

THE
SOUTHERN PROVINCES

ALMANAC

DIRECTORY AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR 1868;



BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR

—————
FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
—————

CHRISTCHURCH:
WARD AND REEVES, PRINTERS, GLOUCESTER STREET AND CATHEDRAL SQUARE.
MDCCLXVII.

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NOTE.

During the passage of the sheets through the Press changes have taken place involving the following CORRECTIONS:—

- Page 46, heading **PROVINCIAL COUNCIL**, line 2, read Ashburton, W. S. Peter (instead of W. C. Walker). Mr. Sheath has resigned his seat for Mount Cook, but at the time of our going to press a fresh election had not taken place.
- Page 47, heading **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**, insert Hon. J. Hyde Harris, Solicitor-General.
- Page 53, **STAMP DUTIES**. The information here given will be slightly affected by the "Stamp Duties Amendment Act," which came into operation on November 1, 1887.
- Page 83, **WATERMEN'S REGULATIONS**. Insert the following immediately before paragraph 10:—"Double the above fares may be charged to vessels lying off or to the eastward of Officer's Point when an easterly sea is on, provided the boat is manned by two hands." "During stormy weather, of which notice will be given by hoisting a blue flag half-mast at the Harbour Master's Office, four shillings each passenger may be charged to and from the steamers, provided the boat is manned by two hands."

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TIDE, HOURS, RANGE, AND COMPASS VARIATION.

PLACE.	H. W. F. & C.		RANGE.		VARIATION.	
	H.	M.	FEET.	EAST.	WEST.	DEG.
NORTH ISLAND.						
Three Kings Island	8	0	7	0	14	55
Bay of Islands	7	15	4 to 9	9	14	20
Waigaei Harbour	7	0	5 to 9	9	14	20
Auckland Harbour	7	5	7 to 11	11	14	18
Tauranga Harbour	9	10	6		14	47
Cape Runaway	8	16	7		14	49
East Cape	8	55	5 to 6	6	16	0
Povey Bay	7	5	5 to 6	6	16	0
Ahuriri Harbour	4	30	2½ to 5	5	16	0
Port Nicholson	9	0	6		14	52
Kapiti Island	10	0	4 to 8	8	14	45
Manawatu River	10	15	4 to 8	8		
Waingati River	9	30	6 to 14	14		
Taranaki	9	30	12			
Kawhia Harbour	10	0	7 to 13	13		
Manukau Harbour	10	55	8 to 11	11		
Kaipara Harbour	9	45	10			
Hokianga Harbour	9		10			
MIDDLE ISLAND.						
Cape Campbell	6	0	6 to 8	8	14	53
Kaikora Peninsula	4	20	6 to 8	8	15	24
Lyttelton	3	24	4 to 8	8	15	40
Albion	3	30	4 to 8	8	16	1
Otago Harbour	3	8	4 to 8	8	16	16
Molyneux River	1	10	4 to 8	8	15	31
Rangitikei River	11	20	6 to 14	14	15	9
Bluff Harbour	9	50	6 to 14	14	16	10
Preservation Inlet	9	55	6 to 14	14	16	5
Cape Farewell	9	0	6 to 14	14	16	10
McIntosh River	9	50	6 to 14	14	14	5
Nelson Haven	9	55	6 to 14	14	13	54
Port Hardy	10	0	6 to 14	14	16	6
Pelorus Sound	8	50	6 to 8	8	16	6
Port Gore	8	16	6 to 8	8	16	6
Queen Charlotte Sound	6	10	6 to 8	8	16	6
Tory Channel	12	45	4 to 8	8	16	6
Port Underwood	12	0	7		18	0
SOUTH ISLAND.						
Port William	12	45	4 to 8	8	16	6
South Cape	12	0			18	0
Traps Rocks	12	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.	NELSON.		LYTTELTON.		PORT CHALMERS.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Days.	9	50	4	20	3	30
0	10	27	4	57	4	7
1	11	4	5	34	4	44
2	11	39	6	5	5	15
3	0	38	6	36	5	46
4	1	20	7	8	6	18
5	3	13	7	50	7	0
6	4	30	8	43	7	50
7	5	50	8	40	8	53
8	6	58	11	0	10	10
9	7	53	11	24	10	10
10	8	39	1	23	0	38
11	9	20	2	23	1	33
12	9	58	3	50	2	19
13	10	35	4	25	3	39
14	11	11	5	5	4	15
15	11	48	5	41	4	58
16	0	45	6	18	5	23
17	1	31	6	39	6	46
18	2	23	7	15	6	26
19	3	29	8	53	7	11
20	3	59	9	9	8	2
21	4	47	9	59	9	9
22	5	6	11	17	10	27
23	6	6	0	36	11	46
24	7	11	1	46	0	51
25	8	48	2	35	1	45
26	8	28	3	18	2	28
27	9	28	3	59	3	18
28	9	28	3	59	3	59
29						

* At Marlborough the tide is three hours earlier than at Nelson. Thus, at full and change it is High Water at Nelson at 9.50, and at Marlborough at 6.30.

ECLIPSES IN 1868.

DURING this year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and a Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc.

I.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible both in England and New Zealand. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

Begins on the earth generally—

February 23, 10h. 48m. p.m., in longitude 78 deg. 8 min. west; latitude 12 deg. 54 min. south.

Central eclipse begins generally—

February 23, 11h. 55m. p.m., in longitude 94 deg. 40 min. west; latitude 11 deg. 26 min. south.

Central eclipse begins at noon—

February 24, 1h. 54m. a.m., in longitude 32 deg. 29 min. west; latitude 5 deg. 46 min. south.

Central eclipse ends generally—

February 24, 3h. 49m. a.m., in longitude 25 deg. 20 min. east; latitude 19 deg. 26 min. north.

Ends on the earth generally—

February 24, 4h. 56m. a.m., in longitude 8 deg. 48 min. east; latitude 17 deg. 59 min. north.

II.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible both in England and New Zealand. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

Begins on the earth generally—

August 18, 2h. 5m. p.m., in longitude 49 deg. 25 min. east; latitude 12 deg. 6 min. north.

Central eclipse begins generally—

August 18, 2h. p.m., in longitude 35 deg. 55 min. east; latitude 11 deg. 13 min. north.

Central eclipse at noon—

August 18, 4h. 44m. p.m., in longitude 102 deg. 38 min. east; latitude 10 deg. 27 min. north.

Central eclipse ends generally—

August 18, 6h. 25m. p.m., in longitude 163 deg. 27 min. east; latitude 16 deg. 15 min. south.

Ends on the earth generally—

August 18, 7h. 20m. p.m., in longitude 149 deg. 59 min. east; latitude 15 deg. 23 min. south.

III.—A Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, partly visible in England. The following are reduced to mean time at Lyttelton:—

With reference to the centre of the earth—

External contact at ingress	-	-	-	-	November 5, 4h. 55m. p.m.
Least distance of centres	12 min. 15 sec.	-	-	-	November 5, 6h. 44m. p.m.
External contact at egress	-	-	-	-	November 5, 9h. 33m. p.m.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Golden Number	-	-	-	7	Dominical Letters	-	-	-	ED
Epact	-	-	-	6	Roman Indiction	-	-	-	11
Solar Cycle	-	-	-	1	Julian Period	-	-	-	6581

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

Epiphany	-	-	Jan.	6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May	21
Septuagesima Sunday	-	-	Feb.	9	Birth of Queen Victoria	"	24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	-	-	"	23	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	"	31
Ash Wednesday	-	-	"	26	Trinity Sunday	June	7
St. David	-	-	March	1	Corpus Christi	"	11
Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent	-	-	"	1	Accession of Queen Victoria	"	20
St. Patrick	-	-	"	17	Proclamation	"	21
Annunciation—Lady Day	-	-	"	25	St. John Baptist	"	24
Palm Sunday	-	-	April	5	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Good Friday	-	-	"	10	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
Easter Sunday	-	-	"	12	First Sunday in Advent	"	29
Low Sunday	-	-	"	19	St. Andrew	"	30
St. George	-	-	"	23	St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Rogation Sunday	-	-	May	17	Christmas Day	"	25

The year 5629 of the Jewish Era commences September 17, 1868.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences December 16, 1868.

The year 1285 of the Mahomedan Era commences on April 24, 1868.

MEMORANDA.

All the articles of the Ephemeris have been reduced from the "Nautical Almanac" for 1868, 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, 172 deg. 44 min. 17 sec. E.; latitude, 43 deg. 36 min. 42 sec. S.

JANUARY—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter	3 3 33 p.m.	Last Quarter	17 4 34 a.m.
Full Moon	10 10 23 a.m.	New Moon	25 6 49 a.m.
	Perigee, 10d. 1h. p.m.	Apogee, 24d. 6h. a.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DATES.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE, AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
					Mean Time.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	
			M. S.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1 W	Circumcision	s23 5 5	3 22-73	6	4 37p.m.	4 29	7 39	1	
2 Th	Capture of Calcutta, 1757	23 0 7	3 51-11	7	5 21	4 29	7 39	2	
3 F		22 54 43	4 19-60	8	6 6	4 30	7 39	3	
4 Sat	All Eng. Eleven beat Victorians, 1864	22 49 17	4 47-70	9	6 54	4 31	7 39	4	
5 S	Epiphany.	22 43 5	5 14-97	10	7 44	4 32	7 38	5	
6 M		22 36 11	5 41-61	11	8 38	4 33	7 38	6	
7 T		22 29 9	6 8-83	12	9 35	4 34	7 38	7	
8 W		22 22 6	6 34-12	13	10 36	4 35	7 38	8	
9 Th	Nelson buried, 1806	22 13 58	6 59-80	14	11 39	4 36	7 38	9	
10 F	Penny Postage established, 1840	22 5 31	7 24-49	15	—	4 37	7 38	10	
11 Sat	Hilary term begins	21 56 37	7 49-06	16	0 41 a.m.	4 38	7 37	11	
12 S	First Sunday after Epiphany.	21 47 31	8 12-59	17	1 42	4 40	7 36	12	
13 M	First convicts, Botany Bay	21 37 46	8 36-03	18	2 40	4 41	7 35	13	
14 T		21 27 37	8 58-86	19	3 34	4 42	7 35	14	
15 W	Battle of Corunna	21 17 6	9 20-55	20	4 25	4 43	7 35	15	
16 Th		21 6 16	9 42-04	21	5 15	4 44	7 35	16	
17 F		20 55 21	10 2-87	22	6 2	4 45	7 35	17	
18 Sat	Earthquake at Sydney	20 43 19	10 22-57	23	6 49	4 47	7 34	18	
19 S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	20 31 10	10 42-07	24	7 36	4 49	7 33	19	
20 M	John Howard died	20 18 35	11 0-85	25	8 23	4 50	7 33	20	
21 T		20 5 44	11 18-04	26	9 10	4 51	7 32	21	
22 W		19 52 29	11 36-01	27	9 50	4 52	7 31	22	
23 Th	Wellington Provincial Anniversary	19 38 54	11 52-13	28	10 45	4 54	7 30	23	
24 F	Duke of Kent died, 1820	19 24 55	12 7-38	29	11 32	4 55	7 30	24	
25 Sat	Princess Royal married	19 10 34	12 22-83	0	0 19 p.m.	4 56	7 29	25	
26 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	18 55 53	12 36-48	1	1 6	4 57	7 28	26	
27 M	Governor Hobson arrived, 1840	18 40 53	12 49-77	2	1 50	4 58	7 28	27	
28 T		18 25 9	13 2-24	3	2 34	4 59	7 27	28	
29 W	Auckland Provincial Anniversary	18 9 38	13 13-93	4	3 18	5 0	7 26	29	
30 Th	King Charles I. beheaded	17 53 42	13 24-78	5	4 3	5 1	7 25	30	
31 F	Hilary term ends	17 37 21	13 34-78	6	4 49	5 3	7 23	31	

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JANUARY.—2nd, 10h. 47m. a.m., Uranus in opposition with the Sun; 2nd, 5h. 38m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Sun; 3rd, 3h. 41m. p.m., Sun in Perigee; 6th, 7h. 26m. p.m., Venus greatest heliocentric latitude south; 8th, 1h. 7m. a.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 9th, 9h. 44m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 36 min. north; 18th, 9h. am., Mercury in conjunction with Mars—Mercury 0 deg. 55 min. south; 20th, 2h. 66m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 19 min. south; 24th, 1h. 21m. p.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun; 24th, 8h. 38m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 4 deg. 9 min. south; 25th, 10h. 44m. am., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury, 4 deg. 46 min. south; 28th, 1h. 42m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 1 deg. 22 min. south; 28th, 8h. 9m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 0 deg. 35 min. south; 28th, 11h. 4m. am., Mercury greatest heliocentric south; 31st, 8h. 35m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with Jupiter—Venus, 0 deg. 23 min. south.

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—XXIX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
First Quarter	2 5 46 a.m.	Last Quarter	15 8 47 p.m.
Full Moon	8 9 6 p.m.	New Moon	24 1 51 a.m.
Perigee, 8d. 2h. a.m.		Apogee, 20d. 2h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE. — Meantime.	MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
						Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	
		° ' "	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 Sat	Revision of Jury Lists	17 20 28	13 43-97	7	5 36p.m.	5 4	7 22	1
2 S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.	17 3 31	13 51-08	8	6 26	5 6	7 21	2
3 M	[1860	16 46 19	13 59-24	9	7 20	5 7	7 20	3
4 T	Congress of Confederate States met	16 29 15	14 5-85	10	8 17	5 9	7 19	4
5 W	Treaty of Waitangi, 1840	16 10 52	14 11-18	11	9 18	5 10	7 18	5
6 Th	Victoria Cross instituted	15 52 41	14 16-67	12	10 19	5 11	7 17	6
7 F	All Eng. Eleven arr. in Chch., 1864	15 34 23	14 20-33	13	11 21	5 13	7 15	7
8 Sat	Peter the Great died, 1725	15 15 43	14 23-64	14	—	5 14	7 14	8
9 S	Septuagesima Sunday.	14 57 0	14 26-16	15	0 20a.m.	5 15	7 13	9
10 M	Queen Victoria married	14 37 37	14 27-94	16	1 19	5 17	7 11	10
11 T		14 18 12	14 28-44	17	2 15	5 18	7 10	11
12 W	Gold discovered in N.S.W., 1851	13 58 36	14 28-31	18	3 5	5 19	7 9	12
13 Th		13 38 41	14 28-19	19	3 55	5 20	7 8	13
14 F	Captain Cook killed, 1799	13 18 34	14 26-95	20	4 43	5 22	7 6	14
15 Sat	National debt Gt. Britain com., 1690	12 58 16	14 24-49	21	5 31	5 23	7 5	15
16 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	12 37 42	14 21-77	22	6 20	5 25	7 4	16
17 M		12 16 56	14 18-36	23	7 8	5 26	7 2	17
18 T		11 56 4	14 14-03	24	7 55	5 28	7 0	18
19 W	Hobart founded, 1804	11 34 54	14 9-07	25	8 43	5 29	6 59	19
20 Th	Surveyors obstructed at Taranaki, 1860	11 13 40	14 3-66	26	9 30	5 31	6 57	20
21 F		10 52 9	13 57-09	27	10 17	5 32	6 56	21
22 Sat	Procl. Martial Law at Taranaki, 1860	10 30 31	13 50-33	28	11 3	5 34	6 54	22
23 S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sun- day.	10 8 43	13 42-49	29	11 48	5 35	6 52	23
24 M		9 46 46	13 34-98	0	0 33	5 37	6 50	24
25 T	Buonaparte left Elba, 1815	9 24 40	13 25-91	1	1 18	5 38	6 49	25
26 W	Ash Wednesday.	9 2 20	13 16-75	2	2 2	5 39	6 47	26
27 Th	British Bank trials, 1858	8 39 58	13 6-05	3	2 48	5 41	6 46	27
28 F	First sittings of Supreme Court at Auckland, 1840	8 18 29	12 56-19	4	3 34	5 42	6 45	28
29 Sat		7 54 48	12 44-83	5	4 23	5 43	6 43	29

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

FEBRUARY.—6th, 7h. 7m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 43 min. north; 16th, 10h. 56m. a.m., Mercury in ascending node; 16th, 1h. 8m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 22 min. south; 18th, 5h. 12m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter—Mercury 1 deg. 33 min. north; 21st, 0h. 44m. a.m., Mercury in Perihelion; 21st, 9h. 12m. p.m., Mercury at greatest elongation, 18 deg. 5 min. east; 23rd, 1h. 11m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 2 deg. 25 min. south; 23rd, Sun eclipsed, invisible in New Zealand; 25th, 2h. 27m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 0 deg. 3 min. north; 25th, 4h. 1m. a.m., Saturn in quadrature with the Sun; 25th, 11h. 27m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 4 deg. 0 min. north; 27th, 3h. 46m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 3 deg. 11 min. north; 28th, 2h. 23m. a.m., Mercury stationary.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Have 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	2 4 19 p.m.	Last Quarter	16 2 59 p.m.
Full Moon	9 7 53 a.m.	New Moon	24 6 30 p.m.
		First Quarter	31 11 56 p.m.
Perigee, 7d. 11h. a.m.		Apogee, 19d. 8h. a.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	SUN'S AP- PARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME. ADD TO APPARENT TIME.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE. — Meantime.	MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.
						Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	
		° ' "	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 S	St. David's Day. Quadragesima Sun- day—First Sunday in Lent.	7 32 8	12 33-44	6	5 14p.m.	5 45	6 41	1
2 M	Emperor Nicholas died, 1855	7 9 3	12 21-04	7	6 9	5 47	6 39	2
3 T		6 46 17	12 8-58	8	7 6	5 48	6 38	3
4 W	Britannia Bridge opened, 1850	6 23 16	11 55-64	9	8 4	5 49	6 36	4
5 Th		6 0 6	11 41-35	10	9 4	5 50	6 34	5
6 F		5 36 51	11 28-02	11	10 3	5 51	6 33	6
7 Sat	France dec. war against Spain, 1793	5 13 37	11 12-82	12	11 0	5 52	6 31	7
8 S	Second Sunday in Lent.	4 50 19	10 58-22	13	11 56	5 53	6 30	8
9 M	Siege of Lucknow, 1858	4 26 52	10 43-25	14	—	5 54	6 28	9
10 T	Korarakka destroyed, 1845	4 3 22	10 27-44	15	0 49a.m.	5 56	6 27	10
11 W		3 39 53	10 11-32	16	1 42	5 57	6 25	11
12 Th	Anglo-Franco-Turkish Treaty, 1854	3 16 18	9 54-91	17	2 32	5 59	6 23	12
13 F		2 52 40	9 38-68	18	3 22	6 0	6 21	13
14 Sat		2 29 4	9 21-75	19	4 11	6 1	6 19	14
15 S	Third Sunday in Lent.	2 5 24	9 4-60	20	5 0	6 2	6 17	15
16 M	Duchess of Kent died, 1861	1 41 42	8 47-25	21	5 49	6 3	6 15	16
17 T	St. Patrick's Day.	1 18 1	8 30-17	22	6 37	6 4	6 13	17
18 W	Princess Louisa born, 1848	0 54 18	8 12-47	23	7 25	6 5	6 11	18
19 Th		0 30 27	7 54-17	24	8 12	6 6	6 9	19
20 F	Duc D'Enghien shot, 1804	0 7 14	7 36-64	25	8 59	6 7	6 7	20
21 Sat	Southey died, 1843	N 0 16 45	7 18-54	26	9 44	6 8	6 5	21
22 S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.	0 40 25	7 0-35	27	10 29	6 9	6 3	22
23 M		1 4 5	6 42-09	28	11 14	6 10	6 1	23
24 T		1 27 41	6 23-78	0	11 59	6 12	6 0	24
25 W	Annunciation. Lady Day.	1 51 16	6 5-42	1	0 45p.m.	6 13	5 58	25
26 Th	[Taranaki	2 14 48	5 47-04	2	1 32	6 14	5 57	26
27 F	Ford, Passmore, Shaw, murdered at	2 37 19	5 28-65	3	2 20	6 15	5 56	27
28 Sat	War declared with Russia, 1854	3 1 44	5 10-29	4	3 11	6 16	5 54	28
29 S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.	3 25 7	4 51-94	5	4 5	6 17	5 52	29
30 M		3 48 26	4 33-63	6	5 1	6 18	5 50	30
31 T	Taranaki and Southland Anniversary	4 11 40	4 15-39	7	5 57	6 19	5 48	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

MARCH.—2nd, 8h. 36m. a.m., Mercury heliocentric latitude north; 3rd, 2h. 10m. a.m., Venus in ascending node; 3rd, 11h. 31m. a.m., Mars greatest heliocentric latitude south; 4th, 2h. 44m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 46 min. north; 5th, 4h. 50m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter—Mercury 5 deg. 6 min. north; 8th, 9h. 52m. p.m., Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 11th, 3h. 46m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun; 14th, 10h. 35m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 16 min. south; 15th, 0h. 5m. p.m., Saturn stationary; 17th, 6h. 31m. a.m., Uranus stationary; 17th, 3h. 43m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Mars—Mercury 3 deg. 21 min. north; 20th, 7h. 14m. p.m., Sun enters Aries; 21st, 7h. 43m. p.m., Mercury stationary; 22nd, 7h. 11m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 1 deg. 13 min. north; 23rd, 4h. 38m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 0 deg. 16 min. south; 23rd, 10h. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 0 deg. 39 min. north; 25th, 8h. 9m. p.m., Mercury in descending node; 27th, 8h. 24m. a.m., Mars in Perihelion; 28th, 1h. 26m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 6 deg. 46 min. north; 29th, 7h. 23m. p.m., Venus in quadrature with the Sun; 31st, 8h. 51m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 39 min. 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.

APRIL—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	D. H. M.	New Moon	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	7 6 47 p.m.	First Quarter	23 7 50 a.m.
	15 10 5 a.m.		30 5 48 a.m.

Perigee, 4d. 3h. a.m. Apogee, 16d. 3h. a.m. Perigee, 29d. 2h. p.m.

DAYS.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.		EQUATION OF TIME ADD TO.		MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.		DAYS.	
		°	'	M.	S.		H. M.	H. M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	W	All Fool's Day	N 4	34	49	3	57	23	8	6 54	p.m.	1
2	Th	Battle of the Baltic	4	57	54	3	39	16	9	7 52		2
3	F	Quarterly Licensing Meeting	5	20	53	3	21	21	10	8 48		3
4	Sat	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774	5	43	48	3	3	39	11	9 43		4
5	S	Palm Sunday.	6	6	33	2	45	29	12	10 37		5
6	M	Storming of Badajos, 1812	6	29	8	2	27	82	13	11 28		6
7	T		6	51	51	2	10	57	14			7
8	W	Great Ganges Canal opened, 1864	7	14	19	1	53	54	15	0 19	a.m.	8
9	Th		7	36	38	1	36	31	16	1 10		9
10	F	Good Friday.	7	58	50	1	19	82	17	2 0		10
11	Sat	Peace of Utrecht, 1713	8	20	55	1	3	62	18	2 50		11
12	S	Easter Sunday.	8	42	52	0	47	23	19	3 40		12
13	M	Sir G. C. Lewis died, 1863	9	4	38	0	31	67	20	4 29		13
14	T		9	26	17	0	16	46	21	5 18		14
15	W	Fort Sumpter taken, 1861 [1865	9	47	46	+0	1	37	22	6 6		15
16	Th	First encampment of Volunteers in Canty.	10	9	2	-0	13	11	23	6 53		16
17	Fr		10	30	10	0	27	46	24	7 38		17
18	Sat	N. Z. Gazette pub. Wellington, 1840	10	51	15	0	41	14	25	8 23		18
19	S	Low Sunday.	11	10	36	0	54	41	26	9 8		19
20	M	Pastoral Rents begin to be payable	11	32	52	1	7	70	27	9 52		20
21	T		11	54	11	1	20	10	28	10 38		21
22	W	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854	12	13	27	1	32	51	29	11 25		22
23	Th	St. George's Day.	12	33	33	1	44	0	0	0 15	p.m.	23
24	F		12	53	20	1	56	02	1	1 5		24
25	Sat	St. Mark Evangelist	13	13	1	2	6	56	2	1 59		25
26	S	Second Sunday after Easter.	13	32	24	2	16	63	3	2 55		26
27	M	Great Fire at Wellington	13	51	35	2	26	21	4	3 53		27
28	T		14	10	31	2	35	81	5	4 51		28
29	W	Peace proclaimed in London, 1856	14	29	14	2	44	41	6	5 48		29
30	Th	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745	14	47	48	2	53	0	7	6 44		30

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

APRIL.—5th, 0h. 7m. a.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 5th, 8h. 47m. a.m., Mercury in greatest elongation—27 deg. 43 min. west; 5th, 11h. 31m. a.m., Venus in Perihelion; 9th, 2h. 50m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with Jupiter—Mars 0 deg. 2 min. north; 11th, 6h. 38m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn, 3 deg. 5 min. south; 14th, 2h. 30m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter—Jupiter 1 deg. 38 min. south; 18th, 9h. 10m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with Mars—Mercury 1 deg. 49 min. south; 20th, 6h. 7m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 1 deg. 15 min. north; 21st, 6h. 26m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 1 deg. 55 min. north; 21st, 10h. 46m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 0 deg. 18 min. north; 25th, 10h. 16m. a.m., Mercury greatest heliocentric latitude south; 26th, 6h. 59m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 7 deg. 53 min. north; 27th, 2h. a.m., Venus greatest heliocentric latitude north; 28th, 3h. 24m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 25 min. north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Take up and secure the potato 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 to the farmer no remunerating crops.

MAY—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	D. H. M.	New Moon	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	7 6 7 a.m.	First Quarter	22 6 6 p.m.
	15 4 46 a.m.		29 11 12 a.m.

Apogee, 13d. 10h. p.m. Perigee, 25d. 8h. 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.		H. M.	H. M.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	F	Ann. Publicans' Licensing Meeting	N15	5	54	3	0	58	8	7 38	p.m.	1
2	Sat	Freo.-Ital. and Aus. war began, 1859	15	24	2	3	8	09	9	8 39		2
3	S	Third Sunday after Easter.	15	41	19	3	15	08	10	9 21		3
4	M	Large fire in Christchurch, 1864	15	59	13	3	21	08	11	10 11		4
5	T	Battle of Lutzen, 1813	16	16	26	3	27	03	12	11 0		5
6	W	Rome taken by Imperialists, 1527	16	33	25	3	31	91	13	11 50		6
7	Th	Jamaica captured, 1655	16	50	7	3	36	72	14			7
8	F	First Savings Bank instituted, 1815	17	6	33	3	40	46	15	0 40	a.m.	8
9	Sat	Stonewall Jackson died, 1863	17	22	37	3	44	06	16	1 30		9
10	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	17	38	26	3	47	64	17	2 20		10
11	M	Rangoon taken by the British, 1824	17	53	57	3	49	08	18	3 9		11
12	T	Mutiny at Delhi, 1857	18	9	14	3	50	48	19	3 58		12
13	W	Vaccination first applied, 1796	18	24	7	3	51	78	20	4 45		13
14	Th	Garibaldi Dictator, 1860	18	38	44	3	52	35	21	5 32		14
15	F	Mary Queen of Scots fled from Scotland	18	53	3	3	52	15	22	6 17		15
16	Sat	Battle of Albuera, 1811 [1568	19	7	4	3	51	68	23	7 2		16
17	S	Rogation Sunday.	19	20	45	3	50	65	24	7 46		17
18	M	War decl. against Buonaparte, 1803	19	34	8	3	48	55	25	8 30		18
19	T	Buonaparte Emp. France, 1804	19	47	10	3	46	32	26	9 16		19
20	W	Columbus died, 1506	19	59	41	3	43	08	27	10 4		20
21	Th	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.	20	12	8	3	40	74	28	10 54		21
22	F	Alliance between Austria and Russia.	20	24	5	3	35	41	0	11 48		22
23	Sat	Battle of Ramilies, 1706 [1746	20	35	46	3	31	06	1	0 45	p.m.	23
24	S	Birth of Queen Victoria	20	47	3	3	25	71	2	1 43		24
25	M	Princess Helena born, 1846	20	57	52	3	20	35	3	2 43		25
26	T	Siege of Acre, 1799	21	8	2	3	14	03	4	3 42		26
27	W	King of Hanover born, 1819	21	18	44	3	7	70	5	4 40		27
28	Th	Garibaldi left England, 1864	21	28	31	3	0	47	6	5 34		28
29	F	Restoration of King Charles II.	21	37	41	2	53	25	7	6 27		29
30	Sat	Battle of Fair Oaks, 1862	21	47	13	2	45	17	8	7 18		30
31	S	Pentecost, Whit Sunday.	21	55	48	2	37	19	9	8 9		31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

MAY.—7th, 11h. 3m. p.m., Venus greatest elongation 45 deg. 25 min. east; 8th, 0h. 39m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 2 deg. 56 min. south; 14th, 10h. 10m. a.m., Mercury in ascending node; 15th, 5h. 4m. p.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun; 16th, 1h. 23m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with Uranus—Venus 2 deg. 55 min. north; 18th, 1h. 37m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 1 deg. 50 min. north; 19th, at midnight, Mercury in Perihelion; 20th, 7h. 10m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 3 deg. 46 min. north; 23rd, 9h. 7m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 6 deg. 26 min. north; 23rd, 7h. 4m. p.m., Saturn in opposition to the Sun; 25th, 0h. 12m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 4 deg. 10 min. north; 26th, 1h. 55m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 6 deg. 20 min. north; 29th, 7h. 53m. a.m., Mercury greatest heliocentric latitude north.

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. Furze or gorse will make a good fence for a few years, and is more quickly raised.

JUNE—XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	D. H. M.	New Moon	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	5 6 26 p.m.	First Quarter	21 2 16 a.m.
	13 9 44 p.m.		27 5 21 p.m.
Apogee, 10d. 3h. p.m.		Perigee, 22d. 5h. p.m.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	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.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	Lord Howe's Victory, 1794	N22	3 57	2	28-33	10	8 56p.m.	7 28	4 28	1
2	T	Gas introduced, 1807	22	12 1	2	19-58	11	9 44	7 29	4 28	2
3	W	Gordon Riots, 1780	22	19 54	2	9-45	12	10 33	7 29	4 27	3
4	Th	Battle of Magenta, 1859	22	26 55	1	59-97	13	11 23	7 30	4 26	4
5	F	Slave Trade abolished, 1806	22	33 33	1	49-66	14	—	7 30	4 26	5
6	Sat	Anson died, 1762	22	40 9	1	39-03	15	0 13 a.m.	7 31	4 26	6
7	S	Trinity Sunday.	22	45 57	1	28-58	16	1 6	7 32	4 25	7
8	M	Pitcairn Islanders lan. in Nor. Island.	22	51 40	1	17-33	17	1 52	7 33	4 25	8
9	T	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857 [1856]	22	56 46	1	6-32	18	2 40	7 33	4 25	9
10	W	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	23	1 21	0	54-57	19	3 27	7 34	4 24	10
11	Th	Corpus Christi.	23	5 26	0	42-58	20	4 12	7 34	4 24	11
12	Fr	Princess Mary of Cam. married, 1866	23	10 2	0	30-38	21	4 57	7 35	4 24	12
13	Sat	Hastings beheaded, 1683	23	13 28	0	17-98	22	5 41	7 36	4 24	13
14	S	First Sunday after Trinity.	23	16 28	-0	5-41	23	6 25	7 36	4 23	14
15	M	Magna Charta signed, 1215	23	18 55	+0	6-86	24	7 8	7 37	4 23	15
16	T	Battle of Marengo, 1800	23	21 3	0	20-15	25	7 54	7 37	4 23	16
17	W	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	23	22 44	0	32-65	26	8 42	7 37	4 23	17
18	Th	Waterloo. Dec. war Aus. and Prussia.	23	23 55	0	45-69	27	9 33	7 38	4 23	18
19	F	Battle of Hochstadt, 1800 [1866]	23	25 49	0	58-77	28	10 29	7 38	4 23	19
20	Sat	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	23	26 18	1	11-87	29	11 27	7 39	4 23	20
21	S	Second Sunday after Trinity. Pro.	23	27 13	1	24-96	0	0 27p.m.	7 39	4 24	21
22	M	Shortest day [elamation]	23	27 2	1	38-02	1	1 29	7 39	4 24	22
23	T	Great Fire London Bridge, 1861	23	26 29	1	51-0	2	2 30	7 39	4 24	23
24	W	St. John Baptist.	23	25 32	2	3-87	3	3 28	7 39	4 25	24
25	Th	Battle of Solferino, 1859	23	24 9	2	16-62	4	4 23	7 38	4 25	25
26	F	George IV. died, 1830	23	22 32	2	29-22	5	5 15	7 38	4 25	26
27	Sat	Attack on Pukeu Kauere Pah, 1860	23	20 11	2	42-09	6	6 5	7 38	4 26	27
28	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.	23	17 46	2	54-32	7	6 54	7 38	4 26	28
29	M	Lord Raglan died, 1855	23	14 33	3	6-33	8	7 43	7 38	4 26	29
30	T	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857	23	11 0	3	18-11	9	8 31	7 38	4 27	30

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JUNE—4th, 4h. 7m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 2 deg. 58 min. south; 9th, 0h. 35m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Uranus—Mercury 1 deg. 31 min. north; 9th, 11h. 31m. p.m., Venus at greatest brilliancy; 15th, 6h. 51m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 15 min. north; 17th, 3h. 14m. p.m., Mercury greatest elongation 24 deg. 50 min. east; 18th, 6h. 30m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 4 deg. 42 min. north; 21st, 3h. 40m. p.m., Sun enters Cancer; 21st, 7h. 23m. p.m., Mercury in descending node; 21st, 11h. 39m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 30 deg. 59 min. north; 22nd, 3h. 33m. p.m., Venus in descending node; 22nd, 8h. 25m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 2 deg. 31 min. north; 23rd, 8h. 11m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 2 deg. 3 min. north; 24th, 1h. 37m. p.m., Venus stationary; 30th, 8h. 6m. p.m., Mercury stationary.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Continue wheat sowing, using about two bushels of seed per acre if sown broadcast, and about one-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 four ounces 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.

Full Moon	D. H. M.	New Moon	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	5 8 10 a.m.	First Quarter	20 9 27 a.m.
	13 10 11 p.m.		27 1 22 a.m.
Apogee, 10d. 1h. p.m.		Perigee, 24d. 6h. a.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.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	W	Battle of the Nile, 1798	N23	6 54	3	30-14	10	9 19p.m.	7 38	4 27	1
2	Th	Sir Robert Peel died, 1854	23	2 28	3	41-39	11	10 8	7 38	4 27	2
3	F	Louis XVIII. entered Paris, 1815	22	57 38	3	52-35	12	10 57	7 38	4 28	3
4	Sat	Decl. American Independence, 1776	22	53 12	4	3-0	13	11 47	7 37	4 28	4
5	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.	22	47 40	4	13-82	14	—	7 37	4 29	5
6	M	Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535	22	42 18	4	23-8	15	0 35 a.m.	7 37	4 30	6
7	T	Peace of Tilsit, 1807	22	36 1	4	33-42	16	1 22	7 37	4 31	7
8	W	Crimea evacuated, 1856	22	29 14	4	43-17	17	2 8	7 36	4 32	8
9	Th	Session of General Assembly opened,	22	22 21	4	52-03	18	2 53	7 36	4 32	9
10	F	[1867. Battle of Sempach, 1386]	22	15 7	5	0-99	19	3 37	7 36	4 33	10
11	Sat	Battle of Oudenarde, 1708	22	7 17	5	9-03	20	4 20	7 36	4 34	11
12	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	21	58 57	5	16-64	21	5 4	7 35	4 35	12
13	M	William Penn died, 1718	21	50 56	5	24-25	22	5 48	7 34	4 36	13
14	T	Australia discovered, 1606	21	41 43	5	30-95	23	6 34	7 33	4 37	14
15	W	St. Swithin's Day	21	32 15	5	37-63	24	7 22	7 32	4 38	15
16	Th	Allies entered Paris, 1815	21	23 3	5	43-39	25	8 13	7 32	4 38	16
17	F	Cawnpore taken by Havelock, 1857	21	12 41	5	49-15	26	9 9	7 31	4 39	17
18	Sat	George IV. crowned, 1821	21	2 15	5	53-9	27	10 9	7 30	4 40	18
19	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	20	51 54	5	58-61	28	11 10	7 30	4 41	19
20	M	Professor Playfair died, 1819	20	40 31	6	2-26	0	0 12p.m.	7 29	4 42	20
21	T	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861	20	29 4	6	5-80	1	1 13	7 28	4 43	21
22	W	Battle of Falkirk, 1298	20	17 17	6	8-78	2	2 11	7 27	4 44	22
23	Th	Ghuznee taken by English, 1839	20	5 8	6	10-72	3	3 7	7 26	4 45	23
24	F	Gibraltar taken by British, 1709	19	52 44	6	12-29	4	3 59	7 26	4 46	24
25	Sat	Battle of Aboukir, 1799	19	39 58	6	13-21	5	4 51	7 25	4 47	25
26	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	19	26 52	6	13-83	6	5 40	7 24	4 48	26
27	M	Battle of Talavera, 1809	19	13 27	6	13-64	7	6 28	7 23	4 49	27
28	T	French Revolution commenced, 1830	18	59 44	6	12-77	8	7 17	7 22	4 50	28
29	W	Wilberforce died, 1833	18	45 41	6	11-29	9	8 6	7 21	4 51	29
30	Th	Battle of Warburg, 1760	17	31 14	6	9-19	10	8 55	7 20	4 52	30
31	F	Cook sailed on his first voyage, 1768	18	16 32	6	6-67	11	9 44	7 19	4 53	31

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

JULY—1st, 6h. 50m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 9 min. south; 1st, 11h. 39m. p.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 2nd, 1h. 39m. a.m., Sun in Apogee; 5th, 2h. 43m. a.m., Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun; 5th, 10h. 56m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Sun; 12th, 8h. 4m. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 36 min. north; 14th, 10h. 54m. p.m., Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 17th, 4h. 24m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 4 deg. 58 min. north; 17th, 5h. a.m., Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 19th, 0h. 47m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 53 min. north; 19th, 8h. 14m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 1 deg. 39 min. south; 20th, 1h. 7m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 2 deg. 57 min. south; 21st, 9h. 30m. a.m., Mercury greatest heliocentric latitude south; 25th, 10h. 56m. a.m., Mercury stationary; 26th, 9h. 57m. p.m., Venus in Aphelion; 27th, 10h. 7m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus—Mercury 3 deg. 18 min. north; 28th, 9h. 40m. p.m., Mars in ascending node; 28th, 10h. 49m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 24 min. south.

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 or 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	3 11 22 p.m.	New Moon	18 4 42 p.m.
Last Quarter	11 11 59 p.m.	First Quarter	25 0 17 p.m.
Apogee, 4d. 10h. a.m.		Perigee, 18d. 10h. a.m.	
		Apogee, 31d. 2h. p.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.
					Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Sat	Slavery abolished, 1834	N 18 1 33	12	6 3-54	10 32 p.m.	7 18	4 54	1	
2	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	17 46 25	5 59-36	13	11 19	7 17	4 55	2	
3	M	General Pratt arrived at Taranaki,	17 30 50	5 55-06	14	—	7 16	4 57	3	
4	T	Calais taken by Ed. III., 1347 [1860]	17 14 57	5 49-06	15	0 6 a.m.	7 15	4 58	4	
5	W	War dec. bet. Turkey and Russia, 1853	16 58 56	5 44-16	16	0 51	7 13	4 59	5	
6	Th	Prince Alfred born, 1844	16 42 29	5 38-03	17	1 36	7 12	5 0	6	
7	F	Queen Caroline died, 1821	16 26 48	5 30-86	18	2 19	7 10	5 1	7	
8	Sat	Canning died, 1827	16 8 52	5 23-57	19	3 2	7 9	5 2	8	
9	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	15 51 36	5 15-27	20	3 45	7 8	5 3	9	
10	M	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675	15 34 16	5 6-21	21	4 30	7 6	5 4	10	
11	T	Capture of Madrid, 1812	15 16 34	4 57-52	22	5 16	7 5	5 5	11	
12	W	Bomarsund taken, 1854	14 58 37	4 48-00	23	6 5	7 3	5 6	12	
13	Th	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	14 40 27	4 37-62	24	6 56	7 2	5 8	13	
14	F	Lord Clyde died, 1868	14 22 2	4 27-13	25	7 53	7 0	5 9	14	
15	Sat	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	14 3 21	4 15-62	26	8 51	6 59	5 10	15	
16	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	13 44 32	4 4-10	27	9 52	6 57	5 11	16	
17	M	Siege and battle of Smolensko, 1812	13 25 26	3 52-03	28	10 53	6 55	5 12	17	
18	T	Cardinal York died, 1807	13 6 5	3 39-0	0	11 53	6 54	5 13	18	
19	W	Battle of Saragossa, 1710	12 46 40	3 25-48	1	0 51 p.m.	6 52	5 14	19	
20	Th	Hong Kong taken, 1839	12 26 53	3 11-22	2	1 47	6 51	5 15	20	
21	F		12 6 57	2 57-43	3	2 41	6 49	5 16	21	
22	Sat	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	11 46 54	2 42-96	4	3 32	6 48	5 18	22	
23	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.	11 26 39	2 27-53	5	4 23	6 46	5 19	23	
24	M		11 6 9	2 12-17	6	5 13	6 45	5 20	24	
25	T		10 45 32	1 55-88	7	6 2	6 43	5 21	25	
26	W	Bomb. of Algiers by Lord Hood, 1816	10 24 42	1 39-03	8	6 51	6 42	5 22	26	
27	Th	Battle of Long Island, 1766	10 3 42	1 22-57	9	7 41	6 40	5 23	27	
28	F	Victoria Bridge (Ch.Ch.) opened, 1864	9 42 39	1 5-04	10	8 29	6 38	5 24	28	
29	Sat	Battle of Aspromonte, 1862	9 21 14	0 47-63	11	9 17	6 37	5 26	29	
30	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	8 59 48	0 29-43	12	10 3	6 35	5 27	30	
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1688	8 38 2	0 10-89	13	10 50	6 34	5 28	31	

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

AUGUST—3rd, 12h. 9m. p.m., Saturn stationary; 4th, 0h. 26m. a.m., Mercury greatest elongation 19 deg. 11 min. west; 4th, 8h. 36m. a.m., Jupiter stationary; 7th, 5h. 54m. p.m., Venus stationary; 9th, 3h. 55m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 36 min. north; 10th, 9h. 27m. a.m., Mercury in ascending node; 14th, 11h. 19m. p.m., Mercury in Perihelion; 14th, 11h. 35m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 4 deg. 38 min. north; 16th, 1h. 48m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 49 min. north; 16th, 3h. 25m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 2 deg. 49 min. south; 17th, 10h. 59m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 2 deg. 29 min. north; 17th, Sun eclipsed, invisible (see eclipses); 18th, 12h. 17m. p.m., Venus greatest heliacal latitude south; 21st, Venus at greatest brilliancy; 22nd, 5h. 22m. p.m., Saturn in quadrature with the Sun; 25th, 6h. 1m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 33 min. south; 25th, 7h. 10m. a.m., Mercury greatest heliocentric latitude north; 29th, 0h. 23m. a.m., Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

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	2 3 28 p.m.	New Moon	17 0 50 a.m.
Last Quarter	10 9 35 a.m.	First Quarter	24 2 52 p.m.
Perigee, 15d. 7h. p.m.		Apogee, 28d. midnight.	

DAYS.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN'S AP- ARENT DE- CLINATION.	EQUATION OF TIME ADD TO.	MOON'S AGE AT NOON.	MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.		MEAN TIME CORRECTED.			DAYS.
					Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	T	Liverpool Great Landing Stage opnd.,	N 8 16 31	—0 7-46	14	11 34 p.m.	6 32	5 29	1	
2	W	Great Fire of London, 1666 [1857]	7 54 41	0 26-59	15	—	6 30	5 30	2	
3	Th	Peace with America, 1783	7 32 44	0 45-50	16	0 17 a.m.	6 28	5 32	3	
4	F	Gov. Browne arr. in Auckland, 1855	7 10 33	1 5-66	17	1 1	6 26	5 33	4	
5	Sat	First American Congress, 1774	6 48 21	1 25-05	18	1 44	6 24	5 34	5	
6	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.	6 25 58	1 45-13	19	2 29	6 23	5 35	6	
7	M	Pioneer ships left Plymouth for Can-	6 3 33	2 5-4	20	3 14	6 22	5 36	7	
8	T	Malakoff taken, 1855 [terbury 1850]	5 41 1	2 25-83	21	4 1	6 20	5 37	8	
9	W	Battle of Flodden, 1513	5 18 23	2 45-95	22	4 51	6 18	5 38	9	
10	Th	Battle of Belgrace, 1456	4 55 39	3 6-64	23	5 43	6 16	5 39	10	
11	Fr	Battle of Brandywine, 1777	4 32 48	3 27-44	24	6 40	6 14	5 40	11	
12	Sat	Blucher died, 1819	4 9 55	3 48-32	25	7 38	6 13	5 41	12	
13	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	3 46 59	4 9-27	26	8 36	6 11	5 42	13	
14	M	Wellington died, 1853	3 23 55	4 30-27	27	9 35	6 9	5 43	14	
15	T	Allies landed in Crimea, 1854	3 0 46	4 51-32	28	10 33	6 7	5 45	15	
16	W	Louis XVIII. died, 1824	2 37 37	5 12-38	29	11 30	6 5	5 46	16	
17	Th	Battle of Boxtel, 1794	2 14 24	5 33-45	0	0 24 p.m.	6 3	5 47	17	
18	F	George I. landed in England, 1714	1 51 8	5 54-51	1	1 19	6 1	5 48	18	
19	Sat	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	1 27 50	6 15-55	2	2 11	6 0	5 49	19	
20	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	1 4 29	6 38-54	3	3 2	5 58	5 50	20	
21	M	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832	0 41 7	6 57-46	4	3 53	5 56	5 51	21	
22	T	Peace Congress at Brussels, 1848	N 0 17 45	7 18-30	5	4 45	5 54	5 52	22	
23	W	Battle of Worcester, 1642	S 0 5 39	7 39-04	6	5 35	5 52	5 54	23	
24	Th	Battle of Monterey, 1846	0 29 4	7 59-67	7	6 24	5 50	5 55	24	
25	F	Battle of Zurich, 1799	0 51 29	8 20-17	8	7 13	5 49	5 56	25	
26	Sat	Holy Alliance Treaty, 1815	1 15 53	8 40-50	9	7 59	5 48	5 57	26	
27	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	1 39 18	9 1-08	10	8 46	5 47	5 58	27	
28	M	Battle of Busaco, 1810	2 2 41	9 21-01	11	9 31	5 46	5 59	28	
29	T	St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.	2 26 5	9 40-73	12	10 15	5 44	6 0	29	
30	W	Battle of Kars, 1855	2 49 26	10 0-40	13	10 58	5 42	6 1	30	

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER—5th, 6h. 36m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 22 min. north; 10th, 1h. 49m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with Uranus—Mars 0 deg. 17 min. north; 12th, 0h. 45m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 42 min. north; 12th, 3h. 17m. p.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 3 deg. 53 min. north; 13th, 6h. 8m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 1 deg. 11 min. south; 17th, 6h. 40m. p.m., Mercury in descending node; 18th, 1h. 25m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 3 deg. 56 min. south; 21st, 5h. 8m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 32 min. south; 23rd, 6h. 3m. a.m., Sun enters Libra; 26th, 4h. 19m. p.m., Venus greatest elongation, 46 deg. 8 min. west; 27th, 10h. 56m. p.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 30th, 11h. 31m. a.m., Jupiter greatest heliocentric latitude north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Grass and clover seeds, when intended for rotation crops, should be sown in the last and present months on 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 pounds per acre, with three pounds of white; and if on uncertain lands, eight or ten pounds of rye grass per acre.

OCTOBER—XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	2 7 29 p.m.	New Moon	16 10 32 a.m.
Last Quarter	9 5 44 p.m.	First Quarter	23 9 13 p.m.
		Full Moon	31 10 36 p.m.
Perigee, 13d. 10h. p.m.		Apogee, 25d. 5h. 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.
			SUBT. FROM APPARENT TIME.	M. S.		H. M.	Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	
1	Th		3 12 44	10 19 89	14	11 42 p.m.	5 40 6 2	1		
2	F	Battle of San Sebastian, 1836	3 36 3	10 38 69	15	0 27 a.m.	5 38 6 3	2		
3	Sat	Quarterly Licensing Meeting	3 59 16	10 56 97	16		5 36 6 4	3		
4	S	Sir G. Grey installed Governor, 1861	4 22 29	11 15 53	17	1 11	5 34 6 5	4		
5	M	Secoventh Sunday after Trinity.	4 45 39	11 33 65	18	1 59	5 32 6 6	5		
6	T	Sultan dec. war with Russia, 1853	5 8 47	11 51 69	19	2 48	5 30 6 7	6		
7	W	Marquis Cornwallis died, 1805	5 31 49	12 8 53	20	3 40	5 28 6 8	7		
8	Th	British Army entered France, 1813	5 54 43	12 25 38	21	4 35	5 26 6 9	8		
9	F	Cook landed in New Zealand, 1769	6 17 37	12 41 96	22	5 30	5 25 6 10	9		
10	Sat	Congreve Rockets effectually used, 1806	6 40 29	12 57 66	23	6 28	5 23 6 11	10		
11	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.	7 3 9	13 13 27	24	7 24	5 21 6 12	11		
12	M	Pekin taken by Eng. and Fr., 1860	7 25 45	13 27 91	25	8 21	5 20 6 13	12		
13	T	Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1815	7 48 17	13 42 53	26	9 16	5 18 6 15	13		
14	W	Battle of Jena, 1806	8 12 42	13 56 10	27	10 10	5 16 6 16	14		
15	Th	Garibaldi resigned Dictatorship, 1860	8 33 1	14 9 58	28	11 3	5 14 6 17	15		
16	F	Battle of Leipsic, 1813	8 55 10	14 22 0	0	11 55	5 12 6 18	16		
17	Sat	Siege of Sebastopol began, 1854	9 17 15	14 34 03	1	0 48 p.m.	5 10 6 20	17		
18	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.	9 39 7	14 46 05	2	1 41	5 9 6 21	18		
19	M	Kirke White died, 1806	10 0 55	14 57 19	3	2 33	5 8 6 22	19		
20	T	Battle of Navarino, 1827	10 22 30	15 6 71	4	3 24	5 6 6 24	20		
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	10 44 4	15 17 09	5	4 16	5 4 6 25	21		
22	Th	Allied Fleet entered Bosphorus, 1853	11 5 20	15 25 82	6	5 6	5 2 6 26	22		
23	F	First Parlmt. of Grt. Britain, 1707	11 26 27	15 34 39	7	5 54	5 1 6 27	23		
24	Sat	Peace with China signed, 1860	11 47 32	15 42 22	8	6 41	5 0 6 28	24		
25	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.	12 8 17	15 48 90	9	7 27	4 58 6 30	25		
26	M	Royal Charter wrecked, 1859	12 28 49	15 55 33	10	8 11	4 57 6 32	26		
27	T		12 49 21	16 1 09	11	8 54	4 55 6 33	27		
28	W	St. Simon and St. Jude	13 9 33	16 5 61	12	9 38	4 53 6 34	28		
29	Th	Royal Exchange opened, 1844	13 29 35	16 9 88	13	10 23	4 51 6 36	29		
30	F	Formation of Whitaker Ministry, 1863	13 49 22	16 13 33	14	11 7	4 50 6 38	30		
31	Sat	All Hallows's Eve	14 8 54	16 15 99	15	11 54	4 48 7 40	31		

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

OCTOBER.—2nd, 6h. 35m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter, 2 deg. 3 min. north; 2nd, 2h. 32m. p.m., Jupiter in opposition to the Sun; 9th, 8h. 32m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 30 min. north; 10th, 10h. 10m. p.m., Uranus in quadrature with the Sun; 11th, 2h. 35m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 2 deg. 58 min. north; 13th, 1h. 53m. a.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 0 deg. 57 min. south; 13th, 6h. 16m. p.m., Mercury at greatest elongation, 24 deg. 45 min. east; 13th, 6h. 59m. p.m., Venus in ascending node; 18th, 2h. 26m. a.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 8 deg. 28 min. south; 18th, 8h. 43m. a.m., Mercury greatest heliacal latitude south; 19th, 7h. 15m. a.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 25 min. south; 23rd, 5h. 17m. p.m., Uranus stationary; 25th, 7h. 48m. p.m., Mercury stationary; 29th, 7h. 44m. a.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 1 deg. 56min. north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Finish all seedings hitherto spoken of. Shut up fields intended to be mown up for hay. Plough and carefully till, in dry weather, the lands intended for root and cabbage crops. 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.
Last Quarter	8 1 17 a.m.	First Quarter	22 6 17 p.m.
New Moon	14 10 26 p.m.	Full Moon	30 0 31 p.m.
Perigee, 10d. 1h. a.m.		Apogee, 22d. 1h. 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.
			SUB. FROM APPARENT TIME.	M. S.		H. M.	Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	
1	S		14 28 7	16 17 41	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		1
2	M	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	14 47 21	16 18 52	16	0 43 a.m.	4 47 6 41	2		
3	T	Great Eastern launched, 1857	15 6 10	16 18 96	17	1 35	4 46 6 43	3		
4	W	Siege of Acre, 1840	15 24 46	16 18 26	18	2 29	4 45 6 44	4		
5	Th	Battle of Warsaw, 1794	15 43 19	16 16 87	19	3 25	4 44 6 45	5		
6	F	Battle of Inkermann, 1854	16 1 20	16 14 58	20	4 23	4 43 6 46	6		
7	Sat	Princess Charlotte died, 1817	16 18 8	16 11 44	21	5 20	4 41 6 47	7		
8	S	Victor Emanuel entd. Naples, 1860	16 36 47	16 6 98	22	6 15	4 40 6 48	8		
9	M	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.	16 54 4	16 2 65	23	7 9	4 38 6 50	9		
10	T	Birth of Prince of Wales	17 11 5	15 56 47	24	8 2	4 37 6 51	10		
11	W	Martin Luther born, 1443	17 27 48	15 49 87	25	8 54	4 36 6 52	11		
12	Th	Treaty of Villa Franca, 1859	17 44 15	15 42 41	26	9 45	4 35 6 54	12		
13	F	Battle of Dunblane, 1715	18 0 11	15 34 15	27	10 36	4 34 6 56	13		
14	Sat	Battle of Sheriff Muir, 1715	18 16 0	15 24 52	0	11 28	4 33 6 57	14		
15	S	Governor Grey arrived, 1845	18 31 34	15 15 04	1	0 20 p.m.	4 32 6 58	15		
16	M	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.	18 46 38	15 3 73	2	1 14	4 31 6 59	16		
17	T	Insurrection in Rome, 1848	19 1 37	14 52 08	3	2 5	4 30 7 0	17		
18	W	Battle of Lutzen, 1802	19 15 54	14 39 56	4	2 56	4 29 7 1	18		
19	Th	Wellington's Funeral, 1853	19 30 8	14 26 24	5	3 46	4 28 7 2	19		
20	F	Wreck of the Colombo, 1862	19 43 52	14 12 17	6	4 34	4 27 7 3	20		
21	Sat	Peace of Paris, 1815	19 57 16	13 56 81	7	5 20	4 26 7 4	21		
22	S	Princess Royal born, 1840	20 10 25	13 41 18	8	6 5	4 25 7 6	22		
23	M	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity	20 23 3	13 24 74	9	6 48	4 24 7 7	23		
24	T	Weld Ministry formed, 1864	20 35 21	13 7 54	10	7 31	4 23 7 9	24		
25	W	Siege of Porto Bello, 1739	20 47 11	12 49 15	11	8 15	4 23 7 10	25		
26	Th	Havelock died, 1857	20 58 38	12 30 53	12	9 0	4 22 7 11	26		
27	F	Kars taken, 1855	21 9 52	12 11 20	13	9 45	4 22 7 12	27		
28	Sat	Pacific Ocean discovered, 1519	21 20 33	11 50 66	14	10 34	4 22 7 13	28		
29	S	Ballarat Riots, 1854	21 30 50	11 29 89	15	11 25	4 21 7 14	29		
30	M	First Sunday in Advent.	21 40 58	11 8 44	16	—	4 21 7 15	30		
		St. Andrew's Day					4 0 7 16	30		

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

NOVEMBER.—4th, transit of Mercury over the disc of the Sun (see Eclipses); 5th, 6h. 20m. p.m., Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun; 6th, 1h. 51m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus, 3 deg. 17 min. north; 6th, 8h. 43m. a.m., Mercury in ascending node; 8th, 8h. 36m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 2 deg. 5 min. north; 10th, 10h. 34m. p.m., Mercury in Perihelion; 11th, 4h. 38m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 2 deg. 1 min. south; 13th, 4h. 23m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 2 deg. 59 min. south; 14th, 6h. 40m. a.m., Mars in quadrature with the Sun; 14th, 3h. 10m. p.m., Mercury stationary; 15th, 10h. 27m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 17 min. south; 16th, 10h. 29m. a.m., Venus in Perihelion; 17th, 11h. 31m. a.m., Jupiter in Perihelion; 21st, 6h. 27m. a.m., Mercury greatest helio-centric latitude north; 22nd, 9h. 54m. a.m., Mercury greatest elongation, 19 deg. 43 min. west; 25th, 1h. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 9 min. north; 30th, 5h. 13m. a.m., Jupiter stationary; 30th, 1h. 44m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the sun.

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 deeply and thoroughly tilled land, about twenty-seven inches apart from each other, with a 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 cow cabbages and potatoes.

DECEMBER—XXXI. DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quarter	7 9 4 a.m.	First Quarter	23 3 59 p.m.
New Moon	14 1 4 p.m.	Full Moon	30 1 18 a.m.
	Perigee, 4d. 7h. p.m.	Apogee, 20d. 11h. 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.	M. S.		Mean Time.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
		° ' "	M. S.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	T	Lyttel. and Ch.Ch. Railway opnd., 1863	21 50 15	10 48-14	17	0 20 a.m.	4 20	7 18	1	
2	W	French Empire Restored, 1852	21 59 13	10 23-21	18	1 17	4 20	7 20	2	
3	Th	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805	22 7 36	9 58-90	19	2 16	4 20	7 21	3	
4	F	Capture of Cawnpore by Lord Clyde,	22 15 17	9 35-49	20	3 14	4 19	7 22	4	
5	Sat	Battle of Lissa, 1757 [1857]	22 22 47	9 10-96	21	4 12	4 19	7 23	5	
6	S	Second Sunday in Advent.	22 30 53	8 45-88	22	5 6	4 19	7 23	6	
7	M	Milton born, 1608	22 38 9	8 19-82	23	5 59	4 19	7 24	7	
8	T	Edward Irving died, 1834	22 44 45	7 53-76	24	6 51	4 18	7 25	8	
9	W	First newspaper printed, 1665	22 50 54	7 28-73	25	7 41	4 18	7 26	9	
10	Th	Bushire taken by English, 1856	22 56 19	6 59-25	26	8 31	4 18	7 27	10	
11	F	King of Delhi died, 1862	23 1 18	6 31-85	27	9 21	4 18	7 28	11	
12	Sat	Cromwell, Protector, died, 1653	23 5 51	6 3-59	28	10 12	4 19	7 29	12	
13	S	Third Sunday in Advent.	23 9 52	5 34-98	29	11 2	4 19	7 30	13	
14	M	Prince Consort died, 1861	23 13 26	5 6-57	0	11 54	4 19	7 31	14	
15	T	King Leopold born, 1719	23 16 30	4 37-39	1	0 46 p.m.	4 19	7 31	15	
16	W	Canby. Ann. Cathedral founded, 1864	23 19 42	4 7-94	2	1 37	4 19	7 32	16	
17	Th	Battle of Moodkee, 1845	23 21 50	3 38-90	3	2 27	4 20	7 32	17	
18	F	Lord Dalhousie died, 1857	23 23 30	3 9-16	4	3 14	4 20	7 33	18	
19	Sat	J. M. W. Turner died, 1860	23 24 41	2 39-30	5	4 0	4 20	7 33	19	
20	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.	23 25 24	2 9-36	6	4 43	4 20	7 34	20	
21	M	St. Thomas	23 27 7	1 39-38	7	5 27	4 20	7 34	21	
22	T	Pegu annexed to British India, 1852	23 27 9	1 9-39	8	6 8	4 21	7 35	22	
23	W	Battle of Ferozeshah, 1845	23 26 40	0 39-43	9	6 51	4 21	7 36	23	
24	Th	Peace with America, 1814	23 25 45	-0 9-41	10	7 35	4 22	7 36	24	
25	F	Christmas Day.	23 24 20	+0 20-57	11	8 22	4 23	7 37	25	
26	Sat	First Theatre opened in Ch.Ch., 1863	23 22 31	0 49-99	12	9 12	4 23	7 37	26	
27	S	First Sunday after Christmas.	23 20 7	1 19-54	13	10 5	4 24	7 37	27	
28	M	Bmbrdmt. of Canton by Eng. and Fr.	23 17 23	1 48-90	14	11 1	4 24	7 37	28	
29	T	Release of Slidell & Mason, 1861 [1857]	23 13 51	2 18-55	15	11 59	4 25	7 37	29	
30	W	Capture of Mooltan, 1848	23 9 57	2 47-45	16	—	4 26	7 38	30	
31	Th	Battle of Wakefield, 1460	23 5 36	3 16-08	17	1 1 a.m.	4 27	7 38	31	

PHENOMENA FOR THE MONTH.

DECEMBER.—3rd, 7h. 6m. a.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 8 min. north; 6th, 8h. 12m. a.m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon—Mars 1 deg. 38 min. north; 8th, 6h. 51m. a.m., Venus greatest heliocentric latitude north; 11th, 1h. 10m. p.m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon—Venus 3 deg. 13 min. south; 13th, 0h. 10m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon—Mercury 4 deg. 40 min. south; 13th, 0h. 48m. p.m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon—Saturn 3 deg. 12 min. south; 13th, 5h. 56m. p.m., Mercury in conjunction with Saturn—Mercury 1 deg. 29 min. south; 14th, 5h. 56m. p., Mercury in descending node; 21st, 11h. 59m. p.m., Sun enters Capricorn; 22nd, 11h. p.m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon—Jupiter 2 deg. 37 min. north; 24th, 10h. 10m. p.m., Mercury in Aphelion; 27th, 0h. 9m. p.m., Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun; 30th, 2h. 18m. p.m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon—Uranus 3 deg. 9 min. north.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Attend to the hoeing and weeding of the carrots, parsnips, and mangolds. Continue and finish potato planting. For every root or bulb crop, deep ploughing and perfect tillage are required. Cut potatoes into sets, and from ten to twenty 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.

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 softened 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.

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.—ТРОИСОХ.

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 operation of planting and sowing is 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 savoy, 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 drier portion of the season; for being naturally a 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 successful 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 colours 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 dewy 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.—ТРОИСОХ.

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

FEBRUARY, 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, savoy, 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 radish, 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 vineries 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—Prepare Land for Autumn-sown Onions—Broad Beans—Cabbage, Cauliflower, &c.—Spinach—Budding—Strawberry Planting—Bulbous and Tuberous Flower Roots—Vineries—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 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 latter 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 tuberous flower roots, lifted about the end of summer, may now be re-planted; polyanthus, auriculas, 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 months, readily bear this easy mode of augmenting their numbers.

English hollies and several other evergreens, having completed their summer's growth, and being 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 vineries 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 have now restricted the varieties of vegetable seeds necessary to be sown this month to final sowing 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 a 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 has 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 astonished!—THOMSON.

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.—Seakale Beds—Asparagus—Rhubarb Beds—Trim Herbaceous Plants—Protect Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.—Commence Planting of Bulbous Flower Roots—Potting Greenhouse Plants—Levelling 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 sea-weed; 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 invariably 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.

Vinceries 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 at 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!—THOMSON.

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 buster," 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 simply 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-drops, 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 insure their greater stability, may possibly now require to be staked or otherwise supported, for strong south-westers, 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 into 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 canvas 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 gayet 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 shrubbery beds and borders usually receive attention at this season in the way of repairing, by taking up and re-laying portions of the lawn which are unlevel, by neatly edging the margin 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, Wallflowers, Primroses, Violets, &c.—Re-pot 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, and 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 insure for the most dwarfed 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 to 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 greenhouse 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 greenhouse, shading slightly from the brightness of the mid-day sun, and sprinkle 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 the vinery 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.

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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 mode 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 the vinery 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.—TACSON.

Close of Spring—Nor'-Westers—Sow Broccoli, Celler, 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 savoy, Brussels sprouts, curled greens and cauliflowers. 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, salsify, 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 light 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, tropaeolum 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 bluish 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 very 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 crops, 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 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 colour and duration of bloom greatly prolonged by frequent shading and watering.

The green-house 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 over-crowded 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 Shrubbery 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 ceiling 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 of 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 overhead, 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.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

DISPOSAL, SALE, LETTING, AND OCCUPATION OF THE WASTE LANDS OF THE CROWN IN THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

1. All Regulations now in force in the Province of Canterbury for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the Waste Lands of the Crown are hereby repealed.
2. All such waste lands shall, from and after the day on which these Regulations shall come into force, be sold, let, disposed of, and occupied according to these Regulations, and not otherwise.
3. Every Act which the Superintendent is hereby authorised or required to perform, he shall perform solely in accordance with the advice of his Executive Council for the time being, and such advice shall be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

II.—THE WASTE LANDS BOARD.

4. There shall be established a Board, to be called the Waste Lands Board, to consist of one Chief Commissioner, and of not less than two nor more than five other Commissioners, all of whom (except such one as shall be appointed to act as Treasurer) shall be appointed and be removable by warrant under the hand of the Superintendent.
5. One member of the Waste Lands Board shall also be the Treasurer thereof, and such member shall be appointed and removable by the Governor.
6. The Waste Lands Board shall sit at the principal Land Office of the Province, at certain stated times to be determined by the Superintendent, and shall also sit for special purposes at such places and at such times as the Superintendent shall direct; of which sittings due notice shall be given in the *Provincial Government Gazette*, and one or more newspapers published in the Province.
7. The Chief Commissioner, when present, and in his absence then some member selected by those present at any meeting of the Board, shall preside thereat, and shall have a casting vote in all questions coming before the Board.
8. All questions coming before the Board shall be decided by a majority of the Commissioners present thereat.
9. All meetings of the Board shall be attended by at least three Commissioners, and shall be open to the public.
10. All applications for Land and for Pasturage and for Timber Licenses shall, after hearing evidence, when necessary, be determined by the Board at some sitting thereof.
11. The Board shall have power to hear and determine all disputes between the holders of Pasturage and Timber Licenses respecting the boundaries of runs and districts, and shall have and exercise all the powers which may be lawfully had and exercised by any Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the provisions of the "Crown Lands Ordinance, Sess. X., No. 1; and the "Crown Lands Extension Ordinance, Sess. XI., No. 10.
12. All the routine business of the Land Department shall be transacted by the Chief Commissioner, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Board in that behalf.
13. A book, to be called the "Application Book," shall be kept open during office hours at the Land Office, in which the name of every person desiring to make any application to the Board shall be written in order by himself, or any person duly authorised on his behalf; and the Commissioners shall, during the sitting of the Board, consider and determine all applications in the order in which they shall appear in the Application Book: Provided that if any person shall not appear himself, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, before the Board when called in his turn, his application shall be dismissed until his name shall appear again in the book in order: Provided also that if two or more persons shall apply at the same time to write their names in the Application Book, the Chief Commissioner shall bracket their names, and shall initial the bracket; and when they shall appear before the Board, the Board shall determine the priority of right to be heard by lot; and it shall not be lawful for the Board to hear any application except such as shall be made in accordance with this Regulation.
14. The Board shall keep true and detailed minutes of all applications made to the Board, and all decisions thereon, and of all sums of money paid to the Treasurer, and generally of all the proceedings of the Board; and such minutes shall be signed by all the Commissioners present at any meeting; and such minutes shall be open to the inspection of all persons desiring to inspect the same, at all reasonable hours, on payment of the sum of two shillings and sixpence for every such inspection.

III.—SURVEYS.

15. There shall be a Chief Surveyor, who shall be appointed and removable by warrant under the hand of the Superintendent, and as many Assistant Surveyors as shall be necessary, who shall be appointed and removable by the Superintendent, upon the recommendation of the Chief Surveyor.
16. All surveys shall be conducted in such manner as the Board, by any regulations to be made in that behalf, shall direct.

IV.—THE LAND REVENUE.

17. All payments to be made in respect of land shall be made to the Treasurer of the Board during the sitting thereof, and the Treasurer shall thereupon give receipts for the same.
18. By the 62nd clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor is authorised and required to pay out of the revenue arising from the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof; and also to pay out of the said revenues such sums as shall become payable under certain other provisions therein contained. The Treasurer of the Waste Lands Board shall, therefore, pay out of all the funds coming into his hands under these Regulations all such sums for the above-named purposes, in such manner and to such persons as the Governor shall direct.

V.—PUBLIC RESERVES.

19. Reserves for the uses of the Provincial Government, and for other public purposes may, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Council, be made by the Superintendent, and shall not be alienated from the specific purposes to which they have been severally dedicated, except under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, intituled the "Public Reserves Act, 1854;" and a full and complete description of every such reserve and of the