

THE
SOUTHERN PROVINCES

ALMANAC,

DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK

FOR

1864,

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR.

Eleventh Year of Publication.

CHRISTCHURCH:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "LYTTELTON TIMES" OFFICE,
MDCCCLXIII.

THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES ALMANAC, 1864.

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
1 Thursday	245	121	1 Saturday	275	91	1 Tuesday	306	60	1 Thursday	336	30
2 Friday	246	120	2 Sunday	276	90	2 Wednesday	307	59	2 Friday	337	29
3 Saturday	247	119	3 Monday	277	89	3 Thursday	308	58	3 Saturday	338	28
4 Sunday	248	118	4 Tuesday	278	88	4 Friday	309	57	4 Sunday	339	27
5 Monday	249	117	5 Wednesday	279	87	5 Saturday	310	56	5 Monday	340	26
6 Tuesday	250	116	6 Thursday	280	86	6 Sunday	311	55	6 Tuesday	341	25
7 Wednesday	251	115	7 Friday	281	85	7 Monday	312	54	7 Wednesday	342	24
8 Thursday	252	114	8 Saturday	282	84	8 Tuesday	313	53	8 Thursday	343	23
9 Friday	253	113	9 Sunday	283	83	9 Wednesday	314	52	9 Friday	344	22
10 Saturday	254	112	10 Monday	284	82	10 Thursday	315	51	10 Saturday	345	21
11 Sunday	255	111	11 Tuesday	285	81	11 Friday	316	50	11 Sunday	346	20
12 Monday	256	110	12 Wednesday	286	80	12 Saturday	317	49	12 Monday	347	19
13 Tuesday	257	109	13 Thursday	287	79	13 Sunday	318	48	13 Tuesday	348	18
14 Wednesday	258	108	14 Friday	288	78	14 Monday	319	47	14 Wednesday	349	17
15 Thursday	259	107	15 Saturday	289	77	15 Tuesday	320	46	15 Thursday	350	16
16 Friday	260	106	16 Sunday	290	76	16 Wednesday	321	45	16 Friday	351	15
17 Saturday	261	105	17 Monday	291	75	17 Thursday	322	44	17 Saturday	352	14
18 Sunday	262	104	18 Tuesday	292	74	18 Friday	323	43	18 Sunday	353	13
19 Monday	263	103	19 Wednesday	293	73	19 Saturday	324	42	19 Monday	354	12
20 Tuesday	264	102	20 Thursday	294	72	20 Sunday	325	41	20 Tuesday	355	11
21 Wednesday	265	101	21 Friday	295	71	21 Monday	326	40	21 Wednesday	356	10
22 Thursday	266	100	22 Saturday	296	70	22 Tuesday	327	39	22 Thursday	357	9
23 Friday	267	99	23 Sunday	297	69	23 Wednesday	328	38	23 Friday	358	8
24 Saturday	268	98	24 Monday	298	68	24 Thursday	329	37	24 Saturday	359	7
25 Sunday	269	97	25 Tuesday	299	67	25 Friday	330	36	25 Sunday	360	6
26 Monday	270	96	26 Wednesday	300	66	26 Saturday	331	35	26 Monday	361	5
27 Tuesday	271	95	27 Thursday	301	65	27 Sunday	332	34	27 Tuesday	362	4
28 Wednesday	272	94	28 Friday	302	64	28 Monday	333	33	28 Wednesday	363	3
29 Thursday	273	93	29 Saturday	303	63	29 Tuesday	334	32	29 Thursday	364	2
30 Friday	274	92	30 Sunday	304	62	30 Wednesday	335	31	30 Friday	365	1
			31 Monday	305	61				31 Saturday	366	0



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR	1
ECLIPSES OF THE SUN	1
PHENOMENA FOR 1864	1
EPHEMERIS	4
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND	28
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	30
OFFICIATING MINISTERS UNDER MARRIAGE ACT	31
GARDEN CALENDAR	33
PROVINCE OF OTAGO—	
Narrative of Events	53
Official Directory	56
Trades Directory	58
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY—	
Narrative of Events	67
Official Directory	79
Trades Directory, Christchurch	88
" Lyttelton	93
" Riccarton	95
" Papanui	95
" Kaiapoi	95
" Rangiora	96
" Oxford	97
" Northport	97
" Ashburton, Orari, Timuka, Arowenua, Timaru	98
" Akaroa	99
Publicans' Licenses for the Province	100
Table of Dispatch and Arrival of Inland Mails for year ending June 30, 1864	102
Post-office—General Information	103
Table of Nationality of Assisted Emigration from England for year ending 31st March, 1863	107
List of Vessels registered in or trading from the Port of Lyttelton and other ports in the Province of Canterbury	108
FEES IN RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS	109
FEES IN RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS WITHIN GOLD-FIELD DISTRICTS	110
QUARANTINE REGULATIONS	111
TABLE OF GOODS' RATES AS FIXED BY THE "FERRYMEAD RAILWAY AND WHARF TOLLS ORDINANCE, 1863"	113
ABSTRACT OF THE QUANTITY OF LAND SOLD AND GRANTED IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1863	115
SCALE OF MERCANTILE CHARGES ADOPTED BY THE NELSON AND CANTERBURY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE	116
LIST OF ARTICLES USUALLY IMPORTED, SHOWING THEIR LIABILITY TO DUTY OR OTHERWISE UNDER THE "CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT, 1858," IN WHAT MANNER THEY ARE REQUIRED TO BE ENTERED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE	118
TABLE TO FIND CONTENTS OF CASES, &C., OF A GIVEN AMOUNT	127

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGEABLE ON THE FRACTIONAL PARTS OF A GALLON OF SPIRITS, CALCULATED AT 9s. PER GALLON	128
TABLE SHOWING THE DUTY RECEIVABLE ON SPIRITS FROM 1 GALLON TO 100, CALCULATED AT 9s. PER GALLON	128
RULE FOR COMPUTING OVERPROOFS ON SPIRITS, IN CASKS CONTAINING TWENTY GALLONS AND OVER	129
RULE FOR COMPUTING THE OVERPROOF ON SPIRITS IN ULLAGE CASKS CONTAINING LESS THAN TWENTY GALLONS	129
A TABLE OF TENTHS AND DECIMAL PARTS TO EVERY THIRTY-SECOND PART OF A GALLON	130
RULE FOR COMPUTING THE OVERPROOF ON SPIRITS IN BOTTLE	130
INFORMATION FOR PASSING ENTRIES AT CUSTOM HOUSE	130
LIST OF ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE KEPT BY OWNERS OF BONDING WAREHOUSES	131
ITINERARY.—Christchurch to the Otago Boundary	131
PROVINCE OF NELSON—	
Narrative of Events	133
Official Directory	138
Trades Directory	141
Arrival and Departure of Mails	144
Scale of Charges at Nelson Government Wharf	144
Itinerary—Nelson to Christchurch by the Wairau Gorge	145
PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH—	
Official Directory	146
Trades Directory, Blenheim	147
" Picton	147
PROVINCE OF SOUTHLAND—	
Narrative of Events	149
Southland Directory	152
USEFUL TABLES	153
SAILING DIRECTIONS AND SIGNALS IN USE AT THE VARIOUS PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND	158
TIDE HOURS, RANGE, AND COMPASS VARIATION, ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND	169

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1864.

Golden Number	3	Dominical Letters	CB
Epact	22	Roman Indiction	7
Solar Cycle	25	Julian Period	6577

The year 5625 of the Jewish Era commences on October 1, 1864.

Ramadán (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 9, 1864.

The year 1281 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 6, 1864.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

DURING this year there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun, viz. :—

I.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, May 6th, visible in New Zealand. Begins on the Earth generally (mean time at Lyttelton) 9h. 1m. a.m. Greatest Eclipse, 11h. 53m. a.m. Ends on the Earth generally, 2h. 34m. p.m.

II.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30th, invisible in New Zealand. Begins on the Earth generally (mean time at Lyttelton) 0h. 2m. a.m. Greatest Eclipse, 3h. 6m. Ends on the Earth generally, 6h. 0m. a.m.

PHENOMENA FOR 1864.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

JANUARY.

On the 2nd day, at 12h. 6m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 22h. 2m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 5th day, 13h. 55m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 5th day, Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude N. 6th, 13h. 29m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 8th day, 5h. 19m., Saturn in quadrature with the Moon. 8th day, 21h. 12m., Mercury at greatest elongation. 10th day, 6h. 11m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 15th day, 6h. 53m., Mercury stationary. 16th day, 13h. 43m., Mercury in perihelion. 19th day, 22h. 31m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 26th day, Mercury in greatest heliocentric latitude N. 28th day, 0h. 53m., Saturn stationary. 29th day, Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.

FEBRUARY.

1st day, Jupiter, in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 10h. 1m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 11h. 4m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 5th day, 7h. 10m., Mercury stationary. 5th, 17h. 42m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 5th, 18h. 58m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 15th, 9h. 20m., Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun. 16th day, 3h. 14m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 18th day, 11h. 26m., Mercury at greatest elongation. 26th, 0h. 21m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 27th, 16h. 10m., Uranus stationary. 29th, 0h. 14m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 29th, 13h. 23m., Mercury in aphelion.

MARCH.

4th day, 8h. 53m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 5th day, 8h. 27m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 6th day, 7h. 2m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 10th, 22h. 13m., Uranus in quadrature with the Sun. 13th day, 0h. 28m., Jupiter stationary. 14th, 10h. 26m., Uranus in conjunction with the

Moon. 19th day, 20h. 10m., Sun enters Aries; Autumn commences. 20th day, 23h. 15m. Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 24th, 3h. 2m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 27th, 5h. 32m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.

APRIL.

2nd day, 5h. 57m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 3rd day, 18h. 8m., Saturn in opposition to the Sun. 4th day, 5h. 53m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 23h. 29m., Venus in aphelion. 6th day, 10h. 4m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 10th day, 20h. 22m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 13th, 13h. 2m., Mercury in perihelion. 20th, 6h. 27m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 23rd day, 7h. 48m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 23rd day, 21h. 5m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude N. 27th day, 15h. 5m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 29th, 22h. 10m., Mercury at greatest elongation.

MAY.

1st day, Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 1h. 24m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 5th day, the Sun eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich. 6th day, 22h. 54m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 8th day, 7h. 51m. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 11th day, 22h. 8m., Mercury stationary. 12th, 18h. 46m., Jupiter in opposition to the Sun. 17th, 11h. 51m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 20th day, 9h. 54m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 27th day, 12h. 41m., Mercury in aphelion. 28th, 12h. 0m., Mars in greatest heliocentric latitude S. 29th, 19h. 12m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon.

JUNE.

1st day, 10h. 30m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus. 2nd day, 19h. 28m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 2nd day, 23h. 7m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 4th, 1h. 28m., Mercury stationary. 4th day, 19h. 14m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 13th day, 19h. 20m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 14th day, 1h. 0m., Saturn stationary. 15th day, 18h. 0m., Uranus in conjunction with the Sun. 16th, 14h. 6m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 16h, 22h. 29m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 17th day, 15h. 13m., Mercury at greatest elongation. 20th day, 16h. 52m., Sun enters Cancer; Winter commences. 21st day, 9h. 52m., Mars in perihelion. 23rd 8h. 0m., Venus in conjunction with Uranus. 27th day, 11h. 13m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon.

JULY.

2nd day, 2h. 20m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 2nd day, 5h. 27m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 2nd day, 5h. 36m., the Sun in apogee; 21h. 55m., Saturn in quadrature with the Sun. 3rd day, 0h. 17m., Mercury in conjunction with Uranus; 4h. 21m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 10th day, 12h. 19m., Mercury in perihelion. 11th day, 4h. 21m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 13th day, 21h. 16m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 14th day, 18h. 15m., Jupiter stationary. 16th, 12h. 52m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus. 20th day, 20h. 20m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude N. 26th day, 1h. 40m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon; 7h. 0m., Venus in perihelion. 29th, 14h. 14m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon.

AUGUST.

2nd day, 16h. 18m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 3rd day, 21h. 46m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 7th day, 14h. 21m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 10th day, 7h. 8m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 10th day, 19h. 55m., Jupiter in quadrature with the Sun. 17th day, 9h. 48m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude N. 18th day, 7h. 3m., Mars in quadrature with the Sun. 23rd day, 11h. 56m., Mercury in aphelion; 13h. 53m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 25th day, 22h. 6m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 27th day, 22h. 22m., Mercury at greatest elongation.

SEPTEMBER.

2nd day, 2h. 47m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 3rd day, 3h. 25m.,

Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 1h. 7m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 6th day, 19h. 11m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 10th day, 8h. 22m., Mercury stationary. 12th day, 21h. 45m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 13th day, 16h. 25m., Mercury in conjunction with Venus. 20th day, 21h. 13m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 21st day, 18h. 15m., Uranus in quadrature with the Sun. 22nd day, Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 7h. 16m., Sun enters Libra. Spring commences. 23rd day, 6h. 36m., Venus in conjunction with Saturn. 29th day, 13h. 3m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon.

OCTOBER.

1st day, 12h. 55m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 22h. 29m., Mercury stationary. 2nd day, 8h. 3m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 4th day, 9h. 15m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 12h. 0m., Uranus stationary. 6th day, 11h. 35m., Mercury in perihelion. 9th day, 2h. 10m., Mercury at greatest elongation. 13th day, Saturn in conjunction with the Sun. 16th day, 19h. 33m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude N. 18th day, 17h. 56m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 19th day, 14h. 12m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 23rd day, 3h. 0m., Mars stationary. 25th day, 7h. 16m., Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. 27th day, 8h. 38m., Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. 29th day, 1h. 55m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon; 14h. 11m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 30th day, Sun eclipsed; invisible at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.

1st day, 1h. 33m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon; 11h. 26m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 14th day, 21h. 23m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 15th day, 16h. 22m., Venus in aphelion. 15th day, 22h. 39m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 19th day, 11h. 13m., Mercury in aphelion. 21st day, 16h. 49m., Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. 25th day, 15h. 46m., Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 28th day, 20h. 11m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 29th day, 0h. 0m., Saturn greatest heliocentric latitude N. 29th day, 15h. 51m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon; 19h. 26m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

DECEMBER.

1st day, 14h. 44m., Venus in conjunction with the Moon. 8th day, 7h. 52m., Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 9th day, 21h. 2m., Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude S. 11th day, 13h. 11m., Mars in conjunction with the Moon. 13th day, 6h. 8m., Uranus in conjunction with the Moon. 21st, 1h. 3m., Sun enters Capricornus. 22nd day, 4h. 3m., Mercury at greatest elongation. 23rd day, Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. 26th day, 16h. 32m., Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. 29th day, Mercury stationary; 16h. 59m., Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. 31st day, Venus in conjunction with the Moon.

FARMING OPERATIONS.—Finish hay-making 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.

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	F	<i>New Year's Day</i>
2	S	Calcutta taken, 1757
3	☉	<i>Second Sunday after Christmas</i>
4	M	Sir C. Burrell died, 1862
5	T	Duke of York died, 1827
6	W	<i>Epiphany. Twelfth Day</i>
7	Th.	Cape of Good Hope taken
8	F	Battle of the Nile
9	S	Nelson's Funeral, 1806
10	☉	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany</i>
11	M	Hilary Law Term begins
12	T	Chinese Treaty published, 1861
13	W	
14	Th.	First transports arrived at Botany Bay, 1788
15	F	British Museum opened, 1759
16	S	Battle of Corunna, 1809
17	☉	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany</i>
18	M	
19	T	Ciudad Rodrigo taken, 1812
20	W	John Howard died, 1790
21	Th.	Vaccination introduced, 1799
22	F	Wellington Anniversary
23	S	Assault on Redoubt No. 3, by the Natives, 1861
24	☉	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>
25	M	Princess Royal married, 1858
26	T	New South Wales colonized, 1788
27	W	Peace Conference at Manchester, 1853 [arrived, 1840]
28	Th.	£10,000 stolen from s. Airedale, at Nelson, 1862. Gov. Hobson
29	F	Auckland Anniversary
30	S	British sovereignty established in New Zealand, 1840
31	☉	<i>Sexagesima Sunday</i>

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☾ Last Quarter	2nd,	7 10 P.M.
☉ New Moon	9th,	7 17 "
☽ First Quarter	16th,	10 37 "
● Full Moon	24th,	9 34 "
☾ Perigee	10th,	2 0 "
☾ Apogee	25th,	9 0 A.M.

Days.	Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	3	24.19	s 23	5	9	4 26	7 42	21.2	4 43 P.M.
2	3	52.66	23	0	22	4 27	7 42	22.2	5 25
3	4	20.92	22	55	7	4 28	7 42	23.2	6 10
4	4	48.72	22	49	24	4 29	7 42	24.2	6 58
5	5	16.26	22	43	15	4 30	7 42	25.2	7 49
6	5	43.38	22	36	38	4 31	7 42	26.2	8 45
7	6	10.05	22	29	34	4 32	7 42	27.2	9 42
8	6	36.25	22	22	4	4 33	7 42	28.2	10 43
9	7	1.94	22	14	7	4 34	7 42	29.2	11 45 P.M.
10	7	27.07	22	5	44	4 35	7 41	0	
11	7	51.74	21	56	56	4 36	7 41	1	0 45 A.M.
12	8	15.71	21	47	41	4 38	7 41	2	1 44
13	8	39.16	21	38	1	4 39	7 40	3	2 12
14	9	1.94	21	27	56	4 40	7 40	4	3 7
15	9	24.07	21	17	17	4 41	7 39	5	4 24
16	9	45.49	21	6	33	4 43	7 39	6	5 14
17	10	6.21	20	55	14	4 44	7 38	7	6 4
18	10	26.21	20	43	32	4 45	7 38	8	6 54
19	10	45.48	20	31	26	4 46	7 37	9	7 45
20	11	7.99	20	18	58	4 48	7 36	10	8 35
21	11	21.75	20	6	6	4 49	7 36	11	9 25
22	11	38.72	19	52	52	4 50	7 35	12	10 14
23	11	54.93	19	39	15	4 52	7 34	13	11 4
24	12	10.46	19	25	17	4 53	7 33	14	11 49 A.M.
25	12	25.08	19	10	57	4 54	7 33	15	0 33 P.M.
26	12	38.92	18	56	17	4 56	7 32	16	1 17
27	12	52.06	18	41	15	4 57	7 31	17	1 59
28	13	4.27	18	25	53	4 58	7 29	18	2 41
29	13	15.70	18	10	11	4 59	7 29	19	3 22
30	13	26.43	17	54	9	5 1	7 28	20	4 6
31	13	36.25	17	37	48	5 2	7 27	21	4 52 P.M.

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.

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	M	Nelson Anniversary
2	T	Battle of Brienne, 1814
3	W	Nelson Settlement projected, 1841.
4	Th.	Fair held on the Thames, 1814
5	F	Victoria Cross founded, 1856
6	S	Treaty of Waitangi, 1840
7	☉	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday
8	M	Peter the Great died, 1725
9	T	Shrove Tuesday
10	W	Ash Wednesday. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Th.	Bass's Straits discovered, 1798
12	F	Gold discovered in New South Wales, 1851
13	S	Captain Cook killed, 1799
14	☉	First Sunday in Lent
15	M	National Debt of Great Britain commenced, 1500
16	T	Fire at Lyttelton, 1863
17	W	Michael Angelo died, 1564
18	Th.	Martin Luther died 1546,
19	F	Hobarton founded, 1804
20	S	Survey obstructed at Taranaki, 1860
21	☉	Second Sunday in Lent
22	M	French Revolution began, 1848
23	T	Slight shock of earthquake in Canterbury, 1863
24	W	Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848
25	Th.	Bonaparte left Elba, 1815
26	F	H.M.S. Niger sailed for Taranaki with troops, 1860
27	S	British Bank trials, 1858
28	☉	Third Sunday in Lent
29	M	Treaty of peace signed at Paris, 1856

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☾ Last Quarter	1st,	11 48 A.M.
☽ New Moon	8th,	5 41 "
☽ First Quarter	15th,	0 55 "
● Full Moon.....	23rd,	4 32 "
☾ Perigee	8th,	3 0 "
☾ Apogee	21st	9 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	13	45.27	s 17	21	9	5 3	7 26	22	5 40 P.M.
2	13	53.29	17	4	10	5 5	7 25	23	6 31
3	14	1.01	16	46	54	5 6	7 23	24	7 26
4	14	7.63	16	29	20	5 7	7 22	25	8 24
5	14	13.55	16	11	29	5 8	7 21	26	9 24
6	14	18.55	15	53	21	5 9	7 20	27	10 24
7	14	22.76	15	34	57	5 10	7 19	28	11 24 A.M.
8	14	26.28	15	16	16	5 12	7 18	29	
9	14	28.86	14	57	21	5 14	7 16	0	0 22 A.M.
10	14	29.76	14	38	11	5 16	7 15	1	1 18
11	14	31.76	14	18	25	5 17	7 14	2	2 12
12	14	31.96	13	59	6	5 19	7 12	3	3 5
13	14	31.38	13	39	13	5 20	7 11	4	3 57
14	14	30.15	13	19	7	5 22	7 10	5	4 49
15	14	28.05	12	58	48	5 23	7 8	6	5 40
16	14	25.25	12	38	16	5 24	7 7	7	6 31
17	14	21.60	12	17	32	5 26	7 5	8	7 22
18	14	17.27	11	56	37	5 27	7 4	9	8 11
19	14	12.25	11	35	30	5 28	7 2	10	8 59
20	14	6.54	11	14	12	5 29	7 1	11	9 46
21	14	0.15	10	52	45	5 31	6 59	12	10 31
22	13	53.39	10	31	6	5 32	6 58	13	11 15
23	13	45.90	10	9	19	5 34	6 56	14	11 58 A.M.
24	13	36.88	9	47	22	5 35	6 55	15	0 40 P.M.
25	12	27.98	9	25	16	5 36	6 53	16	1 22
26	13	18.39	9	3	2	5 37	6 52	17	2 5
27	13	8.24	8	40	39	5 39	6 50	18	2 50
28	12	57.66	8	18	9	5 40	6 48	19	3 37
29	12	46.45	7	55	31	5 41	6 46	20	4 26

FAIRMING 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 poas, fescues, &c., &c.

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	T	St. David's Day
2	W	Bush fire at Papanui, 1863.
3	Th	Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1494
4	F	
5	S	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843
6	☉	Fourth Sunday in Lent
7	M	Entry of Princess Alexandra into London, 1863
8	T	Mr. Bealey nominated Superintendent, Canterbury, 1863
9	W	Siege of Lucknow commenced, 1858
10	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863
11	F	Kororarika destroyed, 1845
12	S	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682
13	☉	Fifth Sunday in Lent
14	M	Reform Bill carried, 1832
15	T	Gustavus III. shot, 1792
16	W	Heavy sou'-west gale in Canterbury, 1863.
17	Th	St. Patrick's day
18	F	Princess Louisa born, 1848
19	S	
20	☉	Palm Sunday
21	M	Battle of Alexandria, 1801
22	T	
23	W	First meeting of Christchurch City Council, 1862. Otago [Anniversary
24	Th.	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603
25	F	Good Friday. Lady Day
26	S	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819
27	☉	Easter Sunday
28	M	Battle of Wairaka, Taranaki, 1860.
29	T	
30	W	General Cameron arrived at Taranaki, 1861
31	Th.	New Plymouth Anniversary

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	2nd,	0 42 A.M.
☽ New Moon.....	8th,	3 30 P.M.
☽ First Quarter.....	15th,	5 38 "
● Full Moon.....	23rd,	9 58 "
☾ Last Quarter.....	31st,	9 51 A.M.
☾ Perigee.....	8th,	3 0 P.M.
☾ Apogee.....	19th,	8 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.	
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		H.	M.
1	12	34.74	S 7	32	46	5 42	6 44	21	5	18 P.M.
2	12	22.55	7	9	55	5 43	6 42	22	6	13
3	12	9.91	6	46	58	5 44	6 40	23	7	10
4	11	56.72	6	23	55	5 45	6 38	24	8	8
5	11	43.20	6	0	46	5 46	6 36	25	9	6
6	11	29.29	5	37	33	5 47	6 34	26	10	4
7	11	14.96	5	14	14	5 49	6 33	27	11	0
8	11	0.13	4	50	52	5 50	6 31	28	11	55 P.M.
9	10	45.06	4	27	25	5 51	6 29	0		
10	10	29.53	4	3	57	5 52	6 27	1	0	49 A.M.
11	10	13.64	3	40	25	5 54	6 26	2	1	43
12	9	57.58	3	16	50	5 55	6 24	3	2	36
13	9	41.09	2	53	14	5 56	6 22	4	3	30
14	9	24.31	2	29	35	5 57	6 20	5	4	23
15	9	7.30	2	5	55	5 59	6 19	6	5	15
16	8	50.02	1	42	14	6 0	6 17	7	6	5
17	8	32.55	1	18	32	6 1	6 15	8	6	55
18	8	14.86	0	54	50	6 2	6 13	9	7	42
19	7	56.88	0	31	8	6 4	6 11	10	8	28
20	7	38.86	S 0	7	27	6 5	6 9	11	9	12
21	7	20.60	N 0	16	14	6 6	6 8	12	9	55
22	7	2.34	0	39	54	6 7	6 6	13	10	38
23	6	43.90	1	3	31	6 8	6 4	14	11	20 A.M.
24	6	25.38	1	27	9	6 9	6 2	15	0	3 P.M.
25	6	6.81	1	50	43	6 11	6 0	16	0	48
26	5	48.26	2	14	15	6 12	5 59	17	1	35
27	5	29.71	2	37	44	6 13	5 57	18	2	23
28	5	11.19	3	1	10	6 14	5 55	19	3	15
29	4	52.73	3	24	33	6 16	5 53	20	4	8
30	4	34.25	3	47	52	6 17	5 52	21	5	4
31	4	15.97	4	11	7	6 18	5 50	22	6	0

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

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	F	All Fools' Day
2	S	Battle of the Baltic, 1801
3	☉	First Sunday after Easter
4	M	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774
5	T	British Museum instituted, 1753
6	W	Storming of Badajos, 1812
7	Th.	Prince Leopold born, 1853
8	F	Great Ganges Canal, opened, 1854
9	S	Storming of Sebastopol commenced, 1855
10	☉	Second Sunday after Easter
11	M	Peace of Utrecht, 1713
12	T	Australian gold discovered, 1851
13	W	Sir G. C. Lewis died, 1863
14	Th.	Princess Beatrice born, 1857
15	F	Governor Browne addressed General Assambley, 1856
16	S	Arrival of troops at Taranaki from Australia, 1860
17	☉	Third Sunday after Easter
18	M	Captain Cook discovered New South Wales, 1770
19	T	New Zealand Gazette published at Wellington, 1840
20	W	Louis Napoleon born, 1808
21	Th.	Unsuccessful expedition of troops to Warea, Taranaki, 1860
22	F	Trinity Church, Lyttelton, consecrated, 1860
23	S	Shakespeare died, 1616
24	☉	Fourth Sunday after Easter
25	M	Princess Alice born, 1843
26	T	Oliver Cromwell born, 1559
27	W	Great Fire at Wellington (Te-aro), 1856.
28	Th.	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1787
29	F	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 1856
30	S	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☉ New Moon	7th,	1 20 A.M.
☾ First Quarter	14th,	11 40 "
● Full Moon	22nd,	0 40 P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	29th,	4 5 "
☾ Perigee	4th,	6 0 "
☾ Apogee	16th,	2 0 "

Days.	Apparent Time to be added to.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	Subtracted from Apparent Time.		D.	M.	S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
1	M. S.		D. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.
1	3 57.69		N 4 34 16	6 19	5 48			23	6 56 P.M.
2	3 39.67		4 57 22	6 20	5 46			24	7 52
3	3 21.69		5 20 23	6 21	5 44			25	8 46
4	3 3.87		5 43 17	6 23	5 43			26	9 40
5	2 46.35		6 6 6	6 24	5 41			27	10 34
6	2 28.90		6 28 49	6 25	5 39			28	11 27 P.M.
7	2 11.67		6 51 24	6 26	5 37			29	
8	1 54.69		7 13 53	6 27	5 36			0	0 21 A.M.
9	1 37.92		7 36 14	6 28	5 34			1	1 15
10	1 21.08		7 58 28	6 30	5 32			2	2 9
11	1 5.19		8 21 34	6 31	5 30			3	3 3
12	0 49.11		8 42 31	6 32	5 29			4	3 55
13	0 33.47		9 4 20	6 33	5 27			5	4 47
14	0 18.12		9 25 59	6 34	5 25			6	5 36
15	0 2.98		9 46 48	6 35	5 23			7	6 23
16	0 12.69		10 8 49	6 37	5 22			8	7 8
17	0 26.11		10 29 59	6 38	5 20			9	7 51
18	0 40.07		10 50 58	6 39	5 19			10	8 34
19	0 53.75		11 11 47	6 40	5 17			11	9 16
20	1 6.99		11 32 25	6 41	5 15			12	9 59
21	1 19.72		11 52 52	6 42	5 14			13	10 44
22	1 32.11		12 13 6	6 44	5 13			14	11 30 A.M.
23	1 44.4		12 33 9	6 45	5 11			15	0 18 P.M.
24	1 55.50		12 53 0	6 46	5 9			16	1 10
25	2 6.46		13 12 38	6 47	5 7			17	2 4
26	2 16.93		13 32 3	6 48	5 6			18	2 59
27	2 27.00		13 51 14	6 50	5 4			19	3 56
28	2 36.42		14 10 13	6 51	5 3			20	4 52
29	2 45.30		14 28 57	6 52	5 2			21	5 57
30	2 53.64		14 47 27	6 53	5 0			22	6 41 P.M.

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.

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	⊙	<i>Rogation Sunday</i>
2	M	Greenacre executed, 1837
3	T	Invention of the Cross
4	W	Clocks introduced, 1368
5	Th.	<i>Ascension Day.</i> Holy Thursday
6	F	First locomotive brought to Canterbury, 1863
7	S	Jamaica captured, 1655
8	⊙	<i>Sunday after Ascension</i>
9	M	H.M.S. Niger sailed for England, 1861
10	T	Battle of Lodi, 1796
11	W	Mutiny at Delhi, 1857
12	Th.	Dublin Exhibition opened, 1853
13	F	Old May Day
14	S	Easter Term ends
15	⊙	<i>Whitsunday.</i> Pentecost
16	M	Battle of Albuera, 1811
17	T	Talleyrand died, 1838
18	W	Bonaparte Emperor of France, 1804
19	Th.	Trial by Jury instituted, 979
20	F	Columbus died, 1506
21	S	Maria Edgworth died, 1849
22	⊙	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>
23	M	Albert Smith died, 1860
24	T	Queen Victoria born, 1819
25	W	Princess Helena born, 1846
26	Th.	Corpus Christi
27	F	Ember Day
28	S	Captain Richard Brown shot at Taranaki, 1860
29	⊙	<i>First Sunday after Trinity</i>
30	M	Bishop Selwyn arrived at Auckland, 1842
31	T	Rubens died, 1640

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☉ New Moon	6th,	11 45 A.M.
☾ First Quarter	14th,	7 52 ,,
● Full Moon	22nd,	2 55 ,,
☽ Last Quarter	28th,	10 52 ,,
☾ Perigee	1st,	11 0 P.M.
☾ Apogee	14th,	9 0 A.M.
☾ Perigee	27th,	NOON.

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.	
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		H.	M.
1	3	1.54	N 15	5	43	6 54	4 59	23	7	33 P.M.
2	3	8.78	15	23	43	6 55	4 48	24	8	25
3	3	15.43	15	41	30	6 56	4 56	25	9	18
4	3	21.65	15	59	0	6 58	4 55	26	10	9
5	3	27.18	16	16	13	6 59	4 53	27	11	2
6	3	32.14	16	33	11	7 0	4 52	28	11	56 P.M.
7	3	36.65	16	49	52	7 1	4 51	0	0	50 A.M.
8	3	40.47	17	7	17	7 2	4 50	1	1	53
9	3	43.72	17	22	24	7 3	4 48	2	2	36
10	3	46.54	17	38	15	7 5	4 47	3	3	25
11	3	48.68	17	53	48	7 6	4 46	4	4	15
12	3	50.27	18	9	3	7 7	4 45	5	5	2
13	3	51.41	18	23	59	7 8	4 44	6	5	46
14	3	51.88	18	38	37	7 9	4 43	7	6	29
15	3	51.81	18	52	55	7 10	4 42	8	7	11
16	3	51.29	19	6	55	7 11	4 41	9	7	54
17	3	50.12	19	20	35	7 12	4 40	10	8	37
18	3	48.41	19	33	56	7 13	4 39	11	9	22
19	3	46.27	19	46	57	7 14	4 38	12	10	11
20	3	43.47	19	59	37	7 15	4 37	13	11	1
21	3	40.13	20	11	57	7 16	4 36	14	11	54 A.M.
22	3	36.26	20	23	57	7 17	4 35	15	0	51 P.M.
23	3	31.84	20	36	35	7 18	4 34	16	1	48
24	3	27.05	20	46	52	7 19	4 34	17	2	46
25	3	21.61	20	57	49	7 20	4 33	18	3	42
26	3	15.65	21	8	14	7 21	4 32	19	4	38
27	3	9.33	21	18	36	7 22	4 31	20	5	31
28	3	2.27	21	28	27	7 23	4 31	21	6	23
29	2	54.86	21	37	56	7 23	4 30	22	7	13
30	2	47.58	21	47	1	7 24	4 30	23	8	2
31	2	38.64	21	53	45	7 25	4 29	24	8	54 P.M.

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

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	W	Lord Howe's victory, 1794
2	Th.	Gordon riots
3	F	Trial trip Hobson's Bay Railway, 1854
4	S	Battle of Magenta, 1859
5	☉	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity</i>
6	M	Anson, the circumnavigator, died, 1762
7	T	Capture of the Mamelon, 1855
8	W	Pitcairn Islanders landed at Norfolk Island, 1856
9	Th.	Battle of Montebello, 1800
10	F	American war commenced, 1861
11	S	George I. died, 1727
12	☉	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity</i>
13	M	King of Belgium arrived in England, 1859
14	T	Palmer executed, 1856
15	W	Magna Charta signed, 1215
16	Th.	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815
17	F	Wairau massacre, 1843
18	S	Battle of Waterloo, 1815
19	☉	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>
20	M	Ascension of Queen Victoria, 1837
21	T	Proclamation
22	W	Great fire at London Bridge, 1861. Shortest day
23	Th.	Stamp Duties instituted, 1694
24	F	Midsummer Day
25	S	Taku Forts attacked, 1859
26	☉	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity</i>
27	M	Attack on Pukatakauere pah, 1860
28	T	Victoria crowned, 1838
29	W	Cawnpore massacre, 1857
30	Th.	Mysterious Road murder, 1860

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☉ New Moon	4th,	11 11 P.M.
☽ First Quarter	12th,	11 19 "
● Full Moon	20th,	10 25 A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	27th,	1 46 "
☾ Apogee	11th,	3 0 "
☾ Perigee	23rd,	1 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	Added to Apparent Time.		D.	M.	S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
	M.	S.							
1	2	29.79	N 22	4	5	7 26	4 28	25	9 47 P.M.
2	2	20.63	22	12	3	7 27	4 28	26	10 40
3	2	11.06	22	19	37	7 28	7 28	27	11 34 P.M.
4	2	1.02	22	26	47	7 28	7 27	28	
5	1	50.66	22	33	35	7 29	7 27	0	0 27 A.M.
6	1	40.08	22	39	59	7 30	4 27	1	1 18
7	1	29.08	22	45	49	7 31	4 26	2	2 8
8	1	17.83	22	51	35	7 31	4 26	3	2 55
9	1	6.32	22	56	47	7 32	4 26	4	3 41
10	0	54.59	23	0	35	7 32	4 26	5	4 24
11	0	42.67	23	5	58	7 33	4 25	6	5 6
12	0	30.44	23	9	57	7 33	4 25	7	5 48
13	0	18.18	23	13	32	7 34	4 25	8	6 31
14	0	6.30	23	16	42	7 34	4 25	9	7 14
15	0	6.85	23	19	27	7 35	4 25	10	8 0
16	0	19.56	23	21	48	7 35	4 25	11	8 49
17	0	32.25	23	23	44	7 36	4 25	12	9 41
18	0	45.09	23	25	15	7 36	4 25	13	10 37
19	0	57.96	23	27	2	7 36	4 26	14	11 35 A.M.
20	1	10.85	23	27	4	7 37	4 26	15	0 34 P.M.
21	1	23.74	23	27	21	7 37	4 26	16	1 33
22	1	36.60	23	27	12	7 37	4 26	17	2 30
23	1	49.52	23	26	40	7 38	4 26	18	3 26
24	2	2.27	23	25	43	7 38	4 27	19	4 19
25	2	14.92	23	24	20	7 38	4 27	20	5 11
26	2	27.58	23	22	33	7 38	4 27	21	6 1
27	2	40.00	23	20	22	7 38	4 28	22	6 52
28	2	52.40	23	17	45	7 38	4 28	23	7 44
29	3	4.61	23	14	55	7 38	4 29	24	8 35
30	3	16.50	23	11	19	7 38	4 29	25	9 27

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

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	F	First Telegraph in N.Z. opened between Lyttelton and [Christchurch, 1862
2	S	Sir Robert Peel died
3	☉	Sixth Sunday after Trinity
4	M	American Independence declared, 1776
5	T	Battle of Sedgemoor
6	W	Tuapeka Gold Field discovered, 1861
7	Th.	Edmund Burke died, 1797 [Wales' Marriage, 1863
8	F.	Festivities in Canterbury in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of
9	S.	Seventh Sunday after Trinity
10	☉	Battle of Oudenarde, 1708
11	M	Capt. Barclay walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours, 1810
12	T	Marat assassinated, 1793
13	W	Australia discovered, 1619
14	Th.	St. Swithin
15	F	Allies entered Paris, 1815
16	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity
17	☉	First Gold Escort from Tuapeka, 1861
18	M	Princess Augusta born, 1846
19	T	Professor Playfair died, 1819
20	W	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861
21	Th.	Battle of Salamanca, 1812
22	F	First Newspaper published in London, 1588
23	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity
24	☉	Fort Niagara taken
25	M	Earthquake at Naples, 1805
26	T	French Revolution commenced, 1830
27	W	Battle of Talavera, 1809
28	Th.	Wilberforce died, 1833
29	F	Captain Cook sailed on his First Voyage, 1760
30	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
31	☉	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☉ New Moon	4th,	11 55 P.M.
☽ First Quarter	12th,	3 24 "
● Full Moon	19th,	6 7 "
☾ Last Quarter	26th,	8 17 A.M.
☾ Apogee	8th,	8 0 P.M.
☾ Perigee	21st,	2 0 A.M.

Days.	Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time Corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.	
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		H.	M.
1	3	27.40	N 23	7	29	7 38	4 29	26	10	19
2	3	39.95	23	3	15	7 38	4 29	27	11	12
3	3	51.21	22	58	37	7 37	4 30	28	11	58
4	4	2.17	22	53	35	7 37	4 30	29		
5	4	12.93	22	58	9	7 37	4 31	0	0	50
6	4	23.20	22	42	19	7 37	4 31	1	1	38
7	4	33.22	22	36	6	7 37	4 32	2	2	20
8	4	42.86	22	29	29	7 36	4 32	3	3	3
9	4	51.96	22	22	28	7 36	4 33	4	3	45
10	5	0.74	22	15	5	7 35	4 34	5	4	26
11	5	9.08	22	7	19	7 35	4 35	6	5	10
12	5	16.94	21	59	10	7 34	4 35	7	5	54
13	5	24.33	21	50	39	7 34	4 36	8	6	40
14	5	31.21	21	41	44	7 33	4 37	9	7	29
15	5	37.59	21	32	27	7 33	4 38	10	8	23
16	5	43.57	21	22	49	7 32	4 39	11	9	19
17	5	48.91	21	12	48	7 32	4 40	12	10	17
18	5	53.71	21	2	28	7 31	4 41	13	11	16
19	5	57.96	20	51	45	7 30	4 42	14	0	15
20	6	1.79	20	40	41	7 29	4 42	15	1	14
21	6	4.94	20	29	16	7 29	4 43	16	2	10
22	6	7.54	20	17	30	7 28	4 44	17	3	4
23	6	9.68	20	5	24	7 27	4 45	18	3	56
24	6	11.14	19	52	58	7 26	4 46	19	4	48
25	6	12.06	19	40	12	7 26	4 47	20	5	40
26	6	12.21	19	27	6	7 25	4 48	21	6	32
27	6	12.29	19	13	43	7 24	4 49	22	7	34
28	6	11.59	18	59	56	7 23	4 50	23	8	16
29	6	10.20	18	45	52	7 22	4 51	24	9	8
30	6	8.22	18	31	30	7 21	4 52	25	9	59
31	6	5.77	18	16	50	7 20	4 53	26	10	47

1864.]

AUGUST, XXXI. DAYS.

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.

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	M	London Bridge opened, 1831
2	T	William II. shot while hunting
3	W	General Pratt arrived at Taranaki, 1862
4	Th.	Shelley born, 1792
5	F	
6	S	Prince Alfred born, 1844
7	☉	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i> Queen Caroline died, 1821
8	M	Canning died, 1827
9	T	Sweaborg bombarded, 1855
10	W	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675
11	Th.	Van Dieman's Land first occupied by British, 1803
12	F	Bomarsund invested, 1854
13	S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704
14	☉	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity</i>
15	M	Gas first used in London, 1807
16	T	Marshal Ney shot, 1815
17	W	Battle of Tehermaya, 1855
18	Th.	Queen visited Paris, 1855
19	F	Cardinal York died, 1807
20	S	Massacres at New Zealand, 1845
21	☉	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity</i>
22	M	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485
23	T	Hong Kong taken, 1835
24	W	St. Bartholomew
25	Th	Herschell died, 1822
26	F	Prince Albert born, 1819
27	S	First Submarine Telegraph laid, 1850
28	☉	<i>Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity</i>
29	M	General Napier died, 1858
30	T	Louis XI. died, 1483
31	W	John Bunyan died, 1638

AUGUST, XXXI. DAYS.

[1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☉ New Moon	3rd,	2	5 A.M.
☽ First Quarter	11th,	5	38 "
● Full Moon	18th,	1	8 "
☾ Last Quarter	24th,	5	35 P.M.
☾ Perigee.....	5th,	8	0 A.M.
☾ Apogee.....	18th,	10	0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be added to Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.		Mean Time Corrected for Refraction.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.	
	M.	S.	D.	M.	H.	M.		D.	H.
1	6	2.59	N 18	1 52	7 19	4 54	27	11	34
2	5	58.84	17	46 36	7 17	4 55	28		
3	5	54.68	17	31 3	7 16	4 57	29	0	18
4	5	49.70	17	15 12	7 15	4 58	0	1	1
5	5	44.24	16	59 5	7 14	4 59	1	1	43
6	5	38.04	16	42 42	7 13	5 0	2	2	25
7	5	31.36	16	26 2	7 12	5 1	3	3	8
8	5	23.96	16	9 7	7 10	5 2	4	3	50
9	5	16.10	15	51 55	7 9	5 3	5	4	34
10	5	7.53	15	34 29	7 7	5 4	6	5	21
11	4	58.36	15	16 48	7 6	5 5	7	6	12
12	4	48.74	14	58 52	7 5	5 6	8	7	5
13	4	38.44	14	40 42	7 4	5 7	9	8	1
14	4	27.58	14	22 18	7 2	5 8	10	8	58
15	4	16.29	14	3 40	7 1	5 9	11	9	57
16	4	3.82	13	44 49	6 59	5 11	12	10	56
17	3	51.87	13	25 45	6 58	5 12	13	11	53
18	3	38.83	13	5 28	6 56	5 13	14	0	49
19	3	25.41	12	46 59	6 55	5 14	15	1	45
20	3	11.47	12	27 17	6 53	5 15	16	2	40
21	2	57.08	12	7 23	6 52	5 16	17	3	33
22	2	42.26	11	47 18	6 50	5 17	18	4	26
23	2	26.89	11	27 1	6 49	5 18	19	5	20
24	2	11.25	11	6 34	6 47	5 20	20	6	13
25	1	55.19	10	45 55	6 45	5 21	21	7	6
26	1	37.95	10	25 6	6 43	5 22	22	7	56
27	1	21.87	10	4 8	6 42	5 23	23	8	44
28	1	4.59	9	43 0	6 40	5 24	24	9	31
29	0	47.09	9	21 42	6 38	5 25	25	10	16
30	0	29.17	9	0 15	6 36	5 26	26	11	0
31	0	10.89	8	38 40	6 35	5 27	27	11	42

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

DAYS.		REMARKABLE DAYS.
1	Th.	Steam Ship Lord Worsley wrecked in Namu Bay, 1862
2	F	Fire of London, 1666
3	S	Cromwell died, 1658
4	☉	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity
5	M	England takes Malta, 1800
6	T	Dr. Sumner died, 1862
7	W	Canterbury Fleet sailed from Plymouth, 1850
8	Th.	Sebastopol captured, 1855
9	F	Battle of Flodden, 1513
10	S	Governor Hobson died, 1842
11	☉	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity
12	M	Blucher died, 1819
13	T	W. Taylor executed, 1862
14	W	Wellington died, 1852
15	Th.	Allies landed in Crimea, 1854
16	F	Fox died, 1806
17	S	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838
18	☉	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity
19	M	Battle of Poitiers, 1356
20	T	Battle of the Alma, 1854
21	W	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832
22	Th.	Charles V. died, 1558
23	F	Battle of Worcester, 1642
24	S	Nelson Expedition sailed, 1841
25	☉	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity
26	M	Columbus sailed on his First Voyage [Arch laid, 1862]
27	T	Battle of Busace, 1810
28	W	First Stone of Lyttelton and Christchurch Railway Tunnel
29	Th.	Michaelmas Day
30	F	Whitfield died, 1770

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☉ New Moon	1st,	5 39 P.M.
☽ First Quarter	9th,	5 21 "
● Full Moon.....	16th,	8 40 A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	23rd,	6 25 "
(Perigee	15th,	8 0 P.M.
(Apogee	28th	5 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age. Noon.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	0	25.55	N 8	16	56	6 33	5 29	0	
2	0	44.79	7	55	8	6 31	5 30	1	0 24
3	1	4.14	7	33	6	6 29	5 31	2	1 6
4	1	23.76	7	10	59	6 28	5 32	3	1 49
5	1	43.62	6	48	45	6 26	5 33	4	2 33
6	2	3.58	6	26	25	6 25	5 34	5	3 19
7	2	24.00	6	3	58	6 23	5 35	6	4 7
8	2	44.37	5	41	26	6 21	5 36	7	4 56
9	3	5.04	5	18	48	6 19	5 37	8	5 50
10	3	25.85	4	56	4	6 17	5 38	9	6 45
11	3	46.71	4	33	16	6 15	5 40	10	7 42
12	4	7.81	4	10	23	6 13	5 41	11	8 39
13	4	28.89	3	47	25	6 12	5 42	12	9 35
14	4	50.05	3	24	24	6 10	5 43	13	10 31
15	5	11.39	3	1	19	6 8	5 44	14	11 27
16	5	32.63	2	38	10	6 6	5 45	15	0 24
17	5	53.89	2	14	59	6 4	5 46	16	1 19
18	6	15.01	1	51	44	6 2	5 47	17	2 14
19	6	36.19	1	28	27	6 1	5 49	18	3 10
20	6	57.17	1	5	8	5 59	5 50	19	4 4
21	7	18.19	0	41	47	5 57	5 51	20	4 58
22	7	39.09	N 0	18	23	5 55	5 52	21	5 50
23	7	59.34	S 0	4	59	5 53	5 53	22	6 41
24	8	20.23	0	28	24	5 52	5 54	23	7 28
25	8	40.68	0	51	49	5 50	5 55	24	8 14
26	9	0.82	1	15	14	5 48	5 56	25	8 58
27	9	20.73	1	38	38	5 46	5 58	26	9 41
28	9	40.44	2	2	3	5 45	5 59	27	10 23
29	9	59.88	2	25	26	5 43	6 0	28	11 5
30	10	19.07	2	48	48	5 41	6 1	29	11 48

FARMING OPERATIONS.—Finish all seedings hitherto spoken of. Shut up fields intended to be mown for hay. Plough and carefully till, in dry weather, the lands intended for root and cabbage crops. If there be any manure in the stock yards, turn it up, that it may ferment, and destroy the seeds of weeds in it, and also that the ammonia be developed, ready to push forward the young root plants. For carrots, very deep and a 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 pounds per acre is sufficient.

DAYS.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

1	S	Melbourne Railway opened
2	☉	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity
3	M	Sir George Grey installed as Governor, 1861
4	T	Battle of Warsaw
5	W	Captain Cook landed in New Zealand, 1847
6	Th	Peace proclaimed with America, 1783
7	F	First King's Speech delivered by Henry I., in 1107
8	S	General Pitt arrived in Auckland, 1847
9	☉	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity
10	M	Oxford Term begins
11	T	Old Michaelmas Day
12	W	R. Stephenson died, 1859
13	Th	Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1815
14	F	Battle of Hastings, 1066
15	S	Battle of Leipsic, 1813
16	☉	Twenty-First Sunday after Trinity
17	M	Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced, 1854
18	T	Summer Palace at Pekin burnt, 1860
19	W	Dean Swift died, 1745
20	Th	Lord Palmerston born, 1784
21	F	Death of Nelson, 1805
22	S	
23	☉	Twenty-Second Sunday after Trinity
24	M	First British Cabinet, 1707
25	T	St. Crispin's Day
26	W	Royal Charter wrecked, 1859
27	Th	Captain Cook born, 1728
28	F	Earthquake at Callao, 1746
29	S	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618
30	☉	Twenty-Third Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☾ New Moon	1st,	10 14 A.M.
☽ First Quarter	9th,	3 8 "
● Full Moon	15th,	5 46 P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	22nd,	10 59 "
☾ New Moon	31st,	2 59 A.M.
☾ Perigee	14th,	6 0 "
☾ Apogee	26th,	6 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time.	Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
		D.	M.	S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.		
	M. S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
1	10 37.98	S	3	12 7	5 39	6 2	0	
2	10 56.47		3	35 26	5 37	6 3	1	0 31
3	11 14.76		3	58 42	5 35	6 5	2	1 17
4	11 32.66		4	21 54	5 33	6 6	3	2 4
5	11 50.19		4	45 4	5 32	6 7	4	2 54
6	12 7.43		5	8 10	5 30	6 8	5	3 56
7	12 23.47		5	31 12	5 28	6 9	6	4 39
8	12 40.50		6	14 10	5 26	6 10	7	5 24
9	12 56.41		6	17 3	5 24	6 11	8	6 29
10	13 11.99		6	31 51	5 22	6 12	9	7 23
11	13 27.01		7	2 34	5 21	6 14	10	8 17
12	13 41.56		7	25 11	5 19	6 15	11	9 12
13	13 55.50		7	47 41	5 17	6 17	12	10 6
14	14 8.95		8	10 5	5 15	6 18	13	11 1
15	14 21.99		8	32 23	5 14	6 19	14	11 56
16	14 34.27		8	54 33	5 12	6 20	15	0 53
17	14 46.07		9	16 35	5 11	6 21	16	1 49
18	14 57.15		9	38 30	5 9	6 22	17	2 45
19	15 7.70		10	0 16	5 7	6 24	18	3 40
20	15 17.48		10	21 54	5 5	6 25	19	3 31
21	15 26.59		10	43 22	5 4	6 27	20	5 22
22	15 35.02		11	4 41	5 2	6 28	21	6 9
23	15 43.16		11	25 50	5 1	6 29	22	6 54
24	15 49.86		11	46 49	5 0	6 30	23	7 38
25	15 56.06		12	7 37	4 58	6 32	24	8 20
26	16 1.60		12	28 13	4 56	6 33	25	9 2
27	16 6.40		12	48 37	4 55	6 34	26	9 45
28	16 10.44		13	8 53	4 53	6 35	27	10 28
29	16 13.58		13	28 54	4 52	6 37	28	11 13
30	16 16.06		13	48 42	4 50	6 38	29	11 59
31	16 17.75		14	8 18	4 49	6 39	30	

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

DAYS.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

1	T	<i>All Saints</i>
2	W	Michaelmas Term begins
3	Th	Great Eastern launched, 1857
4	F	Battle of Nimeguen, 1794
5	S	Battle of Inkermann, 1854
6	☉	<i>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>
7	M	Conquest of Patua, 1763
8	T	Battle of Prague, 1620
9	W	Prince of Wales born, 1841
10	Th	Martin Luther born, 1443
11	F	Earthquake at Jeddo, 1855
12	S	Milton buried, 1674
13	☉	<i>Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity</i>
14	M	Governor Grey arrived at Auckland, from Adelaide, 1845
15	T	Minorca taken, 1798
16	W	Cook landed at New Zealand, 1697
17	Th	Queen Mary died, 1558
18	F	Wellington buried, 1852
19	S	Battle of Arcola, 1796
20	☉	<i>Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity</i>
21	M	Princess Royal born, 1840
22	T	Siege of Porto Bello, 1739
23	W	Sir John Franklin sailed, 1843
24	Th	Tasmania discovered, 1642
25	F	Havelock died, 1857
26	S	King defeated Mace, 1862
27	☉	<i>First Sunday in Advent</i>
28	M	Kars taken, 1855
29	T	The 'Times' first printed by steam, 1814
30	W	Sheridan Knowles died, 1862

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☽ First Quarter	7th,	11 24 A.M.
● Full Moon	14th,	5 4 "
☾ Last Quarter	21st,	6 48 "
☾ New Moon	29th,	6 48 "
☾ Perigee.....	11th,	6 0 A.M.
☾ Apogee.....	22nd,	1 0 "

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from Apparent Time.		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	16	18.65	s 14	27	39	4 47	6 40	1	0 50
2	16	18.64	14	46	47	4 46	6 42	2	1 42
3	16	17.94	15	5	40	4 44	6 43	3	2 35
4	16	16.39	15	24	19	4 43	6 45	4	3 30
5	16	13.99	15	42	42	4 42	6 46	5	4 24
6	16	10.86	16	0	49	4 41	6 47	6	5 17
7	16	6.81	16	19	21	4 39	6 48	7	6 11
8	16	2.03	16	36	15	4 38	6 50	8	7 3
9	16	56.34	16	53	33	4 37	6 51	9	7 55
10	15	49.92	17	10	34	4 36	6 53	10	8 48
11	15	42.57	17	28	57	4 34	6 54	11	9 42
12	15	34.47	17	43	41	4 33	6 55	12	10 36
13	15	25.43	17	59	48	4 32	6 56	13	11 32
14	15	15.65	18	15	35	4 31	6 58	14	0 29
15	15	4.90	18	31	5	4 30	6 59	15	1 25
16	15	53.41	18	46	12	4 29	7 1	16	2 19
17	14	41.49	19	1	37	4 28	7 2	17	3 12
18	14	27.78	19	15	29	4 27	7 3	18	4 1
19	14	13.66	19	29	37	4 26	7 4	19	4 48
20	13	58.82	19	43	23	4 25	7 6	20	5 33
21	13	43.01	19	56	48	4 24	7 7	21	6 15
22	13	26.54	20	9	51	4 24	7 8	22	6 57
23	13	9.24	20	22	32	4 23	7 9	23	7 40
24	12	51.04	20	34	50	4 22	7 11	24	8 23
25	12	41.29	20	46	46	4 21	7 12	25	9 7
26	12	12.58	20	58	18	4 21	7 13	26	9 54
27	11	52.33	21	9	26	4 20	7 14	27	10 43
28	11	31.15	21	20	11	4 20	7 16	28	11 35
29	11	9.37	21	30	31	4 19	7 17	29	
30	10	47.03	21	40	27	4 19	7 18	0	0 28

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

DAYS.

REMARKABLE DAYS.

1	Th	Opening of Christchurch and Ferry Mead Railway, 1863
2	F	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
3	S	Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, 1851
4	☉	<i>Second Sunday in Advent</i>
5	M	Battle of Liffa, 1757
6	T	
7	W	Edward Irving died, 1834
8	Th	Rhode Island taken, 1776
9	F	First Newspaper printed, 1655
10	S	Dr. Livingstone arrived in London, 1856
11	☉	<i>Third Sunday in Advent</i>
12	M	New Zealand discovered, 1642
13	T	
14	W	Prince Consort died, 1861
15	Th	Washington died, 1799
16	F	Canterbury Anniversary
17	S	Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened, 1859
18	☉	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent</i>
19	M	Earl of Dalhousie died, 1860
20	T	Mr. Drummond shot, 1842
21	W	<i>St. Thomas's Day</i>
22	Th	Dr. Wollaston died, 1823
23	F	Antwerp taken, 1832
24	S	Severe Frost, 1860
25	☉	<i>Christmas Day</i>
26	M	<i>St. Stephen's Day</i>
27	T	Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood House, 1591
28	W	<i>Innocents' Day</i>
29	Th	Warrior launched, 1860
30	F	Old Pretender died, 1765
31	S	Governor Grey left Auckland for England, 1853

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H. M.
☽ First Quarter	6th,	7 5 P.M.
● Full Moon	13th,	6 43 "
☾ Last Quarter	21st,	4 34 "
☾ New Moon	29th,	8 53 A.M.
☾ Perigee	7th,	10 0 "
☾ Apogee	20th,	9 0 P.M.

Days.	Equation of Time to be subtracted from		Sun's Declination at Apparent Noon.			Mean Time corrected for Refraction, &c.		Moon's Age.	Moon's Meridian Passage.
	To be added to		D.	M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	10	23.93	21	49	58	4 18	7 19	2	1 23
2	10	0.21	21	59	4	4 17	7 21	3	2 19
3	9	36.01	22	7	44	4 17	7 22	4	3 14
4	9	11.25	22	15	59	4 17	7 23	5	4 8
5	8	45.83	22	23	48	4 17	7 24	6	5 0
6	8	20.02	22	31	10	4 16	7 25	7	5 52
7	7	53.74	22	38	6	4 16	7 26	8	6 43
8	7	27.10	22	44	36	4 16	7 27	9	7 34
9	6	59.93	22	50	38	4 16	7 28	10	8 27
10	6	32.34	22	44	14	4 16	7 29	11	9 21
11	6	4.46	23	1	22	4 16	7 30	12	10 15
12	5	36.13	23	6	3	4 16	7 31	13	11 11
13	5	7.61	23	10	16	4 16	7 31	14	0 5
14	4	38.76	23	14	2	4 16	7 32	15	1 0
15	4	9.63	23	17	19	4 16	7 33	16	1 51
16	3	40.27	23	20	9	4 16	7 34	17	2 39
17	3	10.70	23	22	31	4 16	7 34	18	3 26
18	2	40.94	23	24	25	4 17	7 35	19	4 10
19	2	11.28	23	25	50	4 17	7 36	20	4 52
20	1	41.15	23	26	47	4 17	7 37	21	5 34
21	1	11.17	23	27	16	4 18	7 37	22	6 17
22	0	41.14	23	27	17	4 18	7 38	23	6 59
23	0	11.04	23	26	49	4 19	7 38	24	7 45
24	0	18.95	23	25	53	4 19	7 39	25	8 32
25	0	48.92	23	24	29	4 19	7 39	26	9 22
26	1	18.70	23	22	36	4 20	7 40	27	10 16
27	1	48.46	23	20	15	4 21	7 40	28	11 11
28	2	17.93	23	16	57	4 22	7 40	29	11 52
29	2	47.21	23	14	9	4 23	7 40		
30	3	16.23	23	10	24	4 23	7 41	0	1 5
31	3	44.97	23	6	11	4 24	7 41	1	2 1

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTE.—For the Officers of the General Government resident in the Southern Provinces, see the Directories of those Provinces respectively.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the Islands of New Zealand, His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.; Private Secretary, Major John Dwyer, 14th Regiment; Aide-de-Camp, Captain F. E. Bulkely, 65th Regiment; Assistant Private Secretary, W. Seod, Esq.

Executive Council of the Colony.

The Honourable Duncan Alexander Cameron Lieutenant, General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces; Mr. Fox, Colonial Secretary; the Honourable Reader Gilson Wood, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Gillies, Postmaster General; the Honourable Thomas Russell, Minister for Colonial Defence; the Honourable Henry John Tancred; and the Honourable Walter Baldock Durrant Mantell; Clerk, Foster Goring, Esq.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Crown Lands, Mr. Fox; Under Secretary, William Gisborne, Esq.; Chief Clerk, A. C. P. Macdonald; Clerk in Crown Lands Office, E. B. Dickson.

Colonial Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, Honourable R. G. Wood; Assistant Treasurer, Robert F. Porter, Esq.; Clerk and Cashier, C. T. Batkin.

Attorney General's Department.

Attorney General (Acting), Honourable Fred. Whittaker; Assistant Law Officer, Francis D. Fenton, Esq.; Clerk, R. G. Fountain.

Native Department.

Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. F. Dillon Bell; Native Secretary, Dr. Shortland; Assistant Native Secretary, Henry Halse, Esq.; Interpreter, H. Monro.

General Post Office.

Postmaster General, Mr. Gillies; Secretary, G. Elliot Elliot, Esq.; Clerk and Draughtsman, R. S. Anderson.

Audit Department.

Auditor of Public Accounts, Charles Knight, Esq.; Chief Clerk, William Dover, Esq.

Registrar General, J. Boyle Bennett, Esq.

Native Land Purchase Commissioner, Donald M'Lean, Esq.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia and Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Balneavis.

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Coutts Crawford, William Hamilton Russel, Matthew Richmond, C.B., Henry John Tancred, John Charles Watts Russell, John Hyde Harris, James Menzies, John Johnston, W. D. H. Bailey, A. Henry Russell, Robert Stokes, John Hall, George Leslie Lee, Andrew Buchanan, J. A. Gilfillan, Major Whitmore; Clerk to the Legislative Council, John Cummin.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, David Monro, Esq.; Chairman of Committees, Hugh Carleton, Esq.; Clerk, Francis E. Campbell, Esq.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Mayne, Esq.; 57 Members.

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

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

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REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND
DEATHS
THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

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

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

In the case of persons dying, any one living in the house at the time of death, or an undertaker, may, within thirty-one days from the date of such death, give notice thereof to the Registrar, state the cause of death, and obtain from the Registrar, without fee, a certificate. Any minister or other person burying a corpse without such certificate, is liable to a penalty of £10, unless notice of such burial and particulars as to the death of the individual are given to the Registrar within two months from the date of such burial.

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UNDER THE MARRIAGE ACT.

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Hebrew Congregation:

Mr. H. Isaacs.

 GARDEN CALENDAR.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love.
Wide flush the fields: the softening air is balm;
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
And every sense and every heart is joy.
Then comes Thy glory in the summer months
With light and heat refulgent. Then Thy sun
Shoots full perfection through the swelling year:
And oft Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks,
And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,
By brooks and groves, in hollow whisp'ring gales.
Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfi'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.

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GARDEN CALENDAR

THE rapid progress of Gardening in the Province, taken in connection with the re-establishment of Three Annual Horticultural Exhibitions in Christchurch, the existence of several hot-houses, and promised construction of many more,—are facts which point plainly to the necessity for additional information, bearing mainly upon a more advanced stage of Gardening.

Whilst, therefore, longer experience confirms the trustworthy accuracy of the Garden Calendars hitherto published in the "Southern Provinces Almanac," rendering any material modification of these undesirable, it has, nevertheless, been thought necessary to extend their usefulness by adding to each Monthly Calendar ample directions for the management of the Green-house and the Vinery, rendering the production of handsome flowers and luscious grapes in glass structures as easily effected as common out-door gardening.

The information which I have given is based upon an extended practical experience, and has for its object the improvement and extension of the higher department of gardening, simplified and reduced to the plainest practical details.

W. WILSON.

Christchurch, January 1, 1864.

JANUARY.

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

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

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 mid-summer, with its bright sunshine, dry atmosphere, and increasing warmth, slightly intensified. These atmospheric conditions usually attain their greatest intensity about the end of the present and commencement of the ensuing month. It is, therefore, a matter of peculiar importance in gardening to finish the planting and sowing of winter vegetables during the earlier period of the month, while the ground still retains a portion of the moisture acquired during the usually showery month of December, for if the operations of planting and sowing are carried on while the soil is dry, the sun bright, and the winds parching, the chances of successful gardening must necessarily become greatly diminished.

Seize, therefore, the commencement of the month for the planting of London and Walcheren cauliflowers; imperial white winter, and other sorts of flowering broccoli; early York, nonpareil, and drumhead cabbages; globe 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 successional crop; give copious daily waterings to cucumbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEBRUARY.

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

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

This, the first autumnal month, like that of August in England, usually displays more of the characteristics of summer weather than that of autumn. Vegetation is still in the midst of luxuriant growth, although the weather is generally hot and dry, so much so, as to suspend, in a great degree, the usual

duties of planting and sowing, and to restrict the operations of the garden to the collection of ripe fruits for preserving. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and raspberries will now be ripening in great profusion, and ought to be collected only when perfectly dry; for fruit gathered and boiled in a wet state is sure to ferment.

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

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

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

Frequently water and stake flower border plants which require moisture and support during the period of blooming; continue the propagation of pinks and carnations by pipings and layers, as previously directed.

Collect ripened seeds of choice annuals and perennials, especially of verbenas, polyanthuses, pinks, carnations, dahlias, and other esteemed flower border favorites, 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 largely 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 color; the lateral and other growing shoots ought now to receive a final stopping, and the borders and atmosphere of the house may now be kept as dry as possible, which will ensure grapes of a high color and rich flavor.

M A R C H .

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 Tuberos Flower Roots—Vineries.*

Autumnal showers, at short intervals, throughout the greater portion of the present month, may always be predicted with complete certainty. The effect

upon vegetation, in the heated state of the soil, thus slightly cooled and moistened by these frequent showers, is almost instantaneous, rapidly exciting a second spring-like growth, and even a second profusion of blossoms upon many sorts of flowering plants which had already bloomed at an earlier period of the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bulbous and tuberous flower roots lifted about the end of summer may now be replanted; polyanthuses, 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 month, readily bear this easy mode of augmenting their numbers.

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

Greenhouse plants, from the great 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 colored 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.

A P R I L .

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.

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, the nights to lengthen considerably, whilst heavy dews and diminished transpiration and evaporation begin to render artificial watering in the open air unnecessary.

Cooler weather and less active growth has now restricted the varieties of vegetable seeds necessary to be sown this month to final sowings of cabbages, cauliflowers, savoy, 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 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 potatoe or other ground from which the crops have been removed; for it often happens on rich new ground that unless broccoli receive a check in autumn from a second transplanting, or by being laid over on their side, they are liable, from excessive exuberance of growth, to pass their proper season of flowering, and stand over to the second year. Commence to lift, dry, and store early seed potatoes, and dig, manure, and trench all vacant pieces of ground, so that they may throughout the winter derive all the following advantages of frost, sun, and air.

Where omitted last month, it will still be a good time to plant out lines or beds of strawberries from the best rooted young runners of the current season's growth. Twelve inches from plant to plant in the row, and not less than twenty-four inches between the rows, are fair distances. Much, however, depends upon selecting a fruitful sort, for some of the kinds in cultivation are very unproductive. Unquestionably the best variety is the keen's seedling,

which has fully proven itself an abundant bearer, producing a profusion of fine fruit from the 20th November until the end of January. The next best sorts are the British Queen and Elton Pine. These two late sorts successively prolong the strawberry season until other small fruits are profusely ripe.

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

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

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

Greenhouse climbing plants—the beauty of which have passed away—may now be trimmed in, and neatly trained, so disposing their branches as to make the most of 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.

M A Y .

Nature! great parent! whose unceasing hand
Rolls round the seasons of the changeful year.
How mighty, how majestic are thy works!
With what a pleasing dread they swell the soul,
That sees astonish'd! —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, Parsnips, &c.—Sea-kale Beds—Asparagus—Rhubarb Beds—Trim Herbaceous Plants—Protect Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.—Commence Planting of Bulbous Flower Roots—Potting Greenhouse Plants.

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 gardening 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-flavored 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 of their length, and securely tied to a strong stake, or against an espalier rail, which is a secure and excellent mode of training both raspberries and currants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Gloomy days, frequent rains, occasional frosts, and now and then a well-known "southerly burster" are significant symptoms of the return of winter. These, however, are quietly borne with, because, when compared with our recollections of an English winter, the corresponding season here appears of comparatively short duration; and, besides, has the redeeming merit of affording an occasional beautiful day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recently planted trees and shrubs of large size, to ensure their greater stability, may possibly now require to be staked or otherwise supported, for strong south-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 in to two eyes each of the side-shoots, and shortening the leading cane to one-third of its length. The outer rough bark, presenting a ragged appearance on the old wood of the vine, may now be removed, after which every inch of the vine should be effectually brushed with a hard brush, so as to dislodge the existence of insect life, which usually harbor 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.

J U L Y .

... 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 Greenhouse—Dress Vines to Destroy Insects.

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 com-

mencing 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 sub-marine 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 sub-division and increase of herbaceous flowering plants; the pruning and transplanting of roses, and other similar hard-wooded flowering plants. Make the first sowing of sweet peas for early blooming, and even now you may risk the first sowing of mignonette.

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

The gaiety of the greenhouse in early spring may be secured by the introduction of pots of early flowering bulbs, such as crocuses, snowdrops, anemones, ranunculus, hyacinths, lily of the valley, together with early blooming heaths, epacris, and, gayest of all, the chinese primrose, in white, pink, and fringed varieties; these of themselves, if introduced in profusion, will enliven the dull months of winter and early spring, and impart to the greenhouse an attractive and progressive gaiety, increasing with the progress of the season. Vineries, when early forcing is not resorted to, require little care at this season beyond painting the vine, to destroy any remaining traces of insect life. These having been previously pruned and well brushed, paint them all over, and from top to bottom of their stems, with a liquid composition of soft soap, sulphur, 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.

AUGUST.

Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veild 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, and Sea-kale, and make Fresh Sowings—Early Cucumbers, Melons, Celery, Capsicums, and Tomatoes—Hasten Deferred Planting of Fruit Trees—The Flower Garden—Sow Sweet Peas, Mignonette, &c.—Transplant Sweet-Williams, Stocks, Daisies, Wallflower, Primroses, Violets, &c.—Re-potting Greenhouse Plants—Fork Vine Borders.

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

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

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

Early peas may now be generally sown in rows from one to four feet apart, the distance being regulated by the habit of the variety; that is, whether dwarf or tall; though the strong winds of midsummer, taken in connection with the scarcity of pea-stakes, must ever ensure for the dwarfiest 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 coming 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 green-house cultivation; first, however, amongst the more pressing duties of the season, will be that of shifting to large flower-pots all plants requiring additional pot room to enable them to increase their growth, and to perfect their bloom. For this purpose, flower-pots at least twice or three times the size of those the plants now occupy, should be well drained with broken flower-pots or small pieces of brick, and the plants potted in these in a mixture of something like good garden soil of a rich black loam, to which one-third of well decomposed manure has been added.

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

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

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

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—Syringe Vinery.

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

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

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

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

Another slight hot-bed may now be made upon which to plant the cucumbers and melons sown last month, and to carry on growing tomatoes, capsicums, balsams, cockscorns, 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 savoy, 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 savoy, 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, chamomile, and horehound.

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

It is now the season to commence grafting, as the sap is beginning to move. Commence first with those fruit trees which come earliest into leaf, as cherries and plums. The latest kinds in leafing are pears and apples, which are generally not grafted until nearly a fortnight after the cherry. This is also the proper time to graft oranges; choose for a stock the seville orange, as being the most hardy, durable, and robust grower. As directed in the previous month, the scions should be taken off and laid in; for grafting always succeeds best when the sap of the stock is in a more forward state of activity than that of the scion. Observing the performance of the operation of grafting is better than any other method of teaching it. The young trees to be worked, technically called "the stocks," are "cut over" near the ground. Firstly, clear away a little of the soil from the base of the stock, as it is desirable to place the graft as low down on the stock as possible. Secondly, having a sharp knife, make a smooth cut on one side of the stock, just sufficient to fit the diameter of the scion, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 unfavorable 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, holyhocks, dahlias, chrysanthemums, pinks, carnations, and many other varieties of similarly 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 first 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 syringings 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.

OCTOBER.

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

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

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 cauliflower. Make successional sowings of early white stone turnips, spinach, cress, mustard, radish, lettuce, endive, and red beet. Even onions may still be sown, more, however, for the purpose of drawing green throughout the summer and autumn, and thus save the bulbs of the earlier and better crops. The varieties of early and late cabbages may also be sown, and during showery weather the early spring-sown plants of each may be advantageously transplanted. Carrots, parsnips, salsafy, and scorzonera may still be sown; and now is a suitable time to commence first small sowings of scarlet runners and dwarf french beans. These first sowings are not, however, to be relied upon; for some seasons it happens that a long period of fine weather may be succeeded by a single chilly night, accompanied with a slight hoar frost, by which the first crops of scarlet runners, french beans, and some other tender plants are partially swept off; hence the necessity for successional sowings.

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

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—Sweden 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.

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

attention, two or more successive sowings of each of which ought to be made during the commencement of the month.

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

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

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

Vegetable marrows, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, water-melons, and tomatoes, raised in pots, as previously directed, may now, if omitted last month, be planted out in a sheltered situation; each of which, except the tomatoes, may be planted in threes, each three standing about a yard apart. The first few days after removal they should be constantly shaded, and frequently watered. Tomatoes may be planted at the bottom of a paling, to be trained against it, or in continuous lines across the garden, twelve inches distant in the line, and to be ultimately supported by branches similar to pea stakes, or bricks may be placed upon the surface, and the plants pegged down upon them, the radiating heat from which rapidly ripens the fruit.

Fruit trees, especially vines, peaches, and nectarines, are liable to produce more young wood than is either favourable to the future production of fine fruit, or conducive to the general vigour and symmetry of the tree. Pinch out, therefore, with the finger and thumb, all seeming 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, broomrape stocks, dahlias, hollyhocks, and other tall-growing plants, will now require to be staked or otherwise supported; whilst all the dwarf-growing and choicer sorts of flowers will have their brilliancy of colours and duration of bloom greatly prolonged by frequent shading and watering.

The green-house will now be profusely gay with all the rich and gaudily colored flowers which geraniums, fuschias, 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 color, as well as a large diversity of foliage.

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

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

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

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.

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 characterized by frequent

showers, of which advantage should be taken to plant out cabbages, cauliflowers, savoys, brussels sprouts, and flowering brocolies, 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, fuschias, geraniums, pinks, carnations, stocks, and sweet-williams, with many sorts of flowering bulbs and numerous varieties of lovely annuals; and though at Christmas we can neither suspend "mistletoe boughs" from the ceilings of our dwellings, nor display bunches of holly-berries, yet by the time of its arrival we shall be able to pile our tables with delicious strawberries, and revel amid the fragrance and beauty of wreaths of blooming roses—luxuries which the noblest and wealthiest of England's aristocracy cannot at this season obtain.

Greenhouse plants which have done blooming may now be removed to a cold frame, or placed under the shade of a wall or fence having a southerly aspect. The removal of these from the shelves of the house will afford room for the introduction, from the melon and cucumber frames, of such handsome flowering tender and other annuals, in pots, as balsams, cockscobs, 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 their 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-colored fruit is desired.

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

PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS FOR 1863.

THE Province of Otago has, unquestionably, made the greatest progress in the acquisition of material wealth of any of the other settlements in New Zealand. There can be no doubt that this has come to pass through the very rich and extensive auriferous areas which have from time to time, within the last two years, been discovered within the defined limits of the Province, and which the collation of a few facts and figures will satisfactorily demonstrate. In the early part of 1861, Dunedin was little more than a village. It boasted of little beyond a few shops and stores, one or two merchants' warehouses, two or three hotels of insignificant dimensions, a confined school-house with a few scholars, two buildings for public worship, a watch-house, gaol, an office or two for carrying on the business of the Provincial Government, and a few private dwellings, with small pretensions to convenience or comfort. The inhabitants, chiefly from Scotland, were respectable, intelligent, industrious, and content; their desires were few, and no more than what the resources of the Province supplied, aided with an occasional importation of manufactured goods from the mother country. The streets were unmade, the formation of footpaths not thought of; drainage there was none, and in wet weather no town ever presented such a miserable appearance of discomfort and utter wretchedness as did Dunedin. While in this embryo state the announcement was made that a rich gold-field had been discovered. Soon the rush came. Diggers from Victoria, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and the adjacent colonies, and with them ship loads of every description of goods, brought over by merchants, traders, capitalists, and speculators. The result of such a great movement was, that hundreds of allotments of land were eagerly bought up, leased, or rented. Shops, stores, warehouses, dwellings, offices, and public and private buildings were run up with the marvellous rapidity which pertains only to gold countries. On the 1st of January of the present year there were one thousand six hundred and fifty houses, assessed at the annual value of £22,000. In September of the present year, the number of rateable buildings increased to two thousand seven hundred and fifty. The city now extends from the North-east Valley to beyond the cemetery at the south end of Princes-street, a distance of about three miles and a half, and from the edge of the bay to the summit of the hills, which defines the back side of Dunedin. The increase to the population since December 31st of last year to September of this, amounts to 21,000 souls, allowing for departures. Taking a moderate estimate, the influx of population for October, November, and December cannot be fixed at less than 16,000 souls—making a total of 37,000 added to the population of Otago in twelve months—a ratio of increase only rivalled in California in 1847-8, and Victoria in 1851-2. As a consequence, the rents of town building allotments, of shop stores, and every description of business premises, have gone up to fabulous rates, which, to a very serious extent, has retarded the prosperity of Dunedin; for it has truly been said that the trading community of the city has been working during the last eighteen months for the benefit of landlords, of which a large proportion are absentees. In every part of the city the accumulation of wealth, as evinced in the numerous magnificent and costly buildings, is observable. There are two theatres, large public gardens, two concert halls, four or five long rooms attached to the leading hotels, capable of accommodating from three hundred to a thousand people; seven insurance offices—fire, life, marine, and guarantee; three banks—the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales being two

of the most costly and elegant buildings in the city. There are forty-two hotels and restaurants; two Masonic and three Odd Fellows' lodges; there is a Garrick club, debating society, chess club, jockey club, mechanics' institution, a building and land society, a chamber of commerce, three daily and three weekly newspapers. The gas is laid on in all the principal streets of the city, which are now kerbed and paved, or laid down with asphalt, which, in Otago, appears to be almost as durable as stone. The streets have all been made and metalled under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Miller, an engineer of great ability and experience, for several years engaged in Victoria on works of magnitude. There are four new jetties, in addition to the old one; there are two leading at acute angles from Jetty-street; the new Customs wharf and jetty; the Stewart-street jetty, in the vicinity of the gaul; and a very long one at Pelichet Bay, at the north-west extremity of the city.

Very shortly, one hundred and thirty-seven acres will be reclaimed from the bay, in the heart of the city, by the cutting away of Bell Hill, and filling in with the debris. The estimated cost of this work is £355,305; but it is calculated that the building sites will pay the whole cost and leave a handsome surplus to be devoted to the public works in the city. Dunedin possesses a large hospital, capable of receiving about one hundred and sixty patients. It has also a benevolent asylum. The inhabitants are justly proud of their edifices devoted to public worship. The erection of a large and elegant Church of England in Stewart-street, near the junction of the Octagon, has lately been completed. There is a very handsome Roman Catholic church on the east side of Princes-street, built of stone. In the vicinity of this is the Wesleyan chapel, built in the Gothic style of architecture. Besides these, are two Presbyterian churches—one fronting the beach at the centre of Princes-street, and the other (Knox's Church) in Great King-street. There is a small synagogue for the members of the Hebrew persuasion in George-street; but another, more central, will shortly be erected in Princes-street, at a large cost. There are also places of worship—unpretending, certainly—used by the Baptists and Independents. Shortly, a second Church of England will be built at the south end of the city; and the Roman Catholics have also instituted a movement for the same object.

In January, the first anniversary of the Caledonian Society was celebrated by a "gathering," which lasted three whole days, and was attended by over ten thousand people.

The completion of the electric telegraph, and its usefulness being so greatly felt, has determined the Government to establish a line of telegraphic communication through the whole of the Province.

According to the official statement of the population of the gold fields, compiled from the weekly returns of the Wardens, there were, on the 1st of January, 8,050 miners in the Province. During the fortnight ending January 9th, the gold sent down by the escort was 23,000 ozs., or nearly three ounces a man. Eighty vessels arrived in the port of Dunedin during the month, many of them ships of considerable tonnage. During the first six weeks of the year, no less than 7,710 passengers arrived, while the departures were about 700. During the same period the newly discovered gold fields in the Lake district were developed, the first escort from Lake Wakatipu bringing down 8,300 ozs.; the second escort, 13,072 ozs.; and the third, 22,835 ozs.

The first Champion Race Meeting in Otago took place on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of March. Nine horses were entered, but of these only five started—among them Mormon, the winner of the last Champion Race in Victoria. The prize, amounting to 1,000 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each added, was won by a New Zealand mare, Lady Bird, owned by Mr. Redwood, of Nelson.

On the 8th of April, Mr. John Hyde Harris was elected Superintendent by a majority of 128 votes over Major Richardson.

A subject of much interest during the month had been the return of Dr. Hector from a trip to the West Coast.

In April, there was a rush to the Dart River, and a payable prospect was obtained at Lake Wanaka.

Owing to the scarcity of cattle in the Province, and the prohibition of the General Government against the importation of cattle from the adjacent colonies, the cost of butchers' meat was extraordinarily high, the prices ruling from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

On the 18th April, an expedition, fitted out by the Provincial Government, for the exploration of the West Coast, started under the charge of Dr. Hector. A small schooner was engaged for the purpose.

The Dunedin gas works were completed in May, being the first works intended for public purposes erected in New Zealand. Mains were laid about six miles in length. The price charged for gas was 25s. per thousand cubic feet. The company paid £3 15s. per ton for Newcastle, N.W.S. coal, delivered.

Cases of great good luck in the Lake district, especially on the Shotover, were reported during the month. One party of miners had netted £20,000 out of a beach claim on the river referred to.

On the 8th, a detachment of the 70th Regiment, consisting of 95 rank and file, under the command of Major Ryan, left Dunedin for the North, consequent upon the Maori disturbances.

On the evening of the 4th July, the most melancholy accident that has ever taken place in the Province occurred. On the evening of Friday, the 3rd, the ship Matoaka, arrived at Port Chalmers, having on board a number of passengers, and among them the Rev. T. H. Campbell, Principal of the Dunedin High School, his wife, his five children (one only a month old), and his two servants. On Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. Campbell visited Dunedin to select a place of temporary residence. This they did, and returned to the ship, to bring up the children and luggage. In the evening they went on board the steamer Pride of the Yarrow, which was on her way up from the port, with from forty to fifty passengers, when she was run into by the much more powerful boat Favorite, and sank within two minutes. Twelve persons went down with her, not having had time to escape from the cabin. Seven of those were Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and their five children.

Heavy rains and floods prevailed throughout the interior during the month, causing, in some instances, a great amount of injury to mining property, also occasioning loss of life, and generally preventing the working of river and beach claims. On the 3rd, information was brought to the Dunstan township of some very good diggings having been opened on the Hogburn, Mount Ida, sixty miles from the Dunstan, in the direction of Waikouaiti. A large population was attracted to the spot.

The Provincial Council met on the 12th of August, and unanimously elected Major Richardson, the late Superintendent, as Speaker.

Accounts were received this month of further disasters from floods and landslips, especially on the Arrow and Shotover rivers. A great many lives were lost by drowning, and some through imprudence in venturing into the outlying diggings, which were cut off by snow.

In September, the Cargill Ministry resigned. Mr. Gillies constructed a Ministry, of which Mr. Dick was Provincial Secretary; Mr. Cargill, Treasurer; Mr. Duncan, Secretary of Public Works; and Captain Baldwin and Mr. Moss, members without office.

GOLD STATISTICS.

The quantity of gold exported from the Province of Otago during the current year to this date is 450,605 ozs.

The quantity previously exported is as follows:—

	ozs.
1861	187,695
1862	397,602
	<hr/>
	585,297

Making a grand total since the discovery of the gold fields of 1,035,902 ozs.
The escorts have brought down the following quantities of gold during the current year:—

	ozs.	dwt.
January 10	23,361	5
" 23	25,206	0
February 6	34,910	10
" 21	37,401	4
March 7	31,438	17
" 17	15,252	16
April 1	15,925	17
" 7	14,014	15
" 14	16,555	5
" 22	12,728	5
" 28	10,786	10
May 5	13,436	5
" 12	12,311	5
" 19	10,531	10
" 26	11,352	5
June 2	12,925	5
" 9	3,867	15
" 16	13,517	9
" 23	3,840	0
" 30	10,462	19
July 7	4,748	1
" 14	10,626	5
" 21	5,509	15
" 28	9,514	8
August 4	3,272	15
" 11	6,585	13
" 18	5,259	5
" 27	7,786	12
Sept. 4 & 8	22,703	0
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Total	405,931	7

OTAGO DIRECTORY.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Superintendent, the Hon. John Hyde Harris.
Executive Council: Thomas Dick, John L. Gillies, Frederick Moss, George Duncan, and William Baldwin.
Provincial Secretary, T. Dick.
Provincial Treasurer, John L. Gillies.
Under-Secretary, Alex. Willis.
Sub-Treasurer and Accountant, W. Day.
Acting Provincial Solicitor, Jas. Prendergast.

Provincial Auditor, A. Livingstone.
Crown Lands: Chief Commissioner, W. H. Cutten.
Receiver of Land Revenue, C. Logie.
Provincial Engineer, C. R. Swyer, C.E.
Chief Surveyor, J. T. Thomson.
Provincial Surgeon, E. Hulme.
General Government, Sub-Treasury: Sub-Treasurer, C. Logie; Accountant J. H. Middleton.

Visiting Justices: A. C. Strobe, St. John Branigan, Alex. Willis, W. H. Cutten, Dr. Purdie.

Harbour Department: Harbour Master, Wm. Thompson; Senior Pilot (Heads), J. Loudon; Pilots, T. Kelly, David Henry, John Paton, R. Gunn, D. Dickie; Jetty Keeper, John Hartley Jenkinson; Signal Master at Taieri Island, T. C. Irving; Signal Master at Clutha River, John Hoggart; Beach Master at Oamaru, William Sewell.

Education Board: His Honor the Superintendent, Members of the Executive Council, and the Speaker of the Provincial Council, are members *ex officio*; Secretary and Inspector, J. Hislop.

Police Department: Commissioner, St. John Branigan, R.M.; Inspector, W. N. Morton, Wakatipu District; Sub-Inspector, T. H. Sinecock, Dunedin; Sub-Inspector, B. P. Bayly, Dunstan; Sub-Inspector, S. M. Dalgleish; Wakatipu Escort; Sub-Inspector, G. F. Percy, Dunstan. Subordinate strength: Two mounted sergeants, first class; six mounted sergeants, second class; forty-four mounted constables; three foot sergeants, first-class; twelve foot sergeants, second class; eighty-nine constables; two sergeants, second class, water police; five constables, water police; ten detectives; 1 quarter-master sergeant. Commissioners' office, Princes-street: Chief Clerk, J. Holman; Accountant, W. G. Finney.

Gaol Department: Gaoler, John Stoddart; Matron, Ann Stoddart; Clerk and Storekeeper, J. S. Worthington; Chief Warder, James Caldwell; Overseer of Labour, John Marshall; Sergeant Warders, Hugh Hanna, Patrick M'Mahone, Daniel Keys.

General Road Board: This Board consists of the following *ex officio* members, his Honor the Superintendent and the Executive Council; Clerk, J. A. Cheyne.

Provincial Council.

Speaker, Major J. L. C. Richardson; Clerk, C. Smith; Chairman of Committees, G. Hepburn.

Clutha: John Larkins Cheese Richardson, David Pike Steele, Francis Wallace M'Kenzie.

Dunedin: Thomas Dick, William Hunter Reynolds, Thomas Birch, Frederick Joseph Moss, Edward Bowes Cargill, James Kilgour, James Paterson.

Gold Fields: William Baldwin, John Hughes, George Brodie.

Green Island and Caversham: George Lloyd, John Blair.

Lindis: Frederick Thomas Walker.

Manuherika: William Dick Murison.

Matau: William Henning Mansford.

North Harbour: John Cargill, George Duncan.

Oamaru: Country, Michael Sherlock Gleeson; Town, Henry John Miller.

Peninsula: Arthur William Morris.

Port Chalmers: James Macandrew.
 Taieri: William Stevenson, Donald Reid, Arthur John Burns, Alexander Rennie.
 Tokomairiro: John Dewe, John Lillie Gillies, John Hardy.
 Waihola: Alexander Mollison.
 Waikari: George Hepburn.
 Waikouaiti: Julius Vogel.
 Wakatipu: William Pinkerton.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCE.

Supreme Court: Registrar, R. Chapman; Deputy-Registrar, A. A. Cato-
 more; Clerk, J. Muir; Sheriff, R. H. Forman.

Resident Magistrate's Court: Resident Magistrate, A. C. Stode; Clerk to
 the Bench, Thomas Calcutt; Second Clerk, W. Somerville; first Bailiff, Donald
 Ross.

Coroner: Dr. Hocken.

Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages: John Gillies, Thomas Calcutt,
 Dunedin; F. Franks, Waikouaiti; C. Trail, Oamaru; R. S. Gardner, North
 Taieri; J. Waddell, East Taieri; A. Ayson, Tokomairiro; H. M'Leod,
 Waihola; H. Stratford, Dunstan; R. E. Field, Tuapeka; H. Norman, Wanaka;
 R. Saterson, Wakatipu.

Registrars of Dogs: The various Clerks to the Bench.

Registrar of Deeds: M. Creagh; Chief Clerk, R. L. Jeffries; Second Clerk,
 J. Cuddy.

Registration and Returning Officer: J. Gillies.

Official Administrator of Intestate Estates: R. Chapman.

Assistant Native Secretary: A. C. Stode.

Native Teacher: — Remenschneider.

Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies: M. Creagh.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE PROVINCE.

A. C. Stode, R.M.; R. H. Forman, R.M.; St. John Branigan; John Gillies,
 R.M.; J. H. Harris, J. L. C. Richardson, C. Logie, W. H. Cutten, T. Dick,
 V. Pyke, W. H. Reynolds, J. McGlashan, J. Cargill, F. Moss, G. Lloyd,
 W. H. Valpy, Wm. Thomson, T. A. Mansford, R.M.; J. W. Murdock, R.M.;
 J. R. Jones, F. Fenwick, T. H. Parker, R.M., — Hassell, J. Fulton, E. Mus-
 grave, R.M., J. Dewe, C. Thompson, J. B. Cockerill, A. J. Burns, R. Chapman,
 W. Johnston, E. Croker, R.M., F. S. Pillans, Dr. Purdie, W. G. Rich, J. Shaw,
 W. H. Teschemaker, W. C. Young, — Maitland, R.M., J. Murison, G. A.
 Chalmers, J. Allen, J. Rolland, H. Clapcott, J. L. Gillies, W. D. Inverarty,
 D. P. Steele, C. Worthington, R.M., W. Baldwin, R.M., T. S. Forsaith, A.
 Todd, J. N. Wood, R.M., H. W. Robinson, R.M., E. B. Cargill, T. B. Archbald,
 A. Willis, J. Borton, E. Hardcastle.

TRADES AND CALLINGS.

DUNEDIN.

Accountants.—E. B. Pearce, Princes-street; Mr. Calder, Maclaggan-street;
 Frederick Dick, Jetty-street; M. W. Hawkins, Jetty-street; H. Baylis, Moray-
 place.

Agents, Mercantile and Commission—Reid, Souter, and Co., Cumberland-
 street; F. Coleman, Stafford-street.

Architects and Surveyors.—W. Mason, Princes-street; R. A. Lawson, Arthur-
 buildings, off Princes-street; Greenfield and Vine, Princes-street; C. G. Smith,
 Princes-street; B. Smith, Princes-street; W. H. Monson, Stuart-street; R.
 Lambeth, Maclaggan-street; W. H. Clayton, Rattray-street.

Auctioneers.—A. G. Fisher and Co., Princes-street; J. Daniels and Co.,
 Princes-street; E. De Carle and Co., Princes-street; Forsaith, Fry, and Co.,
 Princes-street; Reid, Souter, and Co., Cumberland-street; McLandress, Hepburn,
 and Co., Stafford-street; Gillies and Street, Princes-street; Joseph Chadwick
 and Co., High-street.

Dealers in Agricultural Implements.—T. Robinson and Co., Walker-street.

Booksellers and Stationers.—W. Hay, Princes-street north; Joseph Mackay,
 Princes-street; L. K. Morrison and Co., Princes-street; A. R. Livingstone,
 Princes-street; Lambert and Co., Stafford-street; Somerville and Stewart,
 Octagon.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Geo. Shand, Princes-street; Isaac Carslake,
 Walker-street; George Blyth, Walker-street; Mrs. McGlynn, Stafford-street;
 Smith and Marshall, Manse-street; J. Gollar, Octagon; Hay and Binnie,
 George-street; W. McLennan, George-street; J. Wickham, George-street;
 Duncan and Young, Rattray-street; G. M. Abbott, Maclaggan-street; Watson
 and Aitken, Cumberland-street.

Bankers.—Bank of New South Wales, Princes-street, Manager, J. A. Douglas;
 Bank of New Zealand, Princes-street, Manager, Geo. McLean; Union Bank of
 Australia, High-street, Manager, Alfred Jackson.

Baths.—Dunedin Public Baths, Moray-place; City Baths, Rattray-street.

Bowling Saloons.—Lewis Kraft, High-street; S. E. R. Jones, Stafford street.

Billiard Tables.—Cooper's Hotel; Criterion Hotel; Queen's Arms Hotel;
 Peacock Hotel; Exchange Hotel; Cattabeni and Ellis, Maclaggan-street;
 Jockey Club Saloon, Rattray-street; Commercial Hotel; Provincial Hotel;
 Melbourne Club Hotel; Union Hotel; Exchange Hotel; Robin Hood Hotel;
 George Hotel.

Boarding Houses.—T. Fleming, Dining Rooms, Princes-street; T. Sheahan,
 Harp of Erin, Princes-street; Chesney's Noah's Ark, Princes-street; T. North,
 Otago, Princes-street; J. Dooley, Kilkenny, Hope-street; Mrs. Thompson's,
 Hope street; Pat. M'Dermott, Clare Castle, Hope street; R. Gray, British,
 Hope-street; F. Moran, Temperance, Hope-street; J. P. Jamieson, City, Hope-
 street; George Evans, Walker-street; T. Powell, Dunedin, Walker-street;
 Diamond, Kibbree, Walker-street; G. Dodd, Travellers' Rest, Walker-street;
 Wm. Laree, White Star, Stafford-street; Geo. Rendall, Bendigo, Stafford-
 street; H. Kirkwood, Nonpareil, Stafford-street; Wm. Palfrey, Go-a-head,
 Stafford-street; J. F. Miller, Sydney, Moray-place; Miss Shearling, Moray-place;
 M. Yeoman, George-street; J. Hall, George-street; H. Giesking, City; M'Creil's,
 Rattray-street; J. Crouch, Steam Packet, Maclaggan-street; R. Henderson,
 Maclaggan-street; C. G. Boyde, Alliance, Maclaggan-street; T. Bailey,
 Caledonian, Maclaggan-street; — Wardop's, Maclaggan-street; C. Fitz-
 simmons, Inglewood, Maclaggan-street; H. G. Wallington, Old Glasgow Arms,
 Maclaggan-street; Harris Freidlich, Eldorado, Rattray-street; Mrs. Dormer's,
 Rattray-street; Kibble's, Castlemaine, Cumberland-street; Mmes. Hayward
 and Wilson, Abbeyleix House, Maclaggan-street.

Bookbinder.—Thomas Watters, Maclaggan-street.

Boot and Shoemakers and Dealers.—Walsh Brothers, Princes-street; Spiers
 and Levien, Princes-street; Thomas Trood, Princes-street; F. Lühing, Princes-
 street; F. B. Lewis, Princes-street; J. Morrison, Princes-street; J. Seeger,

Princes-street; J. Watts, Princes-street; John Eccles, Hope-street; F. Seelen, Walker-street; P. Johnson, Stafford-street; W. H. Neal and Co., Octagon; S. Cohen, George-street; George Priotor, George-street; — Scoble, George-street; A. W. Sandstrom, George-street; Stenbeck and Petersen, George-street; E. K. M'Liskey, Rattray-street; L. P. Lawrence, Maclaggan-street; H. Fugate, Arcade and Maclaggan-street; J. Sanders, Arcade.

Bonded Storekeepers.—Edward Casper, Hope-street; D. Girdwood, Stafford-street; Wm. Burns, Maclaggan-street.

Boiler Makers.—Kincaid, McQueen and Co., Moray-place.

Blacksmiths.—Buchan and Smeaton, Princes-street; Watson and Gow, Princes-street; John Neal, Princes-street; G. McIntosh, Hope-street; P. Sherwin and Sons, Frederick-street; Niven and Campbell, Frederick-street; Chisholm and Reid, Moray-place; — Steel, Maclaggan-street; T. Hammond, Maclaggan-street; Pritchard and Co., Rattray-street; Lounie, Geggie, and Co., Rattray-street.

Butchers.—W. Logie, Princes-street and Maclaggan-street; W. Pollock, Princes-street; T. Thompson, Walker-street; O. Cooper and Co., Stafford-street; J. Allen, Stafford-street; City Company, High-street; D. McDonald, Octagon; H. Dodd, George-street; Menlove, Brothers, George-street; — Whittlesee, George-street; — Hickling, Arcade; D. Isset, Maclaggan-street.

Basket Makers.—F. Jones, George-street; Pettit Brothers, George-street.

Cafés and Restaurants.—John Carl, Princes-street; Riordan Brothers, Princes-street; C. M. Hubert, Princes and Manse-streets; G. Beven, Horne, Princes-street; J. Laverty, Paragon, Princes-street; Stephen Bellve, Princes-street; Edward Lyons, Princess Royal; C. Couzens, Victorian, Hope-street; J. Riordan, Café de Paris, Jetty-street; J. Levien, Arcade and High-street; J. H. Bartell, George-street; Wm. Prescott, Arcade; W. Hughes, Arcade; — Larkin, Arcade; Waters, Morton, and Robertson, Maclaggan-street; T. B. Colls, London Tavern, Walker-street.

Chemists and Druggists.—Armstrong and Howard, Princes-street; Cotterill and Dermer, Rattray and Manse streets; W. Luke, Princes-street; J. T. Dodds, Princes-street; Dr. Trenery, Princes-street; Wilkinson and Dixon, Princes-street; Benson Brothers, Princes-street; T. J. Leary, Walker-street; E. Plummer, Octagon; T. Strehz and Co., George-street; B. R. N. Bagley, George-street; J. Isaacs, Arcade and Maclaggan-street.

China and Glassware Dealers.—C. and W. Robertson, Princes-street; W. J. Weir, Princes-street; B. Hyman, Princes-street; M. Calvert, George-street; J. T. Donaldson, George-street; Morris Harris, Arcade; Davies and Blake, Arcade; L. Joseph and Co., Maclaggan-street; D. Weir, Maclaggan-street.

Circulating Libraries.—Joseph Mackay, Princes-street; G. Wright, Princes-street; W. Hay, Princes-street; Mechanics' Institute, High-street.

Cabinet Makers.—John Telfer, Maclaggan-street; G. Anderson, Maclaggan-street; A. Cullen, Maclaggan-street; D. Taylor, Princes-street.

Coach Builders.—Garrett and Robin, Octagon; P. Sherwin and Sons, Frederick-street.

Coach Proprietors.—Cole, Hoyt, and Co. (Cobb and Co.), corner of Princes and Stafford streets.

Coal Merchants.—J. L. and C. Burke, Princes and Rattray streets; Joseph Morley and Co., Stuart-street.

Cordial Manufacturers.—Butement Brothers, Princes-street; J. S. Reeves and Co., High-street.

Coffee Roasters and Dealers.—Dunedin City Company, Princes-street; W. Gregg and Co., Princes-street; Barron and Campbell, Rattray-street.

Carriers and Forwarding Agents.—Kirkpatrick and Co., Princes-street; H. Baxter, Princes-street; Pickford and Co., Princes-street; W. Staveley and Co., Walker-street; H. Burge and Co., Walker-street; Reid and Sutter, Stafford-street.

Confectioners.—John Proud, Princes-street; B. Scott, Princes-street; J. C. Kroon, George-street; Murison and Co., Rattray-street.

Coopers.—J. C. M'Carthy and Co., High-street.

Dentists.—J. P. Armstrong, Princes-street; Alfred Boot, Princes-street; B. Isaacs, Princes-street.

Drapers and Silk Mercers.—Herbert, Haynes, and Hay, Princes-street; C. and W. Robertson, Princes-street; Collins and Lewers, Princes-street; E. J. Jones, Princes-street; W. Perkins, Princes-street; H. E. Nathan, Princes-street; Walter Hislop, Princes-street; H. Kirkpatrick and Co., Princes and High streets; Ross and Glendenning, Princes and Manse streets; J. Brown, Princes-street; Thos. M'Gill, Princes-street; W. E. Armstrong, High-street; Eli Barnes, George-street; H. Beckingsale, George-street; H. Gordon, George-street; C. T. Y. McDonald, George-street; Mounat and Co., George-street; D. Wilson, Maclaggan-street; Alcorn Brothers, Maclaggan-street; A. Murray, Maclaggan-street.

Dyers and Scourers.—Eldridge and Co., Moray-place; J. M. Davitt, Octagon.

Engravers, &c.—Ferguson and Mitchell, Princes-street; J. M'Kellar and Co., Princes-street; Shaw, Harnett and Co., Manse-street.

Free Goods Stores.—Jas. Jos. Moran, Stafford-street; P. J. Donnolly and Co., Cumberland-street.

Fancy Repositories.—A. Moses, Princes-street and Arcade; Davies and Blake, Arcade; A. D. Baker, Princes-street; J. W. Allen, Princes-street; W. Taylor, George-street; J. Brick, George-street.

Fruiters and Grocers.—F. A. Harris, Princes-street; J. Simon, George-street; T. Turner, George-street; Bird and Reid, Arcade; Newey and Armstrong, Arcade; Hellier and Fountain, Arcade; J. Braithwaite, Arcade; Geo. Roberts, Arcade; H. Riley, Arcade; Chas. Fraser, Arcade.

Fruit Merchants.—Cooper and Co., Princes-street; Newey and Armstrong, Arcade.

French Polishers.—Bower and Bradnor, George-street.

Foundry.—Wilson and Selby, Cumberland-street.

Furniture Warehouses.—Edward Moeller, Princes-street; Key and Berwick, Princes-street; George Mackay, Moray-place; Cohen Brothers, George-street, A. Lee, George-street; F. Lindeman and Co., George-street; M. Solomon, George-street; T. Rosenberg, Maclaggan-street; Wallach Brothers, Maclaggan-street.

Grocers.—Patterson and McLeod, Princes-street; Green and Parsons, Princes-street; A. Mercer, Princes-street; M. Joel, Princes-street; H. Hart and Co., Princes-street; Geo. Shand, Princes-street; Jas. Keenan, Princes-street; L. Coleman, Princes-street; Jones and Williamson, Princes-street; J. Robertson, Princes-street; Asher Brothers and Simons, Princes-street; Charles Tattum, Maclaggan-street; D. C. Dempster, Walker-street; Bird and Lawson, Walker-street; Hogg and Hutton, Walker-street; Jas. Grant, Walker-street; George Blyth, Walker-street; Jas. Coleman, Stafford-street; W. and T. Dermer, Stafford-street; Smith and Marshall, Manse-street; S. Cohen, George-street; J. Rattray and Co., George-street; Thomas Field, George-street; J. Cornwall, George-street; J. C. Sutherland, George-street; H. N. Moore, George-street; Alexander Aitken, George-street; J. T. Donaldson, George-street; D. W. Virtue, George-street; Arthur Postle, George-street; A. and H. Eastgate,

Ratray-street; Barron and Campbell, Ratray-street; James Cahill, Maclaggan-street; James Taylor, Maclaggan-street; Cuddeford and Kellott, Maclaggan-street; W. R. Latham, King-street; M. Moss, Arcade; T. North, Cumberland-street.

Gun Maker.—James Mills, Stafford-street.

Gas Fitters.—Parke and Curle, Princes-street; E. H. Whittington, Princes-street; Alfred Shaw and Co., Princes-street; Fish and Son, Princes-street; T. H. Johnson, Moray-place; John Curle, George-street; W. Couston, Ratray-street.

Grain and Flour Merchants.—Duncan and Young, Ratray-street.

Hair Dressers.—James Chapman, Manse-street; Professor Sands, Princes-street; J. W. Allen, Princes-street; J. A. Macedo, Princes-street; J. Rowley, Jetty-street; W. Taylor, George-street; F. Beissel, Ratray-street; J. F. Davies, Arcade; J. Ryan, Arcade; H. Moser, Arcade; Z. D. Patterson, Maclaggan-street; G. Beissel, Ratray-street.

Hotel Keepers.—Shadrach Jones, Provincial, corner of Stafford and Manse-streets; Murphy and Co., Shamrock, Ratray-street; J. Harding, Union, Stafford-street; Moody and Co., London, Jetty-street; J. Osgood, Empire, High-street; H. E. Norman, Criterion, Princes-street; Harriet Cooper, Cooper's, Princes-street; James Hogan, Queen's Arms, Princes-street; J. M'Guire, Imperial, Princes-street; George Davies, Prince of Wales, Princes-street; Matilda Wilkes, Newmarket, Princes-street; Wm. Bastings, Peacock, Princes-street; H. Steel, Carriers' Arms, Princes-street; Clarke and McElroy, Gridiron, Princes-street; Thomas Little, Exchange, Princes-street; F. Crawford, Glasgow Arms, Princes-street; Guy Bennett, Princes-street; W. Christie, Caledonian, Hope-street; J. G. Mackay Craigieburn, Walker-street; W. Watson, Royal, Walker-street; Judah Solomon, Aldinga, Stafford-street; Jones and Co., Golden Age, Stafford-street; C. and F. Martin, Martin's, Stafford-street; Job Wain, Moirs, Manse-street; C. Dawson, Melbourne Club, High-street; R. Blake, Blake's, High-street; S. Jones, Commercial, High-street; James Brown, Waverly, Moray-place; W. Lang, Old Identity, High-street; A. Beveridge, Royal Oak, Octagon; H. Muller, European, George-street; James Clarke, Temperance, George-street; John Hall, Robert Burns, George-street; Edward George, Bath, George-street; B. Halliday, Rainbow, George-street; W. Towers, Royal George, George-street; James Campbell, Crown, Ratray-street; Hudson and Co., Scandinavian, Maclaggan-street; James Johnston, Melbourne, Maclaggan-street; A. Griffiths, Australasian, Maclaggan-street; T. B. Smith, Shakspeare, Maclaggan-street; John M'Cubbin, Otago, Ratray-street; A. Allen, Old England, Stuart-street; W. Williamson, Supreme Court, Stuart-street; J. R. Hood, Robin Hood, Upper Ratray-street.

Hatters and Hosiers.—Roach Brothers, Princes-street; P. Power, George-street.

Horse and Cattle Salesmen.—Driver, M'Lean, and Co., Stafford-street; Wright, Robertson, and Co., Ratray-street.

Importers of Jewellery, &c.—J. Herman and Co., Princes-street; Hyman and Co., High-street; Feldheim Brothers, Ratray-street.

Iron Merchants.—R. and T. Haworth, Princes-street; Alexander Cairns, Princes-street; Bains and Oliver, Manse-street; R. Henry and Co., Octagon; David Drake, Ratray-street.

Ironmongers.—J. S. Cragg, Princes-street; Park and Curle, Princes-street; Day and Meville, Princes-street; D. Henderson, Princes-street; M. Joel, Princes-street; L. Levy, Princes-street and Arcade; Barker and Co., Princes-street; Alfred Shaw and Co., Princes-street; Sorley and Samuel, Princes-street; Smith and Marshall, Manse-street; R. Henry and Co., Octagon; Thomas John-

ston, George-street; John Curle, George-street; Murray, Kerr, and Co., Maclaggan-street; M. Levy, Arcade.

Land and Estate Agents.—Connell and Moodie, Ratray-street; A. G. McCombe, Princes-street; F. H. Evans, Princes-street; Gillies and Street, Princes-street; H. Farley, Princes-street; W. Hooper, Walker-street; M. S. Leers, Jetty-street.

Lime Yards.—Young and Co., Princes-street; G. Cornwell, Moray-place.

Locksmiths and Bellhangers.—P. Duncan, Stafford-street; M'Carthy, High-street.

Leather and Grindery Merchants.—G. P. Farquhar, Princes-street; R. F. Forrest, Princes-street; T. Lambert, Walker-street; W. H. Pay, Walker-street.

Labour Mart.—Mrs. Alpenny, Princes-street.

Livery Stables.—Fraser, Princes-street; R. Wilson and Co., Stafford-street; Tomlinson, Maclaggan-street; Sydney James, Maclaggan-street; Williams and Smith, Maclaggan-street; Ellis, N.E. Valley; Tierney and Abbott, Ratray-street; Price's Victoria Stables, Walker-street.

Merchants and Importers.—Dalgety, Ratray, and Co., Ratray-street; R. B. Martin and Co., High-street; Cargill and Co., Princes-street; Butterworth Brothers, High-street; Wm. Watson and Sons, High-street; Cleve and Co., High-street; A. McFarlane and Co., High-street; Herman and Co., High-street; W. and G. Turnbull and Co., High-street; R. Little and Co., High-street; A. and H. Eastgate, Ratray-street; Steadman and Co., King-street; T. Caldecutt, Ratray-street; Feldheim Brothers, Ratray-street; S. Nashelski and Co., Ratray-street; Pole, Dods, and Co., Ratray-street; W. Graham, Princes-street; Joseph Kohn and Co., Princes-street; J. Brown, Princes-street; Currie and Smith, Princes-street; J. and C. Burke, Princes-street; Whittingham Brothers, Princes-street; Spence, Brothers and Co., Princes-street; L. Sampson, and Co., Princes-street; Fisher Brothers, Walker-street; Morison, Law and Co., Walker-street; Miller and Co., Walker-street; Dobbie, Baxter, and Co., Walker-street; George Blyth, Walker-street; Alexander Cumming and Co., Stafford-street; Thomas Brown and Co., Stafford-street; H. Houghton and Co., Stafford-street; A. McLandress and Co., Stafford-street; J. R. Fraser, Stafford-street; Tickle and Co., Stafford-street; Robinson and Hart, Stafford-street; Royse, Mudie, and Co., Stafford-street; H. and E. Youngman, Stafford-street; H. Brooks, Stafford-street; R. Wilson and Co., Stafford-street; Lange and Thoneman, Stafford-street; G. Perriman, Stafford-street; Pritchard, Fisher and Co., Stafford-street; J. and J. H. Barr, Stafford-street; H. Nathan, Stafford-street; Franck and Co., Manse-street; Wright, Robertson, and Co., Manse-street; J. Lazarus, Manse-street; Douglas, Alderson, and Co., Manse-street; John Connell, Manse-street; A. T. Campbell, Maclaggan-street; George Wilson and Co., Maclaggan-street; A. Cruley, Maclaggan-street; J. Switzer, Ratray-street; Isaacs, Brothers, Ratray-street; J. Bloomington, Ratray-street; E. Quick, Ratray-street; Service, Gibson, and Co., Ratray-street; T. Ancell, Ratray-street; Leather and Grindey, Barker and Co., Princes-street.

Music Seller.—G. R. West, Princes-street.

Milliners and Dress Makers.—Mrs. Ord, Moray-place; Bond and Campbell, Octagon; Butement and Co., George-street; Mrs. Ratcliffe, George-street; Miss Allan, George-street; Miss Gamble, George-street; Mrs. Mitchenson, Maclaggan-street.

Mattress Makers.—Lewis and Co., Moray-place.

Notary Public.—M. Graham, Princes-street.

Newspapers.—Otago Daily Times, Princes-street; Otago Weekly Witness, Princes-street; Daily Telegraph, Stafford-street; Weekly Colonist, Stafford-street; Daily Evening Star, Stafford-street; Dunedin Weekly Observer, Princes-street.

Outfitters and Hosiery.—F. and G. F. Bullen, Princes-street; P. Barker and Co., Princes-street; F. Corbett, Princes-street; John Drummond, Princes-street; Hanslow and Saunpson, Princes-street; E. N. Marks, Princes-street; W. Richardson, Princes-street; Jacob Frankel, Princes-street; A. Davies, Princes-street; W. J. Watts and Co., Princes-street; Asher Brothers and Simons, Princes-street; M. Levy, Rattray-street; D. Wilson, Maclaggan-street; London, Brothers, Arcade; Joseph Samuels, Arcade; T. Corbett, Arcade; Isaacs and Marks, Maclaggan-street; Alcorn Brothers, Maclaggan-street.

Oil and Lamp Dealers.—Stanford and Co., Princes-street; Thomas Johnston, George-street.

Oyster Saloons.—D. Alabaster, Arcade; John Wheeler, Arcade.

Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers.—Moss and Co., Princes-street.

Painters and Glaziers.—W. Helyer, Princes-street; Fish and Son, Princes-street; Holmes, Amos, and Co., Princes-street; Scanlan Brothers and Co., Princes-street; James Keir and Co., George-street; A. Hoara, George-street; Morgan and Ross, George-street; David Miln, George-street; R. Borthwick, Maclaggan-street; J. S. Anderson, off Maclaggan-street.

Pawnbrokers.—B. Marks, High-street; Goldsmith and Marks, George-street.

Printers.—J. J. Ham, Princes-street; Mills, Dick, and Co., Stafford-street; Harnett and Co., Stafford-street; J. Watson, Maclaggan-street.

Produce, Hay and Corn Dealers.—A. and J. Scoular, Princes-street; Chesney and Co., Princes-street; Gerrand and Co., Princes-street; James Knox, Princes-street; Anderson, Mowat, and Campbell, Princes-street; John Edmond, Princes-street; G. McIntosh, Hope-street; H. Gerrand, Octagon; Wm. Lukies, George-street; T. Thompson, George-street.

Photographers.—J. W. Denslow, Princes-street; Joseph Baume, Princes-street; Payman and Irwin, Princes-street; Tait Brothers, Princes-street; Melhuish, Princes-street; Poconowski, George-street; E. Arnold, Rattray-street.

Private Boarding Houses.—Mrs. Muir, Bedford House, Bell-hill; Mrs. Lewis, Stafford House, Moray-place; Miss Blackmore, Belmont Cottage, Maclaggan-street; Mrs. Hamilton, Cumberland-street.

Professor of Dancing.—Harold F. Palmer, Princes-street.

Stock, Share, and Money Broker.—Martin Sholl, Rattray-street.

Sewing Machine Importers.—Stanford and Co., Princes-street.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.—Parker and Co., Princes-street; Thomas Dallas, Princes-street; — Ward, Princes-street; Hugh Gourley, Princes-street; G. A. Smith, Hope-street; A. McFarland and Co. (wholesale), High-street; Fraser and Granger, High-street; Low and Sons, Moray-place; D. Kitchen, George-street; D. W. Falconer, George-street; G. Dowse, Rattray-street; Paxton and Patterson, Maclaggan-street; C. Moore, Rattray-street; Reany Brothers, Rattray-street.

Sail and Tent Makers.—F. Lunning, Princes-street; J. Blakeley, Princes-street; Storry and Rogers, Princes-street; John Edmund, Princes-street; Alexander Davidson, Princes-street; Trist and Alman, Princes-street.

Seedsmen.—Law, Somner, and Co., Octagon; J. Matthews, Moray-place; Drury and Co., Princes-street.

Saw Mills.—Stevens and Bone, Cumberland-street; Bell, Rae, and Co., Princes-street; F. Carter, Cumberland-street; M. V. Hodge, Princes-street; M. Johnston, Princes-street; S. M. South, Princes-street; Wilson and Gray, Princes-street; — Barton, Princes-street; T. B. Gillies, Princes-street; Howorth and Graham, Princes-street; — Cook, Princes-street; W. W. Wilson, Stafford-

street; Smith and Willan, Stafford-street; Prendergast, Kenyon, and Maddock, Manse-street; — Haggitt, Manse-street; — McGregor, Rattray-street.

Stock and Station Salesmen.—Driver, McLean, and Co., Stafford-street; Wright, Robertson, and Co., Manse-street.

Shoing Forge.—J. Myers, Walker-street.

Soda Water Manufacturers.—Butement Brothers, Princes-street.

Stationers.—Harnett and Co., Manse-street.

Sewing Machine Workers.—Miss Rics, High-street; Miss Gamble, George-street.

Ship Agents.—James Kilgour, Princes-street; G. S. Broderick, Princes-street; Cargill and Co., Princes-street; H. Houghton and Co., Stafford-street; A. L. Thomson and Co., Stafford-street; Lloyd, Taggart, and Co., Stafford-street; Royse, Mudie, and Co., Stafford-street; Berrill and Bond, Jetty-street; J. W. Myer, Jetty-street; Henry Wurm, Jetty-street; Alexander Pyle and Co., Jetty-street; Robinson and Lilly, Jetty-street; Leslie and Co., Jetty-street; Cairns and Kay, Jetty-street; Fred. Greer, Jetty-street; W. H. Mumford, Stafford-street; Reid, Souter, and Co., Cumberland-street; Hamann and Hastedt, Jetty-street; J. and A. R. Baird, Jetty-street.

Soap and Candle Manufacturers.—Beardsley and Knott, George-street; Cameron and Thompson, Water of Leith.

Timber Merchants.—George O'Driscoll, Princes-street; Bell, Rae, and Co., Princes-street; Young and Co., Princes-street; Allan, Galt, and Co., Octagon; Black and Thompson, Moray-place; J. Gray, George-street; Stephen and Son, Maclaggan-street; Burrel and Bond, Stuart-street; T. Carter, Cumberland-street.

Tailors.—P. Barker and Co., Princes-street; Bullman and Co., Princes-street; W. Richardson, Princes-street; Robert Mackay, Princes-street; F. Hennegan, Princes-street; W. Sinclair, Princes-street; G. J. Marrie, Stafford-street; James Murray, Stafford-street; S. Stokes, George-street; E. Williamson, George-street; J. R. Hood, George-street; T. Pullman, George-street; A. Fisher, Maclaggan-street; A. Anderson, Rattray-street.

Tobacconists.—Steinhoff, Rattray-street; S. and L. Herman, Rattray-street; John Carl, Princes-street; G. Wright, Princes-street; Strelitz and Hart, Princes-street; B. Fuerst, Princes-street; A. Helms and Co., Princes-street; M. Bentwitch and Co., Princes-street; Lear and Benjamin, Jetty-street; Rees and Co., Stafford-street; Mrs. Mulholland, Manse-street; Lear and Benjamin, High-street and Arcade; Eggers Brothers, George-street; John Simpson, George-street; L. and L. Herman, Rattray-street; M. Marks, Arcade.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer.—John Simpson, George-street.

Tin and Zinc Workers.—Alfred Shaw and Co., Princes-street; J. Farra, Walker-street; A. and T. Burt, Octagon; J. Coventry, George-street; J. Otto, George-street; W. Bremer, George-street; J. I. Adams, George-street; C. Steinhoff, Rattray-street; John Sheldon, Maclaggan-street; W. Couston, Rattray-street; Park and Curle, Princes-street; T. W. Hordern, George-street.

Undertakers.—James Godso, Princes-street; A. Lee, George-street; Spicer and Murray, George-street.

Veterinary Surgeons.—G. Miscamble and Co., Princes-street; J. W. Moorhouse, Moray-street; J. Hessenger, George-street.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.—T. Jones, Princes-street; Morwitch and Jacobs, Princes-street; Arthur Beverley, Princes-street; Edwin Jones, Princes-street; A. Myers, Princes-street; J. Hyman, Princes-street; E. Nathan, Princes-street; N. Salomon, Princes-street; Frederick Tofield, Princes-street; A. Wood, Walker-street; Hogg and Beaver, Rattray-street; George Young, Rattray-street.

Wood Turners.—F. Jones, George-street; P. Keogh, George-street.

Wheelerights.—Charles Couzens, Princes-street; Watson and Gow, Princes-street; J. Neal, Princes-street; G. McIntosh, Hope-street; P. Sherwin and Sons, Frederick-street; Pritchard and Co., Rattray-street; Lounie, Geggie, and Co., Rattray-street.

Wig Maker.—John F. Davies, Arcade.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—A. Mercer, Princes-street; James Keenan, Princes-street; Jones and Williamson, Princes-street; John Fargie, Princes-street; James Gillon, Princes-street; S. S. and A. Lazarus, Stafford-street; James Finch and Co., Stafford-street; J. McLean and Co., Rattray-street; E. Quick, Rattray-street.

CANTERBURY.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS FOR 1863.

THE events of the past year connected with Canterbury, political, commercial, and social, have been characterized by a steady and rapid, but healthy progress, as indicated by the judicious investment of capital, the absence of speculation, and, notwithstanding a large influx of population, an adequate demand for labor. Although not possessing the inducement of gold fields and their concomitant advantages, which are held out by a neighbouring province, yet the establishment of a considerable number of merchants and traders, attracted hither from the other colonies during the period over which our narrative extends, denotes that the high character of the resources of Canterbury is beginning to be more fully appreciated. The great increase in value of our exports as compared with those of the preceding year, offers the most conclusive proof of the sound basis on which our prosperity rests. The vigor with which public undertakings and private enterprises are prosecuted, speaks volumes for the energetic character of our population; prospects which a few years back seemed chimerical, even to the most sanguine well-wishers of the colony, are now being realized, and it is not going too far to say that the Province of Canterbury, so lately a wilderness, bids fair to become, at no very distant period, one of the wealthiest communities of the southern seas. But the most palpable evidences of the march of progress are exhibited in the changed aspect of the capital and the port town. In the former, under the vigorous administration of the City Council, miles upon miles of well-made and well-kept streets meet the eye, where, no longer back than eighteen months ago, nought but unbroken ground was to be seen. Noisome creeks have been filled up, bridges erected, and the lower parts of the city have been drained. Nor has ornament been neglected. Part of the Town Belt—a magnificent avenue which surrounds Christchurch—has been broken up and planted with umbrageous trees, so that in a few years hence the inhabitants may boast of a promenade and drive unequalled in New Zealand.

In the beginning of the past year the functions of the Municipal Council of Christchurch ceased, but only to start into being under the new name of the "Christchurch City Council." The same activity which the late corporate body displayed has been assiduously sustained by their successors. The works carried on by them have been chiefly the formation of streets. Since the corporation came into existence there have been eleven miles of roads well formed and metalled, and these have been very carefully and economically done at a cost of about £600 per mile, besides which there have been about two miles partially formed and metalled at a cost of £5 per chain. Spacious footpaths have been made, in nearly all cases, on both sides of the streets, the estimated total length of which is twenty-four miles, including over three miles kerbed with granite and gravelled—half the expense being defrayed by the Council. Three miles of main drains have been either cleaned out or made new, besides smaller drains in every direction, and culverts put in where necessary. The banks of the River Avon have been fenced at the most dangerous parts, while the river itself is in course of being cleared out, an operation which will contribute greatly to the salubrity and health of the city. The subjects of water supply and the introduction of gas have received the attention of the Council, but as yet without result; the urgent necessity for these indispensable requirements will, no doubt, prompt early measures for their accomplishment. A system of