the first crops of scarlet runners, French beans, and some other tender plants are partially swept off; hence the necessity for successional sowings.

Cucumbers and melons planted on a hot-bed last month will now require to be finally moulded; and to render them abundantly fruitful they ought to be stopped at every second joint, and sprinkled with water on the afternoon of every warm day, closing them in early with a moist warm atmosphere. Tomatoes and capsicums, balsams, cockscombs, and amaranths sown in August and September will now need to be potted off singly.

Towards the end of this month the out-of-doors hardy ridge cucumbers, water-melons, pie-pumpkins, gourds, vegetable marrows, and late tomatoes may be sown within any sheltered enclosure. All of these are very tender, and, where proper conveniences exist, it is the safest plan to sow them in flower pots, placed either in a glass frame or within the window of a dwelling-house until the seeds have germinated, and the plants are about an inch in height; after which they may for a few days be gradually inured to exposure, by placing them out during the day, and keeping them in at night; and when thus sufficiently hardened off, they may be planted out in any warm sheltered situation, and for a time slightly protected by a temporary covering at night.

Strawberry plants bloom much more vigorously when frequently watered during dry weather. The seed-stems of rhubarb and sea-kale exercise a very exhausting power over the roots, and should all be cut away as soon as perceptible; rhubarb will be greatly benefited by frequent heavy waterings. Some of the finest rhubarb yet grown in Canterbury was produced after repeated drenchings with soap-suds.

Flower-seeds of all the hardy and half-hardy annuals may still be sown; and now is a suitable time to commence sowing the more tender varieties, such as convolvulus major, tropeolum canariense, petunias, nasturtiums, and out-of-door balsams. These and other similarly delicate kinds liable to suffer from hoar frosts may, with tolerable safety, be sown towards the end of the month on the open borders.

Hyacinths, anemones, ranunculuses, and other bulbs now in flower will have their blooming period greatly prolonged by frequent watering and shading from the overpowering brightness of the mid-day sun.

Successful culture of potted plants during the previous months of spring will now begin to clothe the greenhouse with healthy foliage and a profusion of beautiful bloom, the gaiety of which will richly reward the cultivator's earnest anxious exertions, who will now begin to water more freely at the root, and more sparingly over head; for water sprinkled over blooming plants extracts the delicate colours of the petals, washes off the handsome pollen which not unfrequently adorns the anthers and stigma of the flowers, and hastens more rapidly to decay the too evanescent beauty of handsome flowers, which a drier atmosphere would possess the power of greatly prolonging.

Vines under glass, aided with a moderate amount of fire-heat, will now be bursting into foliage, and will, at this stage of their growth, require constant attention in the displacement of irregular growths, the reduction of all side shoots to one only on each spur, and the stopping of these, one joint before the bunch, by pinching out the top with the finger and thumb. The leading shoot should also be carefully tied in, and then stopped between the sixth and tenth joints of its growth; successful grape culture depends, in a very large degree, upon preventing the growth of useless wood, for the energies of the vine ought to be entirely concentrated upon the production of large high-flavoured fruit.

Continue to maintain a warm moist atmosphere, syringing with water of the same temperature as the house, and closing early every afternoon.

All flower beds or borders occupying a position upon or standing by the margin of grass lawns should now be fully planted with greenhouse and other plants well suited for summer decoration, such as geraniums, verbenas, calceolarias, cinerarias, fuchsias, heliotropes, carnations, and hybrid perpetual roses in pots; all of these, with a fair proportion of blush and dark China roses judiciously blended, will maintain throughout the whole of the Summer and Autumn a great profusion of bloom, combined with a pleasing diversity of colour and every enjoyable perfume.

NOVEMBER.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the sun, refulgent summer, comes
In pride of youth; and felt through Nature's depth,
He comes attended by the sultry hours
And ever-fanning breezes.—THOMSON.

Summer—Plant Scarlet Runners and French Beans—Turnips—Swedes for Winter use—Spinach—Peas and Broad Beans—Watering—Sow Cress, Mustard, Radish, Endive, and Lettuce—Transplant Spring-sown Cabbages—Plant out Vegetable Marrows, Melons, &c., sown in Pots—Regulation of Fruit Trees—Raspberries—Strawberries—The Flower Garden—Training Greenhouse Climbers—Temperature of Vinery—Plants in Ornamental Borders.

SUMMER commences with November and although its general character may incline to warm dry weather, yet the ground is not unfrequently cooled, and trees, plants, and seeds greatly refreshed, and rapid growth in each encouraged by occasional copious rains, which stimulate vegetation in a very remarkable degree, and afford suitable opportunities for continuing the sowing and planting of some sorts of vegetable crop; first amongst which scarlet runners will claim attention, two or more successive sowings of each of which ought to be made during the commencement of the month.

Successional sowings of white stone turnips may continue to be made; for, to have these in perfection, it is best to make frequent small sowings, using the roots only when they are young and tender; swede turnips sown now will be fit for use in winter; for although they are usually considered a field crop, they are also a very excellent winter vegetable.

Further supplies of spinach and repeated sowings of peas and broad beans may continue to be made; should the soil happen to be dry at the time of sowing any of these crops, it is an excellent plan, after the drills have been formed, to run a potful of water along the bottom of each, immediately after which the seeds may be sown and covered in. This is a much better and more natural plan than steeping seeds, and the ground will retain the moisture thus imparted better than by surface watering, whilst the germination of the seeds will be considerably accelerated thereby. Crops, however, which have recently been sown, will be greatly benefited by repeated surface-waterings during dry weather. This assertion, I am aware, is sometimes challenged by the inexperienced and unobservant.

Successional sowings of cress, mustard, radish, endive, and lettuce can be continued. Spring-sown early and late cabbages can be transplanted, and additional sowings made; any of the other sorts of winter greens fit for removal may now begin to be transplanted, care being taken to select suitable weather and a fit condition of the soil.

Vegetable marrows, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, water-melons, and tomatoes, raised in pots, as previously directed, may now, if omitted last month, be planted out in a sheltered situation; each of which,

except the tomatoes, may be planted in threes, each three standing about a yard apart. The first few days after removal they should be constantly shaded, and frequently watered. Tomatoes may be planted at the bottom of a paling, to be trained against it, or in continuous lines across the garden, twelve inches distant in the line, and to be ultimately supported by branches similar to pea stakes; or bricks may be placed upon the surface, and the plants pegged down upon them, the radiating heat from which rapidly ripens the fruit.

Fruit trees, especially vines, peaches, and nectarines, are liable to produce more young wood than is either favourable to the future production of fine fruit, or conducive to the general vigour and symmetry of the tree. Pinch out, therefore, with the finger and thumb, all seemingly superabundant shoots, leaving only such as are likely to leave the tree symmetrical and well-proportioned.

Established raspberries, especially on a hot, dry soil, are liable at this season to throw up numerous suckers, which should either be frequently cut with a garden hoe or very carefully lifted with a fork; for they are produced at the expense and to the great injury of the parent fruit-bearing plants, at the bottom of each of which from three to five young shoots, left for next year's fruit-bearing canes, are amply sufficient.

Strawberries out of bloom should have frequent liberal waterings, to assist them in swelling their fruit.

Flower gardens should be neatly hoed and raked, and sweet peas, Brompton stocks, dahlias, hollyhocks, and other tall growing plants, will now require to be staked or otherwise supported; whilst all the other dwarf-growing and choicer sorts of flowers will have their brilliancy of colours and duration of bloom greatly prolonged by frequent shading and watering.

The greenhouse will now be profusely gay with all the rich and gaudily-coloured flowers which geraniums, fuchsias, and verbenas in a full blaze of bloom can impart, brought out in contrast and heightened in effect by the gaiety of numerous other flowering plants, exhibiting every shade of colour as well as a large diversity of foliage.

The duration of this display will be best maintained by watering freely at the root only, by airing largely every calm day, and by shading the house slightly from the brightness of the mid-day sun.

Climbing plants, growing up the rafters and columns of the house, will require frequent pruning and training, so that the beauty of their gay blossoms may not be obscured by the density of overcrowded leaves and branches.

Vineries will require a rigid adherence to instructions previously given with reference to temperature moisture, and ventilation, increasing, however, the two first conditions of culture, and reducing the third as the vines enter upon the critical stage of blooming and setting their fruit; a high moist temperature and somewhat close atmosphere will favour the setting of all the varieties of grapes, and will be found to be completely indispensable to the Alexandrian and cannon-ball muscats, as well as several other of the imperfectly setting but higher flavoured varieties.

Stop all lateral shoots at the first joint, and tie up with care every branch which has fruit to support, and permit no more than one bunch of grapes to each branch.

Flower beds standing upon grass lawns, which have been well filled with flowering greenhouse plants, now starting forth into vigorous growth, will not only require at this season frequent watering, but also continued attention to tying and staking; for rapid growing, soft-wooded plants, like dahlias, are liable to be broken with the wind unless supported by strong stakes and tied in at least once every week; care being taken to bind very loosely so as to allow room for the growth of the daily swelling stems, which require ample room for expansion.

DECEMBER.

Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man
Has done his part. Ye tender showers descend!
And temper all, thou world-reviving sun,
Into the perfect year!—THOMSON.

Midsummer—Luxuriant Vegetation—Budding Fruit Trees—Garden Employment—French Beans—Radishes, Lettuce, &c.—Sow Swedes—Plant out Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.—Turnips—Winter Greens—The Flower Garden—Christmas Fruit and Flowers—Greenhouse Plants out of bloom—Thinning Grapes—Trim Lawn and Shrubby Hedges.

MIDSUMMER begins with the commencement of the present month, which is especially the season of luscious fruits and beautiful flowers. The trees also rejoice in their leafy pride, the fields luxuriate in the abundance of their verdure, and animated nature is full of life and enjoyment.

Exuberant growth in gardens everywhere prevails, and especially amongst fruit trees, which now require to have both the fruit and young growths properly thinned; the rapid growths of the stocks of fruit trees and roses fit them for commencing the operation of budding, care being always taken to select for the operation a showery or cloudy day.

The season for seed sowing is now so far advanced that the chief gardening duties of the present month will be the care rather of those crops we have sown, than of the few we can still successfully commit to the ground; for, although such as peas and beans may be sown, yet the crops they are likely to produce will not be quite equal to those sown last and previous months; and, although they produce equally well, yet a considerable portion of the pods are liable to be destroyed by a caterpillar abounding at this season.

French beans and scarlet runners may be planted, and additional sowings of radishes, lettuces, cress and mustard, may be continued; but the chief crops which claim attention this month are turnips, a large breadth of which should now be sown for winter use. The yellow swede, for use as a vegetable, should be sown as early as possible in December, and the yellow and white garden varieties about the end of the present and beginning of the ensuing month.

The earlier part of the present month is usually characterised by frequent showers, of which advantage should be taken to plant out cabbages, cauliflowers, savoys, Brussels sprouts, and flowering broccolis, all of which ought now to be extensively planted; for upon the exertions made at this season the limited or plentiful supply of winter vegetables will entirely depend.

Flower borders should now be exhibiting a profusion of roses, fuchsias, geraniums, pinks, carnations, stocks, and sweet-williams, with many sorts of flowering bulbs and numerous varieties of lovely annuals; and though at Christmas we can neither suspend "mistletoe boughs" from the ceilings of our dwellings, nor display bunches of holly-berries, yet by the time of its arrival we shall be able to pile our tables with delicious strawberries, and revel amid the fragrance and beauty of wreaths of blooming roses—luxuries which the noblest and wealthiest of England's aristocracy cannot at this season obtain.

Greenhouse plants which have done blooming may now be removed to a cold frame, or placed under the shade of a wall or fence having a southerly aspect. The removal of these from the shelves of the house will afford room for the introduction, from the melon and cucumber frame, of such handsome flowering tender and other annuals, in pots, as balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranths, white and purple egg plants, *phlox drummondii*, *humea elegans*, *gallardia picta*, blue *nemophila*, *coreopsis drummondii*, sensitive plant, and other similarly ornamental and interesting varieties, all of which will add greatly to the attractions of the greenhouse, and aid materially in maintaining its continued gaiety throughout the whole of the summer and some of the months of autumn.

Vineries in which the grapes are fully set may now receive air much more freely, and fire heat ought to be entirely suspended, unless early grapes are desired, for the fruit, from this stage of its growth, will swell to a larger size under the genial influences of a well-regulated temperature produced by sun-heat only. Air freely, therefore, every fine morning as soon as the sunshine sensibly raises the temperature of the house; scorched foliage—a too frequent defect—will thus be avoided, which results only from neglected morning ventilation.

As soon as the grapes have attained to a size similar to very small peas, commence slightly raising and supporting the shoulders of the bunches; after which thin out with a pair of grape-thinning scissors a full two-thirds of the unequal sized berries, thus leaving those which remain full room to swell to a large size; for the free use of the thinning-scissors is an inevitable necessity when large well-coloured fruit is desired.

Close in the vinery early every afternoon, syringing freely over head, thus securing a warm humid atmosphere, highly favourable to the health of the vines, and very largely conducive to the production of fine fruit.

Ornamental hedges bounding grass lawns and shrubberies will now have made growth sufficiently long to require close trimming in, for all such screens, which are intended not merely for shelter but also for ornament, ought to be neatly trimmed at least twice every year. The hedge will thus very soon acquire a desirable density and neatness of appearance, thereby blending both the advantages of improved shelter and greater ornament; two very desirable acquisitions, both of which tend greatly to increase the enjoyment derivable from ornamental gardening.

THE INTRODUCTION OF TREES, FLOWERS, AND FRUITS, INTO CANTERBURY.

The following passages from a lecture delivered by Mr. William Wilson, on "The Early History of Gardening in Canterbury," on the 10th of October, 1864, contain many valuable facts:—

* * * * *

First amongst English trees, in point of beauty as well as in point of time, with reference to the period of its introduction, I shall give you the history of the weeping willow, or true *Salix Babylonica*, first introduced into New Zealand, in 1840, by the French settlers of Akaroa, who, upon their way from France, put into the island of St. Helena for the purpose of testifying their veneration for the memory of Napoleon Bonaparte; and, desirous of possessing some memento of a name affectionately engraven on the heart of every Frenchman, they brought with them cuttings of some of the weeping willows which they found growing in pendent beauty around Napoleon's sacred tomb. This circumstance has created a slight confusion between the names of the true Babylonish weeping willow, which is the one that we possess in Canterbury, and the *Salix Napoleona*, or true Napoleon's willow, which is an evergreen shrub indigenous to St. Helena, and first sent home to England in 1823, where it is only occasionally seen as a cool greenhouse or conservatory evergreen, incapable of enduring the frosts of an English winter; whilst the common weeping willow is indigenous to the banks of the Euphrates, and is unquestionably the same willow referred to in the 137th Psalm, in the following affecting lines:—

By Babel's streams we sat and wept,
When Zion we thought on,
In midst thereof we hanged our harps
The willow trees upon.

The weeping willow, therefore, which we possess was first sent from the Euphrates by Lady Mary W. Montague, the wife of the English Ambassador at Constantinople, who sent some cuttings to Pope, the poet, who planted one of them in his garden at Iwickenham, which was the parent tree of all the weeping willows now in England. Plants from this tree were introduced into St. Helena from England by General Beatson in 1810, five years before the Battle of Waterloo, five and a half years before Napoleon's captivity, and eleven years before his death, on the 5th of May, 1821. It was first planted in St. Helena, among other trees, on the side of a valley near a spring, and having attracted the notice of Napoleon, he had a seat placed under it and used to go and sit there and have water brought to him from the adjoining fountain. About the time of Napoleon's death, in 1821, a storm shattered the willow in pieces, and after the interment of the Emperor, Madame Bertrand planted several cuttings from it on the outside of the railing which surrounded the grave; and from one of the finest of these was brought the cutting by the French settlers, which has since grown into a noble tree, and is still standing in German Bay at Akaroa; and this is the true parent of all our handsome weeping willows.

Three of the very finest in the province are growing in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Watson, the Resident Magistrate at Akaroa. They each stand about 25 feet in height, from the very summit of which their graceful pendent branches descend to the ground in beautiful festoons.

The merit of introducing walnut trees into the province was equally due to M. Beligny, the agent of the French settlers in Akaroa, in whose garden, at German Bay, the original two trees are still standing, and producing annually large crops of nuts. Some seven years ago I gave £33 for the one season's crop of the two trees, from which I raised some 7000 young walnut trees, most of which I sent to the other settlements of New Zealand, where they sold readily at £12 10s. per hundred; and so largely are the trees now distributed throughout the colony, that walnuts are not unlikely to become, in a few years, an important article of export.

We are also indebted to the French settlers for the first introduction of the grape vine. They brought with them a large number of varieties, some of which are late in ripening, and less adapted for the climate of Akaroa than such as the early white sweet-water grape which covers the end and verandah of M. Breitmeyer's house, a German settler in German Bay. This grape bears abundantly, and ripens early and well every season; the wonder is, that it has not long since superseded the late ripening and inferior varieties, for this and the well known black Hamburg grape would be by far the best sorts for a climate like Akaroa.

There is also an olive tree in the German Bay garden which has not yet borne fruit—although brought along with the walnuts and vines, thereby proving conclusively that the French expected, as we did, to find New Zealand a warmer climate than it is.

The first fruit trees planted on the Plains were brought from Nelson by the late Messrs. Deans, in 1845. These were planted in the garden at Riccarton, and consisted of three leather-coat or russeting apples, one green-gage, one yellow gage, one purple Orleans, and one Damson plum, with two of Knight's monarch pears. This very good selection are the parents of a large number of the fruit trees in Canterbury. The varieties have, however, since been largely added to by importations from the other settlements and from England.

The first forest trees, consisting of beech, ash, oak and elm, were introduced by Mr. W. Guise Brittan; and soon afterwards a quantity were brought by the late Bishop-Designate,—Bishop Jackson, but soon after his arrival, he resolved on returning to England, and gave the trees to Mr. Deans, by whom they were planted in the shrubberies at Riccarton, and are now tolerably lofty trees, producing seeds in abundance, from whence young trees are being largely raised and planted, by which Riccarton will soon become possessed of plantations of valuable timber.

The first Kean's seedling strawberry, the only really productive and valuable variety which has yet been brought to the Province, was introduced by myself from Auckland, in 1851, to where it had first been imported from England, in 1849, by the Rev. Mr. Cotton. Prior to the arrival of this very important variety, strawberries had been deemed unproductive in New Zealand, and so reported of by the Auckland Horticultural Society; this, however, soon superseded the Chili and other unproductive kinds, and produced fruit in the greatest possible profusion.

I was also the first to introduce from Auckland the brilliant scarlet blossomed hawthorn, one of the very handsomest of all ornamental dwarf trees for a grass lawn. These are now numerous in the Province, and will soon become one of its most admired plants. The original tree, brought from Auckland, was supplied to Mr. Pritchard, and is now standing in Dr. Stodman's garden in Cranmer square. It blooms very profusely, and bears an abundance of haws every season. It is, however, a peculiarity in the scarlet thorn, that a hundred thousand plants might be raised from its own seed, and yet every one of these would only be the common milk-white thorn of the hedges. The scarlet blossomed thorn is a purely accidental variety, which can only be perpetuated by budding or grafting twigs of it upon stocks of the common thorn.

The merit of first introducing the pinaster fir-tree is fairly due to the Rev. G. Cotterill, who furnished, in 1852, a quantity of the seeds of this handsome evergreen timber tree to Messrs. Harman and Davis, who raised and distributed a large number of pinasters from a garden where Cookham House now stands, and close by which six of the original trees, about 20 feet high, still remain.

To Dr. Earle, of the Grange, and Dr. Barker, of Christchurch, jointly, are fairly due the credit of first raising and proving in Canterbury the exceeding value and rapid growth of the blue gum. Dr. Earle's plant, which was first, in point of time, by a month or two only, was first obtained in a very peculiar manner. He had bought from me some Van Diemen's Land onion seed, among the young plants from which there appeared a young plant supposed to be an English honeysuckle, which, at that early date, was greatly prized because of the scarcity of plants of a similar class; very soon, however, it became obvious that it was not a honeysuckle, but a robust growing forest tree of astonishingly rapid growth, soon attaining a height of some four or five feet. An Australian settler happening to see it, pronounced it at once to be the Van Diemen's Land blue gum, and intimated that, from its rapid growth, it would be a most useful and ornamental tree in New Zealand gardens. Some short time after, seeds of the plant were obtained from Australia, which were eagerly sought for, the prices being as high as 20 guineas a pound; in one instance that sum was paid for nine ounces.

Lombardy and black Italian poplars, which are scarcely less valuable from their extreme rapidity of growth, were first brought to this Province, from Wellington, by Mr. Henry Phillips and myself simultaneously. These were rapidly increased from cuttings, and early formed one of the most prominent features in and around Christchurch, thereby relieving our landscape in some small degree of its then dreary monotony, and surrounding our houses with the lively green foliage peculiar to English forest trees, which at that early period of the history of our province was deemed no inconsiderable addition to our limited comforts.

The poplar, however, and especially the black Italian poplar, is not merely valuable for the rapidity of its growth, for its shelter, and for its ornament, but it is still more valuable, from the character of its timber, which very speedily attains to a large size, yielding planks from four to five feet in width, of a yellowish colour, very easily wrought, and very enduring for all sorts of inside work, such as flooring, and possessing the yet further advantage that it is all but impossible for it to catch fire—for, although it may smoulder, it will not blaze; and it was for this particular security against accident from fire that it was selected, many years ago, for the flooring and other interior woodwork of the drawing rooms, dining rooms, and other rooms in the spacious mansion or castle of the distinguished scientific Earl of Rosse, at Parsonstown, in Ireland, and in many other mansions and houses throughout the United Kingdom.

The Portugal laurel and the common English laurel—two of our handsomest evergreens—were first introduced, in 1850, by Mr. William Guise Brittan, who brought them with him in a Wardian case from London, by one of the first four ships; these were the parents of a large proportion of the fine laurels now in and around Christchurch; for, although the original plants were lost through some mismanagement in their removal some years afterwards from Mr. Brittan's residence, where the Lyttelton hotel now stands, a quantity of cuttings had fortunately been taken from them prior to removal; these rooted and grew freely, and saved for us two of our noblest evergreens, which are now plentiful, and will hereafter be largely used in ornamenting our grass lawns, in filling our shrubbery borders, and in forming beautiful hedges, at once highly ornamental and well adapted for the purposes of affording very efficient shelter.

To the same gentleman Canterbury is indebted for the introduction of the beautiful *arbutus unedo*, or strawberry tree, which was brought from London in the same Wardian case along with the laurels. The *arbutus* is one of the handsomest of English evergreens, and is invariably accorded the most prominent

position on all English lawns, and in all judiciously planted shrubberies, because of its handsome foliage, its numerous bunches of beautiful flowers of a waxy whiteness, and still more especially so from its numerous bright scarlet berries, exactly like highly coloured strawberries, which are usually found on the tree in all stages of growth, from the newly formed bunch of green berries to the brilliant scarlet ripe fruit, which at once attracts the eye and calls forth unqualified admiration. The original tree is still growing in great beauty at Englefield, the former residence of Mr. W. G. Brittan, but now the property of Mr. J. Campbell Aikman. This tree is by far the finest specimen of its kind in New Zealand.

Another of our most beautiful flowering plants is the *clanthus puniceus*, or parrot's beak; this plant was first brought into the province from Auckland by myself, in 1851; one of the original plants is still growing and flowering in great beauty, trained up some ten feet high, in front of Mr. Slater's house, in Lichfield-street. It produces a great profusion of brilliant scarlet bloom, which contrasts handsomely with its lively green foliage. Trained against a wall, or on an espalier rail, in the form of a hedge, closely trimmed in, it has a most gorgeous appearance when in bloom. It was, from a very early period of the history of the colony, found growing in wild profusion on the island of Kawai, a small island some 30 miles north of Auckland, from whence copper ore has, for many years, been exported in tolerable abundance. It is, however, very questionable whether this handsome plant can be claimed as indigenous, for although generally believed to be so, yet the colour of its flowers and the lively green of its leaves are entirely unlike the general character of New Zealand vegetation.

Amongst highly ornamental evergreens introduced from England there is none more deserving of our admiration than the *rhododendron*, one of our noblest evergreens, possessing a handsome foliage, and yielding annually a brilliant display of splendid bloom in all shades of colour, from the purple "ponticum" to the white "maximum," or the brilliant scarlet "alto clarence," well suited for plant stove-forcing in winter to ornament the greenhouse in very early spring with their beautiful bloom, which can be readily prolonged throughout a great portion of the summer if the plants be judiciously introduced by consecutive instalments, which have been less or more submitted to the well-known process of retardation. For the first introduction of this handsome evergreen the thanks of the province are due to Mr. Thomas Potts, of Governor's Bay, the Vice-President of this Society, who, in 1853, immediately before his own arrival, sent out two Wardian cases filled with *rhododendrons* in excellent health, and embracing many of the more beautiful varieties. These were originally planted in the garden of the Rev. Henry Jacobs, from where they were afterwards removed to Rockwood, and are now large, handsome bushes, under the skilful care of Mr. Henry Phillips.

Next amongst ornamental plants—handsome alike in foliage and in flower, and fondly esteemed because of the recollection of its home associations—is the *ribes sanguinea*, or scarlet flowering currant, which I had the honor of introducing into this province from Auckland, in 1851, while it was yet a great favour even there to secure this well known plant at a high price. It is now abundant amongst us, and greatly enlivens our shrubberies in early summer with its beautiful crimson blossoms.

It was at this time also that the handsome climbing plant, known by the name of the *dolichos lignosis*, a leguminous plant, with papilionaceous flowers of a pretty pink and white colour, well suited for covering the columns of verandahs, for which purpose it is largely used in Auckland, but here it was found to be too tender to survive the then severe winters; its cultivation is consequently confined to cold frames or greenhouses. Now, however, that the climate is so much improved, and the winters much milder, its acclimatization may yet be effected, with a little protection afforded during the months of June and July of the first winter. The same remarks and mode of treatment are equally applicable to the *passiflora edulis*, one of the passion flowers, which produces in Auckland a profusion of eatable fruit of a most peculiar flavour, with broad glossy green leaves, and well suited for the purposes of an ornamental climbing plant.

Another timber tree of considerable importance for the interests of the province was introduced by myself, in 1854; it is the *salix alba*, or Huntingdon willow. I had made several previous unsuccessful attempts to introduce this valuable tree, but at last succeeded in getting out from London three live plants in a glazed Wardian case, which had contained several varieties of poplars, a quantity of the dwarf edging box, and some roots of the lily-of-the-valley. The glass of the case, however, had been accidentally broken on the voyage, the sea had swept the deck and filled the case with salt water, and on arrival all the plants were dead except three Huntingdon willows, and the roots of the lily-of-the-valley. The three willows propagated very rapidly, and are now abundant in nurseries, and will soon become extensively planted, for it grows with great rapidity, and soon attains a height of from 40 to 60 feet, producing planks of from three to four feet in diameter, of a remarkably light timber, and so white that it is used for the purposes of inlaying in cabinet work; and because of the same qualities of lightness and whiteness, it is still more largely used in the dairy for such purposes as milk pans, milking pails, and skimming cups. It is also used to a considerable extent as handles for reaping hooks and sickles, in nibs for scythes, and even for scythe handles, and many other purposes of utility.

I have here referred to the lily-of-the-valley. I am fairly bound, however, to say this was not the first period of its introduction. I believe the merit of first bringing to Canterbury, and successfully cultivating this, the most graceful and fragrant of all our beautiful spring flowers, is due to the Rev. William Aylmer, of Akaroa, who brought it with him from Ireland, in 1851, along with a deep crimson rose, well suited for the columns of a verandah, and some other English plants, of which he was the successful introducer. The lily-of-the-valley is now growing in full perfection in his very beautiful grounds at Akaroa, producing annually a profusion of its lovely white blossoms partially hid amongst its handsome green leaves, and endeared to us not less by its beauty and fragrance than by its numerous pleasing home associations.

The whole of the beautiful large hollies in the garden of Mr. Gould, and in numerous other gardens in and around Christchurch, as well as the handsome holly hedges in Colombo-street north, and around the Christchurch Club, were all raised by myself from holly berries collected by school children in the south of Devonshire in 1851; many of these hollies are now from seven to nine feet high, and are producing an abundance of berries, from which plants are being raised in considerable quantities, so that this very handsome evergreen will soon become sufficiently numerous to occupy a position in every shrubbery, or to form handsome specimen plants on every grass lawn, for which its pyramidal form, its dark green leaves, contrasted with a profusion of beautiful coral berries, so eminently adapts it.

After alluding to some pretty specimens of plants supplied for the inspection of the audience by Messrs. Hislop, Potts, and Armstrong, the lecturer concluded by describing some plants which we had in our turn supplied to England, from whence we had derived so many fruits and flowers, mentioning, amongst others, some of the native ferns and a species of ranunculus—the *ranunculus traversii* (so called in honour of Mr. Travers), which he said now commanded a high price at home, and also the handsome leaved *dracaena indivisa*, found growing on the Peninsula. He, the lecturer, had sent to London a large packet of the seed, from which two thousand plants of this *dracaena* were raised and sold readily as an ornamental foliaged plant, at from four to five guineas a plant. To the late Archdeacon Mathias was due the credit of first forming those gorse hedges which proved both useful and ornamental—useful in sheltering the plants in the gardens, and ornamental from their luxuriant blossoms and growth. He urged upon the gardening portion of his audience to come forward in their turn, and to give their views, either in lectures or essays, upon the subject of horticulture, as there were many points upon which practical gardeners could give hints of great value. An unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson and the chairman terminated the proceedings. The audience, which was not a very numerous one, manifested great interest in the lecture.

PORT REGULATIONS. PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

The following Rules are enforced by order in Council, dated the 16th of August, 1864:—

1. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be deemed to apply to any ship, boat, or gunpowder, the property of her Majesty, nor to any ship of war of any foreign nation, nor to any gunpowder in charge of the Government of the colony.
2. The Master, or person in charge of any vessel from other than New Zealand ports, shall, when entering any port in the Province of Canterbury, hoist, and keep flying, a blue flag at the mainmast head, until the vessel has been boarded and cleared by the Health Officer.
3. Vessels merely calling at New Zealand ports, on their way to a port in the said province of Canterbury, but bringing goods or passengers from other than New Zealand ports, come under the foregoing rule.
4. The Pilot, Master, or other person in charge of any vessel entering, departing from, or within any port, shall, by every means in his power consistent with the safety of such vessel, assist every duly authorised public officer in boarding or leaving such vessel, and no person on board of such vessel shall interfere with or obstruct any government officer or pilot whilst carrying out his duties.
5. Every vessel entering any port must, as it approaches the signal station, hoist the vessel's number or distinguishing flag.
6. Harbour Master's Fees may be levied for every service performed by a Harbour Master under the said Act or under these Regulations at the rate of one penny per ton of the vessel in respect of which the service is performed.
7. Vessels employed in the coasting trade are exempt from shifting fees from one part of the harbour to another; but should the services of the Harbour Master or his assistant be required, the fee of one penny per ton register shall be paid each time such service is required.
8. All boats alongside of vessels or jetties shall give way to Government boats on duty.
9. No Waterman or other person in charge of any boat shall go alongside, or board, or suffer or permit any person to board, any vessel arriving at port from beyond sea, until such vessel is secured by at least one anchor, nor before she has been cleared by the Health Officer; and any person offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.
10. After the clearance has been delivered to the Master of any vessel outward bound, no passenger shall be taken on board.
11. All complaints against any person connected with the Harbour Department must be made, in writing, to the Port Officer for the Province.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

12. All vessels moored or at anchor are to have both cables clear, and in readiness to slack away when required; and in default thereof, the Master shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
13. All vessels are to have buoys and sufficient buoy ropes to their anchors, to show their position, and to exhibit at some conspicuous place, twenty feet above the deck, a bright light from dark to daylight; and in default thereof, the Master shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
14. Any anchor, kedge, or cable slipped or cut, if not weighed within twenty four hours, may be weighed by order of the Harbour Master or pilot, at the risk of, and expense of the owner; and when no buoy or rope has been attached, the anchor, kedge, or cable shall be forfeited.
15. After a vessel has been unloaded and properly ballasted, it will be at the option of the Harbour Master to move her out clear of the shipping, to make room for vessels requiring berths to unload; and if there shall not be on board any vessel which has been unloaded sufficient men, or ballast, or requisite tackle to enable her to be removed, the Harbour Master or Pilot may move such vessel at the expense and risk of the owner thereof.
16. Any person obstructing or impeding the navigation of any channel, river, inlet, or creek, or obstructing any landing place by placing a vessel, cable, boat, warp, or other article in the way, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; and in case any person causing such obstruction or impediment will not remove or cause to be removed the same, when ordered by the Harbour Master or Pilot, the Harbour Master or pilot may cast off or cut any such obstruction.
17. The owner or part owner in, or the commander of any vessel or boat which has been sunk, stranded, or run on shore, or the owner of any baulk of timber, or other bulky article which is in the water, who does not clear the harbour of such vessel or boat, or remove such baulk of timber, or other bulky article, on being required so to do, by notice, in writing, under the hand of the Harbour Master or of any Justice of the Peace, within such reasonable time as may be mentioned for the purpose in such notice, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

18. Any Justice, upon the complaint of the Harbour Master or any other person, may issue his warrant for the clearing of the harbour, or removing of such sunk or stranded vessel or boat, baulk of timber, or other bulky article, in such manner as such Justice shall direct, and for causing such vessel or boat, baulk of timber, or other bulky article to be sold, and out of the money arising from such sale, may pay the charges of such clearing or removal, as the case may be, paying the surplus to the Harbour Master, to be accounted for by him.

19. Whenever a vessel, not employed in coasting only, arrives within the harbour, the Harbour Master shall appoint the place where she is to cast anchor or be moored; and as often as the Master of any vessel is desirous of moving her from one place of anchorage to another, he shall notify, in writing, such his desire to the Harbour Master, who shall thereupon, unless he sees sufficient reason to the contrary, direct the removal accordingly.

20. In the performance of any such service by the Harbour Master, the Master of the vessel and the crew thereof are required to give and afford to such Harbour Master all possible aid and assistance to effect the same; and in effecting any such service, or any other service in the execution of his duty, the Harbour Master is empowered to make fast and attach any rope or other tackle to any other vessel, and if there is no crew of the vessel to be moved, or the crew thereof refuse or fail to aid and assist as aforesaid, or if the crew, or tackle, or quantity of ballast on board such vessel is not sufficient to enable the Harbour Master to effect such removal, he is empowered to hire and employ such other assistance and tackle, and to purchase and put on board such vessel such other quantity of ballast as to him seems requisite, at the cost or charges of the Master or owner of such vessel, and such cost and charges such Master or owner is required to pay to the Harbour Master, to be accounted for as aforesaid; and if any person, without the consent and authority of the Harbour Master, cuts or casts off any such rope or tackle, so made fast and attached to any other vessel as aforesaid, or in any other manner infringes this regulation, such person shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

21. All vessels must unshot their guns immediately after entering any port or harbour, and no guns or firearms are to be discharged, or blue lights, rockets, or other combustibles burned or discharged from any ship, vessel, or boat (except from mail steamers announcing their arrival or departure) unless permission, in writing, has been obtained from the Harbour Master, except only when urgent assistance is required, under a penalty of five pounds.

22. All ships and vessels under 400 tons, at anchor, are required to be provided with fire-buckets in the proportion of four to every hundred tons, and two for every additional hundred tons, one half of which are to be constantly hung up in some convenient place, with lanyards attached, ready for drawing water.

23. In the event of the death of any person on board of any vessel in port, the Master of such vessel is to cause the body to be buried on shore, previously reporting the particulars to the Police.

24. The master, or person in charge of any ship or vessel, with the undermentioned exceptions, shall at all times in port, as well by day as by night, have at least one seaman in charge of the deck of such ship or vessel; and the person having such charge, and all persons having the charge of or being on board of any boat within any port, shall answer to the challenge of the Water Police, or other duly authorised public officer. Vessels laid up, coal hulks, ballast or other lighters, lying in such limits as the Harbour Master may authorise them to occupy, are exempt from the foregoing regulation.

25. Masters requiring to careen, heave down, or haul their vessels on shore for the purpose of inspection, or repairs must apply to the Harbour Master of the port for permission, except when such work is proposed to be done on private property.

26. Accidents involving personal injury, loss of life or property from loss or collision of vessels or boats, are to be reported, in writing, by the person in charge to the nearest Harbour Master and principal Officer of Customs as soon as possible.

27. All Masters, Pilots, or other persons in charge of vessels, are immediately to strike their top-gallant yards and masts, to have their jib, spanker, and all other booms rigged close in, top up, and brace fore and aft all yards, and moor and clear hawse when called upon by the Harbour Master, or person deputed by him, and are generally to follow such directions as the weather, the crowded condition of the port, or other circumstances may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety and interest of the whole shipping.

28. No rubbish or filth is to be landed on any lands belonging to the Crown, except in such places as the Harbour Master may point out, under a penalty of five pounds, to be paid by any person landing such rubbish or filth.

29. No ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stones, earthenware, glass, or filth is to be thrown overboard from any vessel or boat, but is to be landed and placed where the Harbour Master may direct; and no gravel, earth, stones, earthenware, glass bottles, filth, or rubbish, is to be placed by any other means at any place below the high water mark within the harbour; and proper tarpaulins are to be used in discharging or taking in ballast, coals, rubbish, gravel, earth, or filth of any kind, so as to prevent any part thereof falling into the harbour; and any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

30. No pitch, tar, resin, or other combustible matter shall be lighted or heated on board of any vessel

or boat while lying alongside or near any vessel in the harbour; and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

31. No wreck is to be left in any part of the harbour, but must be conveyed on shore above high water mark; and if any wreck is so left, the owner thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

32. Any person throwing a dead animal into the harbour, or placing any dead animal below high water mark, within the limits of the anchorage, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and an additional penalty of one pound for every day during which any such animal remains in the harbour, or below high water mark, or buried on the beach above high water mark. Provided that no such penalty and additional penalty shall together exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

33. No ballast, shingle, stone, or shells, or any part of the soil, shall be removed from any land of the Crown without the permission of the Harbour Master, under a penalty of five pounds.

GUNPOWDER.

34. The Master of every vessel arriving with gunpowder on board exceeding the quantity necessary as ship's stores, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Pilot on his boarding the vessel, and if none, to the Harbour Master, and shall land the same at the powder magazine before anchoring at the usual anchorage ground.

35. No gunpowder is to be either received or issued by the Keeper of the Magazine, except between the hours of seven in the morning and five in the afternoon.

36. The Master of every vessel shall cause all gunpowder to be conveyed to the magazine immediately after its being landed, or forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

37. All gunpowder so landed must be packed in barrels, containing not more than one hundred weight, closely joined and hooped, without any iron about the packages, and so secured that no portion of the gunpowder be in danger of being scattered in the passage; and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty of any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

38. All boats used for the conveyance of gunpowder to or from vessels are to be provided with tarpaulins, and to be properly housed over, and to have a red flag flying when powder is on board.

39. No fire or light is to be burning on board of any vessel or boat during the time gunpowder is being discharged from, or taken on board of, such vessel or boat.

MAIL VESSELS.

40. All vessels having Mails on board for the Province of Canterbury are, on approaching the anchorage, to hoist a white flag at the foremast head, which flag must be kept up until the Mails are taken out of the vessel.

STEAMERS.

41. Every steam-vessel, when navigating any narrow channel, shall, whenever it is safe and practicable keep to that side of the fair-way, or mid-channel, which lies on the starboard side of such steam-ship.

42. Steamers, when steering the same course inside the bar or entrance of any river or harbour, or in any narrow channel, either with or without vessels in tow, and are overtaking the other, the vessel gained upon is to slack her speed until the other has passed her.

43. Steamers at all times, when under weigh within any port, must have, in addition to the helmsman, a competent person on the bridge, in charge of the vessel, and also a competent person in charge of and attending to the engine. The utmost care must be taken by the person or persons in charge to prevent accidents to other vessels and boats.

44. Steamers shall not proceed at more than six miles per hour whilst navigating amongst the shipping of any port, and if entering or leaving after dark, must sound the bell or steam-whistle constantly.

SIGNALS

to be made from all vessels in harbour when the following are required:—

- Sea Pilot—Union Jack at the fore.
- Police Boat—Ensign at the main.
- Police Boat, at night—Two vertical lights at the peak, four feet between each.
- Customs' Boat—Union Jack at the peak end.
- Medical Assistance—Union Jack over the Ensign at the peak end.

WATERMENS' REGULATIONS.

PORT OF LYTTTELTON.

The following have been officially notified under date the 22nd October, 1864:—

1. The following Regulations shall be in force in the Port of Lyttelton, on and after the 26th day of October, 1864.
2. All carters, porters, and watermen engaged upon the public wharfs shall be under the control of the Port Officer.
3. Every waterman shall, upon payment of one pound sterling, in respect of every boat to be plied by him, receive a license, to be renewed on the 1st July in each year.
4. Any boatman carrying passengers for hire, without a license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.
5. No boat shall be allowed to remain at any landing place after discharging her cargo and passengers, or to make fast to any steps or handrails belonging thereto, without some person in charge ready to remove the said boat when required to do so by the Port Officer, or person deputed by him.
6. A board, exhibiting the charges authorised to be made between sunrise and sunset, shall be placed near the landing-place. After sunset, and when the blue flag shall be hoisted half-mast by the Harbour Master, or person deputed by him, denoting bad weather, double fares can be demanded by watermen.
7. Any boatman resisting, impeding, or obstructing the Harbour Master, Pilot, or other person deputed by either of them, in the execution of his duty, or using threatening or abusive language to them, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.
8. The number of passengers allowed to be carried in any boat shall be specified in the license, and shall be legibly painted on some conspicuous part of the boat in respect of which such license is issued, and any boatman conveying a larger number of passengers, or a greater quantity of luggage, than is allowed in his license, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

9. The authorised fares shall be as follows:—

From any wharf or jetty to the steamers, single fare, to or from	s. D.
From any wharf or jetty to any place, or to any vessel other than steamers, lying within a space bounded on the east by a line drawn from Stoddart's to Sticking Point, and on the west by a line drawn from Naval Point to the eastern point of Church Bay	1 3
From any wharf or jetty to Church Bay	s. D.
From any wharf or jetty to Church Bay	2 0
" " Gollan's Bay	6 0
" " Rhodes' Bay, one passenger	4 6
" " Rhodes' Bay, two or more, each	5 0
" " Quarantine Station, one passenger	2 6
" " Quarantine Station, two or more, each	20 0
To the Heads, or head of the Bay, as per agreement.	10 0

Return fares will be allowed at the same rate in each case.

10. Each boat shall carry, if required, 8 lbs. weight of luggage with every passenger, without additional charge; and any passenger detaining a boat for a period exceeding twenty minutes shall be liable to an extra charge at the rate of four shillings per hour.
11. All ballast lighters, cargo and water-tank boats plying for hire shall be measured, marked, and registered, and upon payment of three shillings per ton register shall receive a license, to be renewed on the 1st July in each year.
12. Any person holding a license for a cargo boat who shall load the same in excess of the quantity allowed to be carried in accordance with his license, shall forfeit his license, and be liable to a penalty of five pounds.
13. Any boatman charging more than the authorised rates or fares, or refusing to employ his boat when required to do so, shall be liable to forfeit his license, and to pay a penalty of five pounds.

PORT REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be deemed to apply to any ship, boat, or gunpowder, the property of her Majesty; nor to any ship of war of any foreign nation, nor to any gunpowder in charge of the Government of the colony.
2. Harbour Masters' Fees may be levied for any service performed by a Harbour Master under the said Act or under these Regulations, at the rate of one penny per ton of the vessel in respect of which the service is performed.
3. All vessels having Mails on board are, on approaching the anchorage, to hoist a white flag at the fore-mast-head, and to keep the same flying until the Mails are taken out of the vessel.
4. The Master of every vessel shall anchor or moor where the Harbour Master may direct, and he shall not unmoor or quit the anchorage until notice be given, in writing, at the Harbour Master's office; and any Master offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.
5. All vessels must have buoys and buoy ropes to their anchors, to show their position, and must hoist a conspicuous light at their peak end, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise. Any Master offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
6. All vessels moored or at anchor are to have both cables clear, and in readiness to slack away when required, and any Master offending against this regulation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.
7. No boat shall go within fifty yards, nor shall any person go on board of any vessel entering any port, except those duly authorised by, and such Reporters for the press as hold a written authority from Government; nor shall any person quit the vessel so entering any port before the same is properly secured at her anchorage, and has been declared free by the Immigration or other proper Officer, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
8. All vessels are to unshot their guns before they anchor, and no guns or fire-arms, except in self-defence, or in cases of distress, or mail steamers announcing their arrival or departure, are to be discharged from any vessel or from any boat unless permission, in writing, has been obtained from the Harbour Master; and any person who shall offend against this regulation (including, as well, any sportsman, or any other offender) shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
9. All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their top-gallant-yards and masts, to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, and moor or clear hawse, when called upon by the Harbour Master or other competent authority to do so, and are generally to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the port or river, or other circumstances may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the Harbour Master, with a view to the safety and interest of the whole shipping.
10. All Masters of vessels exceeding one hundred tons burthen lying in the harbour shall cause a sufficient guard or watch, to be kept on deck, both by day and night—of one man if the vessel is under three hundred tons; and of two men, if over three hundred tons burthen; all other descriptions of decked vessels must have at least one man on board by day and by night, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
11. No pitch, tar, resin, or other combustible matter shall be lighted or heated on board any vessel or boat whilst lying alongside, or near any vessel in the harbour; and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.
12. Any anchor or kedge slipped, parted, or cut from, if not weighed within twenty-four hours, may be weighed by order of the Harbour Master at the risk and expense of the owner, and when no buoy has been attached the anchor or kedge, shall be forfeited.
13. No wreck is to be left in any part of the harbour, but must be conveyed on shore above high water mark, and any wreck so left, after notice given by the Harbour Master for the removal of such wreck, may be removed by order of the Harbour Master, at the risk and expense of the owner, who shall be further liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.
14. The owner, or part owner in, or the commander of any vessel or boat which has been sunk, stranded, or run on shore; or the owner of any baulk of timber or other bulky article which is in the water, who does not clear the harbour of such vessel or boat, or remove such baulk of timber, or other bulky article upon being required so to do by notice, in writing, under the hand of the Harbour Master or any Justice of the Peace, within such reasonable time as may be mentioned for the purpose in such notice, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; and any Justice, upon the complaint of the Harbour Master or any other person, may issue his warrant for the clearing of the harbour or removing of such vessel, boat, baulk of timber, or other bulky article, in such manner as such Justice shall direct, and for causing such vessel, or boat, baulk of timber, or other bulky article, to be sold, and out of the money arising from such sale, may pay the charges of such clearing or removal, as the case may be, paying the surplus to the Harbour Master, to be accounted for by him.

15. Any person drowning any animal in, or throwing a dead animal into the harbour, or placing any dead animal below high water mark, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and to an additional penalty of one pound per day during which such animal remains in the harbour, or below high water mark, provided that no such penalty shall together exceed the sum of twenty pounds.

16. It shall be competent at any time for the Harbour Master, or a person deputed by him, to order any ship, lighter, boat, or timber to be removed from or to any part of the harbour whenever such removal shall, in his opinion, for the general accommodation of the shipping, be proper. And any person who shall fail to obey such order, or otherwise offend against this regulation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

17. No vessel, not being a mail steamer, shall be unmoored on Sunday from her anchorage, and no work is to be done on board any vessel in harbour on Sundays (except such as may be necessary for the cleanliness and safety of the vessel), without the express permission, in writing, of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

BALLAST.

18. No rubbish or filth is to be landed on any lands belonging to the Crown, except in such places as the Harbour Master may point out, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

19. No ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stone, or filth is to be thrown into the harbour, but is to be deposited at any place the Harbour Master may direct, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

20. Any person removing shingles, stone, or any part of the soil below high water mark, without permission from the Harbour Master, or in the absence of the Harbour Master, a Resident Magistrate, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

21. Proper tarpaulins are to be used in discharging or taking in ballast, coals, rubbish, gravel, earth, or filth, so as effectually to prevent any part thereof falling overboard, and no ballast is to be taken on board or discharged from any vessel after dusk, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

LIGHTERS AND BOATS.

22. No lighter or boat, when detained, shall anchor in the channel between Acheron Head and the Quarantine Island, nor in the middle of any fair-way, but shall anchor within the bays abreast of the aforesaid channel, and close over on either side of any fair-way, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

23. The Harbour Master, or any deputy of the Harbour Master, is empowered to take such means, and to give such orders and direction, as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of preventing risk or accident, confusion or overcrowding of boats alongside of vessels; and any person wilfully disobeying any orders so given as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

PENAL HULK.

24. No vessel or boat is to pass between the hulk "Thomas and Henry," and the line of buoys moored round that vessel; all persons in charge of boats or vessels passing near the said hulk are to answer the sentries' challenge; any persons offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty of any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

GUNPOWDER.

25. The Master of every vessel arriving with gunpowder on board, exceeding fifty pounds in weight, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Pilot, on his boarding the vessel, and shall land the same at the Powder Magazine, under the supervision of the Harbour Master or other competent authority, before anchoring at the usual anchorage ground, or forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

26. No gunpowder is to be either received or issued by the Keeper of the Magazine, except between the hours of seven in the morning and five in the afternoon.

27. The Master of every vessel shall cause all gunpowder to be conveyed to the Magazine immediately after its being landed, or forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

28. All gunpowder so landed shall be packed in barrels containing not more than one hundred weight each, closely joined and hooped without any iron about the packages, and so secure that no portion of the gunpowder be in danger of being scattered in the passage, and any person offending against this regulation shall incur a penalty of any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VESSELS PASSING EACH OTHER.

29. Whenever any vessel proceeding in one direction meets a vessel proceeding in another direction, and a Master or other person having charge of either such vessel perceives that if both vessels continue their respective courses they will pass so near as to involve a risk of collision, he shall put up the helm of his vessel to port, so as to pass on the port side of the other vessel, due regard being had to the tide, and to the position of each vessel with respect to the dangers of the channel, and as regards sailing vessels, to the

keeping of each vessel under command; and the Master of any steam-vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall keep, as far as is practicable, to that side of the fair-way or mid-channel thereof which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

30. Steam-vessels shall not proceed at more than half speed whilst navigating any of the harbours, rivers, or lakes of Otago, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and shall continue the sounding of a steam-whistle or the ringing of a bell, and any person offending against this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

31. Steamers, when steering the same course in the river or harbour, either with or without vessels in tow, and one overtaking the other, the vessel gained upon shall slack her speed, if practicable, until the other has passed her.

32. When steamers having vessels in tow are steering opposite courses, the steamer bound up the river shall, before meeting the vessel coming down the river, slack her speed, when practicable, until the other has passed her.

33. Steam-vessels, when passing or near to sailing vessels, are always to be considered in the light of vessels navigating with a fair wind.

34. Steamers shall, on nearing any vessel aground, slack their speed until safely passed.

35. Steamers at all times, when under weigh, must have a responsible person on the bridge to look out.

36. No lower square-sails shall be set of any steamer whilst navigating amongst the shipping.

37. Sailing vessels and ships, having the wind fair, shall give way to ships on a wind.

38. When two ships are going by the wind, the ship on the starboard tack shall keep her wind, and the one on the port tack bear up, thereby passing each other on the port hand.

39. When two ships have the wind large, or a-beam, and meet, they shall pass each other in the same way, on the port hand, the helm of each being put a-port.

40. The Master, or any other person having charge of any vessel, neglecting to observe the rules herein laid down for vessels passing each other, or either of them, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

41. No steamer shall tow any vessel in, nor shall any vessel enter the Cross-Channel (Upper Harbour), unless there be (as shown by the Tide Signals) six inches more water in the channel than such vessel's draught of water.

42. All Masters, or other persons in charge of river-going steam-vessels plying to or from any wharf shall, immediately upon fixing the hours of sailing of such vessels, intimate the same to the Harbour Master, and shall depart punctually at the times of sailing so announced; excepting always in cases of accident actually happening to the vessels or machinery, or other unforeseen impediment occurring.

43. Steamers about to pass any dredging machine at work in any river or channel, or any licensed ferry, or public work in progress, must slow their engines to less than half-speed for at least one hundred yards before arriving abreast of the dredge, ferry, or work.

44. All persons transgressing any of the foregoing Miscellaneous Rules, shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

SIGNALS AT THE FLAGSTAFF.

OTAGO HEADS.

Blue Peter—Keep to sea: the bar is not fit to take.
Red Flag—Take the bar; there is no danger.
Blue, with white St. Andrew's Cross—Ebb tide.
White Flag, half-mast high—First quarter flood.
White Flag, at the mast-head—Second quarter flood.
Red Flag, half-mast high—Third quarter flood.
Red Flag, at the mast-head—Last quarter flood.

The following Signals are in use at the Port:—

Pilot—The Union Jack at the fore.
Customs' Boat—The Union Jack at the peak.
Gunpowder on Board—The Union Jack at the main.
Medical Assistance—The Union Jack over the Ensign at the peak.
Government Immigrants on Board—Ensign at the mizen-mast head.
Mails on Board—White Flag at the fore.
Boarding Officer—Blue flag at the main.
Clearing Officer—White flag at the main.
Police—The Ensign at the main.
Ditto at night—Two lights vertical at the peak, having five feet between the two.

TIDE SIGNALS FOR THE UPPER HARBOUR.

Marryat's Numerals will be hoisted on the East yard-arm at the Flagstaff, Port Chalmers, to denote the height of the tide during flood in the cross-channel.

LIGHT DUES.

THE following Light-house Rates, payable at the Port of Wellington, have been fixed by order of the Marine Board, under the Marine Board Act, 1863, and supersede all previous rates:—

For all vessels from Europe or any other port beyond the Australasian colonies, per register ton, 9d. (ninepence).

All vessels from the Australian colonies, or Tasmania, per register ton, 6d. (sixpence).

For every steam or sailing vessel, employed in the coasting trade, per register ton, 2d. (two pence).

The above dues shall be levied on entering inwards only, and payable on and after the date of the Marine Board Act, 1863, coming into force.

CHARLES SHARP,
President and Master Warden.

WRECKS.

THE following instructions for the guidance and information of Customs' Officers, Magistrates, and others, with respect to investigations into cases of wreck occurring on the New Zealand coast, have been issued by authority.

I. DUTIES OF CUSTOMS' OFFICERS, &C.

1. Any Customs' Officer, or other person authorised by the Act, who shall apply (§ 7) to a Resident Magistrate, or two Justices, to hear any case in reference to the wreck of any vessel shall make such application in writing, stating therein the particulars of the case in respect of which such investigation is required.

2. The Customs' Officer, or other person authorised, shall, before the commencement of the investigation furnish a copy of such application to each of the Master, Mate and Engineer of the wrecked vessel.

3. The Customs' Officer, or other authorised person, shall superintend the management of the case: the investigation (§ 9).

4. Should the Court be of opinion that any person connected with the wreck should be prosecuted criminally, the Customs' Officer, or other authorised person, should lay an information and prosecute in the usual way.

DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES.

1. Having taken evidence, the Magistrate or Justices, shall, in all cases, prepare a report to the Governor, containing a full statement (1) of the case, and (2) of their opinion thereon such report, (3) to be signed by the Magistrate or Justices, and (4) by the Nautical Assessor, if there be one and he concurs, (5) and to be forwarded to the Governor through the Postmaster-General, (6) together with the whole of or such extracts from the evidence as the Court shall think necessary (§ 9 and 10). Should the nautical assessor not concur in the report, he should forward his dissent and reasons therefore, to the Governor (§ 10).

2. The Court has power, provisional on the Governor's confirmation, to cancel or suspend the certificate of any Master, Mate or Engineer, and in any case in which it may be considered proper so to cancel or suspend a certificate, the Court should,—

1. Take care that a Nautical Assessor sits with the Court.

2. Call on such Master, Mate or Engineer, to deliver up his certificate, which, under § 14 of the "Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," he is bound to do.

3. State in open Court their decision, provisional on Governor's confirmation, in respect to cancelling or suspending the certificate. (Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, § 23, par. 3.)

4. State, in their report to the Governor, the fact of a copy of the statement of the case upon which the investigation was ordered having been furnished to the owner of the certificate before the commencement of the investigation. (Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, § 23, par. 6.)

5. See that the Assessor concurs in the report, and signs it as so concurring. (*Ibid.*)

6. Transmit the report, with the whole evidence taken, and the cancelled or suspended certificate, to the Governor through the Postmaster-General, for confirmation and transmission to the Board of Trade. (*Ibid.*, par. 3.)

STEWART'S ISLAND.

THE following report, by the Chief Surveyor of Southland, contains the most recent account of this island:—

SIR.—I proceeded, on the 26th ult., to explore Stewart's Island, with a view to obtain some general knowledge of the character of the land on it, and to ascertain what steps it would be necessary to take for the survey of the whole or portions of it.

For these purposes I went round the Island in a boat, landing at a great many points and striking inland, and ascending the hills wherever the extremely difficult character of the country permitted. The broken and irregular outline of the shore, and the many islands which fringe it, afford boat harbours on almost every part of the coast, which greatly facilitate such an excursion, though the great strength of the tides, and the prevalence of westerly gales, cause such a heavy sea off the salient points, especially off the Southern Capes, as to make it hazardous, except in a very good boat, and with skilful management.

The whole island consists of primary rocks, felspar being by far the predominant material. Some of the hills of the interior I found to consist of granite (in one case, a singularly beautiful red syenitic granite), and the hills generally have the conical form and boldly rounded outlines common to the granite hills of Europe; but near the coast large dykes occur, of almost pure felspar, intersected by veins of quartz, and with a few small crystals only of mica and hornblende thinly scattered through it. In some parts, especially in the south, mica and talc abound so much that it might be called talcose rock.

Rocks of this character are by no means unlikely to yield gold. Everywhere I found embedded in the felspar minute crystals of zircon, and the sands contained titanate of iron and a number of small green gems, which from their form, and from their having a specific gravity much greater than that of quartz, I take to be euclase.

As might be expected, the decomposition of these rocks gives rise to a very fertile soil, and everywhere the surface is covered with a dense and luxuriant scrub, which, having never been burnt off, or broken down by cattle, and being composed of quick-growing shrubs of no great strength, subject to be blown down and replaced by new growths, the dead and the living forming an impenetrable jungle, so as to make the walking to any distance altogether impossible. On the west coast, the land is so much exposed to the prevalent winds, and the hills are so steep and broken that, for the present, at all events, it may be set down as absolutely unavailable, except a few hundred acres at Mason's Bay; but on the east side, and north of Port Pegassus, and especially in the vicinity of Lord's River, and Port Adventure, the ridges become longer and rather lower; the size of the timber increases; the rimu, totara, and kihikatea appear, and the whole country becomes rather more practicable, though still steep and broken, and everywhere covered with dense scrub to the water's edge.

At Port Adventure there is a small settlement, now chiefly peopled by half-castes. Portions of the hills have been more or less cleared, and the extreme luxuriance of the grass which has spontaneously grown up, attests the productiveness of the soil and climate. Proceeding on towards Patterson's Inlet, the land again becomes rather higher and steeper, but still carrying forest trees, though of no great size. A little land in the south arm of Patterson's Inlet seems capable of cultivation, and a few small spots, all along the extensive shores of the harbour, might hereafter invite settlement,—aided as these spots will be, by the convenience of communication by water—but the area of available land is very small.

The principal arm of Patterson's Inlet receives a considerable river, the Ohekia, which flows through the only plain in the island. This valley is full ten miles long, with an average breadth of about three miles, and contains 12,000 or 15,000 acres of flat land and about half as much more of the easy slopes of the hills on each side; a great portion, perhaps one half of the flat, is void of scrub, apparently having been burnt off at no very remote period; the remainder of the scrub would no doubt be easily destroyed by fire, and by feeding cattle, but the character of the land in the flat is very inferior—it is, in fact, a mere sand-drift, covered with a thin peaty soil. The summits of the long low parallel ridges are dry but poor, and every bottom is occupied by swamp. The slopes at the side, however, have a good soil, and will make some desirable farms, and no doubt by frequent burning and close feeding, with perhaps a little labour here and there in clearing the water-courses, the flat will so far improve as to afford good feed for stock.

On the North side of Patterson's Inlet three saw mills have been erected, and one of them has been worked pretty extensively. The timber sawn is exclusively rimu of very small size. The trees are thinly scattered among the rata and scrub, but as the land rises steeply from sheltered and easily navigable waters for many miles, the timber is easily got down and floated to the mills.

The two peninsulas which narrow the mouth of the harbour seem to have been the favourite haunt of the hardy adventurers who, attracted by the whales and seals which formerly greatly abounded on these coasts, took up their lonely abode nearly thirty years ago on this spot. Many of these still remain, though the original object of their advent has long since disappeared, and the growth of the colony in their vicinity has increased their disabilities without adding anything to their wealth and comfort. The original settlers are now aged men, but they are generally surrounded by half-caste families, who constitute a little community which has grown up entirely without aid or care from the Government, and which is remarkable for the general good conduct of its members. I find that very few of these old residents have prosecuted claims to the land on which they reside, which they originally occupied by the consent of its native owners

and which they have always considered as their own. Though they cannot now assert any legal title, I trust that whenever the native title to the island at large is extinguished, steps will be taken to secure the inheritance of these spots for their families. It would indeed be unfortunate if the advent of the Government should have the effect of depriving of their homesteads these earliest colonists, and if these numerous half-caste children should be left landless in the land which their forefathers were the first Europeans to explore, and of which their maternal ancestors were the sole possessors.

North of Patterson's Inlet, a belt of one or two miles in depth from the coast extends, with few interruptions, to Saddle Point, consisting of ridges of no great height, and of which the greater portion might be brought into cultivation.

Port William being a good harbour, very easy of access, and a most convenient port of call for vessels wind-bound in Foveaux Straits, presents greater inducements for immediate settlement than any other part of the Island. There is an excellent situation for a small township, and it seems probable that colonists would be induced to settle there if the land should be thrown open for sale. Here, as elsewhere, the land is thickly wooded, but many of the trees are suitable for sawing, and the scrub would not be very difficult to fall and burn. When once cleared there is no doubt the soil would be very fertile, and would produce excellent crops of potatoes and other vegetables; or if laid down in grass would afford very abundant pasture.

From all enquiries I made with regard to climate, and from my own observation, I am inclined to think that on the east side of Stewart's Island, north of Port Pegassus, the temperature will be found to be considerably milder than at Invercargill and its immediate vicinity. Certainly, the westerly winds will be much less felt, from the shelter afforded by the mountains in the interior, and from the slopes of the land to the north-east; but it is undoubtedly very wet. It is not probable that the actual rainfall is greater than on the mainland, but small drizzly rain is very frequent. The harbours on the east coast are certainly excellent, being both safe and convenient of access; and all the coast from Saddle Point to Port Pegassus with its deep indentations, presents every facility for communication by boats or vessels of every kind, and the great abundance and excellent quality of the fish will make that a considerable resource. The quality of the Stewart's Island oysters has long been celebrated, and I carefully examined the condition of this fishery. These oysters occasionally adhere to the rocks a little above high-water mark, but they have for the most part been dredged up from certain limited banks, which were found far up the harbours, in about three fathoms water; the few banks hitherto discovered are pretty nearly exhausted. No doubt numbers of other banks will be found, but it is hardly probable that the oysters on them will be found, when taken, to be in so good condition as they were on the old banks, for these last were just in the sort of positions in which oysters are artificially bedded, near the heads of bays at the mouths of small fresh water streams. At all events, it is certain that this fishery can never be a considerable object of industry until the oysters are regularly bedded and tended here as at home. It is impossible that the facilities for doing this should be greater than at Stewart's Island, and there is no doubt that with good management and some little capital, this may be made a profitable and considerable branch of industry.

Ship-building is another pursuit for which this island affords peculiar facilities. The rata timber, which grows everywhere abundantly, of the most suitable sizes and forms for this purpose, makes the best possible frames for vessels. On the whole, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the colonization of Stewart's Island presents very great difficulties and drawbacks. It will ultimately, I have no doubt, form a very important and valuable part of the colony, but so much labour will be required to be expended before any portion can be made available, that it would be quite idle to attempt to people it by the same means as are applicable to the level, accessible, and well-grassed plains of Southland. If Stewart's Island is to be peopled at all, it must be done by offering special inducements to a suitable class of colonists to settle there. The Nova Scotian Highlanders are the only colonists likely to attempt, and to succeed in, such an enterprise. To these skilful axe-men the forests would present no difficulties, and the facilities for fishing and ship-building would be a great inducement to them. In comparison with the rocky surface and the bitter winters of Nova Scotia, the soil and climate of Stewart's Island would be genial and inviting; and when once the great difficulties of clearing and settling were over, such a community could not fail to become prosperous, and the remainder of the island would then acquire value.

The proximity of such settlers would be of the greatest possible advantage to Southland, both by the increase of trade which it would involve, and by the great supply of labour which it would provide. But, to effect this, it is clear that a special land law will be required, and as this cannot be done for some time, it would be premature to take any steps for topographical survey on an extensive scale.

The Admiralty survey gives a very fair outline of the island, and as any surveys which will be required for many years will be on the east coast only, there can be no difficulty in connecting them, either by main traverse lines across the points, or by a minor triangulation according to circumstances; and the only steps that I conceive it will be necessary to take at an early period, will be the laying off a small township, with a few twenty-acre sections, immediately round Port William; and perhaps defining and marking the reserves it may be necessary to make for native purposes, and the portions of land which may be appropriated to the present inhabitants of the island.

I have, &c.,

THEOPH. HEALE.

To His Honor the Superintendent of Southland.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF NEW ZEALAND.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND.—Daily: *Daily Southern Cross*, *New Zealander*, *New Zealand Herald*. Weekly: *The Weekly News*, *Entertainment (Illustrated)*.

ONEHUNGA.—Weekly: *Onehunga Warden*.

KAIPARA.—Occasionally: *Albert Land Gazette*.

PROVINCE OF TARANAKI.

NEW PLYMOUTH.—Weekly: *Taranaki Herald*, *Taranaki News*.

PROVINCE OF HAWKES BAY.

NAPIER.—Twice-a-week: *Hawkes Bay Herald*. Weekly: *Hawkes Bay Times*.

PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON.—Thrice-a-week: *Wellington Independent*, *New Zealand Advertiser*. Twice-a-week: *New Zealand Spectator*.

WANGANUI.—Twice-a-week: *Wanganui Chronicle*.

PROVINCE OF NELSON.

NELSON.—Thrice-a-week: *Nelson Examiner*. Twice-a-week: *Colonist*.

PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.

PICTON.—Twice-a-week: *Marlborough Press*, *Marlborough Times*.

BLenheim.—Weekly: *Wairau Record*.

Havelock.—Twice-a-week: *Havelock Mail*.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Daily: *Press*, *Evening Mail*. Thrice-a-week: *Lyttelton Times*. Twice-a-week: *Canterbury Standard*.

TIMARU.—Weekly: *Timaru Herald*.

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

DUNEDIN.—Daily: *Otago Daily Times*, *Otago Mail*, *Evening Star*. Weekly: *Witness*, *Leader*.

OAMARU.—Weekly: *Oamaru Times*.

DUNSTAN.—Weekly: *Dunstan Times*.

LAKE WAKATIPU.—Weekly: *Lake Wakatip Mail*.

TOKOMAIRIRI.—Weekly: *Bruce Herald*.

CLUTHA.—Weekly: *Molyneux Mail*.

WAIKOUAITI.—Weekly: *Waikouaiti Herald*.

PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND.

INVERCARGILL.—Daily: *Southland Daily News*. Thrice-a-week: *Southland Times*.

RECAPITULATION.—Daily, 9; Thrice-a-week, 5; Twice-a-week, 8; Weekly, 16; Occasionally, 1; Total, 39.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS

UNDER THE MARRIAGE ACT.

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Bishops:—

The Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand

The Right Rev. Henry John Chitty Harper, Bishop of Christchurch

The Right Rev. Charles John Abraham, Bishop of Wellington

The Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, Bishop (late of Nelson.)

The Right Rev. William Williams, Bishop of Waiapu.

The Right Rev. John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia.

Archdeacons:—

Venerables A. N. Brown, H. Govett, O. Hadfield, G. A. Kissing, H. Jacobs, R. Maunsell, H. Williams, and W. L. Williams.

Clergy:—

The Reverends Ihaina Te Ahu, Riwai Te Ahu, Benjamin Yate Ashwell, William Aylmer, John Charles Bagshaw, P. R. S. Bailey, Charles Baker, T. A. Bayley, William Bird, Samuel Blackburn, Thomas Adolphus Bowden, Crossdale Bowen, Reginald R. Bradley, Edward Nugent Bree, Henry H. Brown, Lawrence Lawson Brown, Robert Burrows, H. F. Butt, Thomas Chapman, George J. Cholmondeley, Edward B. Clarke, Robert Henry Codrington, J. A. W. Collins, George Cotterill, Alexander Dasent, D. Desbois, Benjamin Thornton Dudley, Benjamin Woolley Dudley, John Duffus, Christopher Blencowe Dunne, Edward G. Edwards, William C. Fearon, Henry Fendall, George Foster, Algernon Gifford, Frank Gould, E. H. Granger, Christopher H. J. Halcombe, James Hamlin, Henry William Harper, John Edward Herring, Edward Howard Heywood, Tamihana Huata, F. H. Humphreys, Thomas Biddulph Hutton, George Henry Johnstone, David Jones, Raniara Kawhia, Thomas Kerr, John Kinder, Amos Knell, Francis Knowles, Thomas Lanfear, John Frederick Loyd, Vicesimus Lush, Charles Lendrick Maclean, Joseph Matthews, Joshua Te Monaroa, Lorenzo Moore, John Morgan, Charles H. S. Nicholls, William F. Oldham, John Palmer, Philip Patiki, Matihaha Pohoi, Samuel Poole, Lonsdale Pritt, Arthur Guyon Purchas, John Raven, William Ronaldson, Cooper Searle, F. C. Simmons, Seymour Mills Spencer, James West Stack, Harry Woodford St. Hill, Arthur Stock, William Pontin Tanner, Seth Tarawhiti, Matthew Taupaki, Hare Tawhaa, Basil Kirke Taylor, Richard Taylor, Frederick Thatcher, Henry Torlesse, Francis Tripp, Thomas Lloyd Tudor, Mohi Turei, Carl Sylvius Volkner, Rota Waitoa, Edwin Wheeler, Samuel Williams, William W. Wilcock, James Wilson, John Alexander Wilson.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishops:—

The Right Rev. J. J. B. Pompallier, Bishop of Auckland.

The Right Rev. P. Y. Viard, Bishop of Wellington.

Vicars-General.

The Very Reverend J. Forest, J. M'Donald, W. M'Donald, J. J. P. O'Reilly, L. Parsby.

Clergy:—

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CANTERBURY.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS FOR 1864.

THE colony of New Zealand and the Province of Canterbury have no history in common. The former contains the latter geographically, but, in the eye of the historian of current events, Canterbury must appear an entity, wholly apart and remote from the colony within whose boundaries it is to be found on the maps. The story of each for the past few years, including that of which we have now to write, must be told separately. New Zealand would have her war, her native population, her gold fields, almost everything on which her notoriety rests, even though Canterbury did not exist within her territory. On the other hand, the silent progress which we have made in this Province, the works which we have finished, begun, or projected, even the difficulties under which we labour, form matter for our own historians in no way connected with the exciting topics rising outside our borders. We do not say that the gold which Otago has produced so largely within the past few years has done nothing to advance the material interests of Canterbury. On the contrary, a portion of the wealth of the sister Province has poured across our borders, and undoubtedly hastened our prosperity. And no less true is it that the war in the North, mismanaged and procrastinated as it has been, wasteful of the resources of the colony, and fruitless of result, will bring before long injurious consequences even upon Canterbury. The cause and the effect are there, but the one is remote from the other; the sequence of the event is hardly perceptible, and the agency is wholly invisible; and even if a connection may be traced, there is nothing to indicate any close relationship between Canterbury and the colony at large. So far is this the case that when, during the past year, a temporary monetary difficulty was experienced in this province, the most experienced could hardly say whether the pressure was due to the difficulties of the neighbouring Provinces or to the tightness of the money market in England. Canterbury is, indeed, wonderfully independent of its northern and southern neighbours. Much the same may be said, no doubt, of the other Provinces. And so it falls out that the chronicler of the year's events in Canterbury feels himself to be writing no page of the history of New Zealand as a whole.

The history of Canterbury during 1864 has not been altogether of that happy brilliant character which, we may say, is natural to the province. Along with a great deal of prosperity and material advancement, some misfortune has to be chronicled. The state of trade during the winter was dull, and to some extent it still continues so. The Government found themselves unable to sell the debentures of the Province as readily as they wished in London, and so the large public works, railways to the north and south, improvements in Lyttelton harbour, bridges over the dangerous rivers, and other expensive undertakings have not been proceeded with so rapidly as was anticipated last year, and in some cases not at all. At the same time, the rise and fall of new gold fields, and a falling off in the present productiveness of some old and favourite diggings, have attracted and repelled hither and thither across this Province, to and from the Wakamarina, the Grey and the Dunstan, numbers of people who would be in their place among a gold-mining population, but looked as much out of place on the alluvial plains of Canterbury as did their tents in a Canterbury sou'-wester. Besides, there continued to be, as there always has been, a not inconsiderable immigration from other provinces and colonies of persons hoping to find a comfortable home among us. The discharged militiaman from Auckland, the impoverished settler from Taranaki, the small trader from Australia, the writing-clerk from Dunedin, and the roving man-of-all-work from everywhere, after tasting the sweets and bitters of the last new gold field in Cook Straits, next thought of Canterbury, and came on hither, hoping to find a new land of Goshen, where the plagues of war and gold should be unfelt. Canterbury, nevertheless, can claim no exemption from the operation of economical laws; an unusual influx of a heterogeneous population in a dull time could not but have its natural effect—the production of a temporary stagnation of commerce. In short, Canterbury has prospered during the past twelve months; but the prosperity has been less and her progress slower than usual. With this general glance at the state of the province, we pass to a detail of facts.

A remarkable event in the political history of the Province has been the resignation of the Executive, under which Mr. Maude was the Provincial Secretary. The causes that led to it are thought, in some degree, to be due to the action of the Superintendent, his Honor having openly expressed his intention of resigning, which intention he afterwards declined to carry into execution. Differences had arisen between him and the Executive with reference to the conduct of public works, which, taken in conjunction with the circumstances just alluded to, left them no other course to pursue. Another Executive was shortly after formed, with a gentleman comparatively unknown amongst us at its head, but who has since shown so great an aptitude for business, and so much energy in pushing forward the work of the Government, that the selection of Mr. Rolleston to fill the important post of Provincial Secretary must be considered a happy one. The creation of the office of Secretary of Public Works, and the appointment of the Hon. John Hall to the post with a seat in the Council, was rendered necessary by the increasing business of the Province; and from the well-known administrative ability of that gentleman, it may be safely predicated that, at a period in the history of Canterbury when important works were projected, the Council exercised a wise discrimination in allowing Mr. Hall to carry them out.

There was a short sitting of the Provincial Council in April, for the consideration of some urgent business; but the session of the year commenced on the 11th of August. The business embraced several important subjects, among which may be noticed the consideration of the reports of the commission appointed to report upon the Lyttelton harbour works, and the projected railways to the north and south of the Province. The Education Bill of 1863 having been found objectionable in its operation, a