

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 from the melon and cucumber frame of such handsome flowering tender and other annuals, in pots, as balsams, cockscombs, globe amaranths, white and purple egg plants, phlox, drummondii, humea elegans, gallardia picta, blue nemophila, coreopsis drummondii, sensitive plant, and other similarly ornamental and interesting varieties, all of which will add greatly to the attractions of the greenhouse, and aid materially in maintaining its continued gaiety throughout the whole of the summer and some of the months of autumn.

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

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

Close in the vinery early every afternoon, syringing freely 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, intitled the "Public Reserves Act, 1854;" and a full and complete description of every such reserve and of the