



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
 GREETING :

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by Warrant under his hand, from time to time to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or within one mile of the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such Polling Places to be the Principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places from time to time to abolish, and, if he think fit, to appoint other Polling Places in lieu of those abolished, and that every such Warrant shall be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*: Provided always that no Polling Place shall be appointed by the Governor under the said Act unless he shall be first satisfied that the place to be appointed is more convenient than any other for at least twenty electors to record their votes thereat :

And whereas by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, bearing date the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Post Office, Mahurangi Heads, was appointed a principal Polling Place for the District of Rodney, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives :

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same :

Now know ye that I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the above-named principal Polling Place for the District of Rodney, for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, and do appoint in lieu thereof

The Public Hall, Warkworth, Upper Mahurangi.

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

W. GISBORNE.

G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

WHEREAS by the one hundred and thirty-third section of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," it is enacted that it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of every borough, as soon as conveniently may be after every election of a Mayor for such borough, to give notice to the Colonial Secretary for the time being of such election, and of the person elected; and it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit, and if such person shall not then be a Justice of the Peace, by warrant under his hand, published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to appoint such person to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony; and it is also thereby enacted that in every such appointment it shall be expressed that it is made under the one hundred and thirty-third section of the said Act; and it is further declared that such appointment shall continue in force only during the Mayoralty of such person, and the person so appointed shall not, by virtue of such appointment, be authorized to sit or act as a Justice of the Peace elsewhere than within the borough :

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the said power and authority in me vested in this behalf, do hereby appoint

WILLIAM TODD, Esquire,

the person elected to be the Mayor of the Borough of Hokitika, to be a Justice of the Peace under the one hundred and thirty-third section of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867."

Given under the hand of His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, at the Government House, at Wellington, this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 5th February, 1872.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

SINGLETON ROCHFORD, Esq.,

of his appointment as Examiner of Titles for the Hawke's Bay Land Registration District.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDWIN BAMFORD, Esq.,

to be Examiner of Titles for the Hawke's Bay Land Registration District, *vice* S. Rochfort, Esq., resigned.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

**I**T is hereby notified, that, in conformity with Clause 133 of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," the name of the under-mentioned person has been sent in to this office by the Town Clerk as having been elected Mayor for the Borough of Riverton:—

LACHLAN MCGILLIVRAY, Esq., M.H.R.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

**T**HE following Report by the Inspector of Sheep in Tasmania, on the working of "The Scab Act, 1870," is published for general information.

W. GISBORNE.

Inspector of Sheep Office,  
Hobart Town, 1st November, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Report upon the working of "The Scab Act, 1870," from the time it came into operation up to the present date.

"The Scab Act, 1870," was passed during the Session of 1869, and it was intended by its framer that it should come into operation on the 1st of January, 1870; but unfortunately, through some misconception of the probable results which might arise if a later date was fixed upon, an amendment was carried which postponed the date when the Act should become law until the 1st of March, 1870.

As the general shearing season terminates early in January, the postponement of the Act taking effect until the 1st of March acted generally as a postponement of the operation of the compulsory dipping provisions for twelve months, or until after the termination of the shearing season in 1870-71. But although this was the general result of the change in the date of the Act becoming law from the 1st January, 1870, to the 1st of March of the same year, there were many sheepowners who acted upon the impression that dipping was compulsory immediately after the shearing of 1869-70; and in many cases with such satisfactory results, that some gentlemen who had very strongly and earnestly opposed the introduction of the Scab Act, in the firm belief that it would be so detrimental to the interests of sheepowners, that possibly, nay probably, it would involve the ruin of themselves and that of hundreds of others of the same class, on finding how beneficial their compliance with the dipping provisions of the Scab Act had proved, wrote and otherwise informed me of the fact, and ever since that time have heartily lent me the weight of their influence upon public

opinion, and the benefit of their advice in enabling me to frame such a Bill to amend the present Act as, it is hoped, will meet the defects which practical experience of its working has developed.

When the Act became law on the 1st of March, and I was appointed Chief Inspector, the question came to be considered how the contribution to the "Scab Act Fund" was to be levied, and who should be appointed Receiver. It appeared evident that if the contributions were to be paid direct to the Treasury, grave difficulties would be likely to arise through errors and inaccuracies on the part of sheepowners complying with a law new to them in its forms, and to a considerable section of them exceedingly distasteful both in its letter and its spirit; that these errors and inaccuracies would involve a large amount of correspondence which it would be inconvenient to carry on in the Treasury; and therefore it was considered by the Government advisable that, in the first place, in addition to the duties of Chief Inspector, I should also undertake to receive the contributions under the Act.

I willingly acquiesced in this decision, although I was quite aware it would involve a great amount of labour not contemplated when I accepted the Chief Inspectorship. Undoubtedly the duties of Receiver have involved much labour, as the records of the office will show; but I do not regret having undertaken this additional duty, as, after two seasons' collection, I am satisfied the arrangement has prevented difficulties arising which would have produced great irritation in the minds of many sheepowners; and although these difficulties would perhaps have been trifling in themselves, and the amounts involved of a very petty character indeed, still I am persuaded they would have very materially interfered with the successful launching of the Act.

The preliminary work which had to be done after the Act came into operation in March, 1870, the collection of the first contribution, and occasional visits to public sales, fully occupied my time until the month of June of that year, when it appeared to me to be necessary that two Inspectors should be appointed—one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the Island—to attend public sales and as far as possible gradually put a check upon diseased sheep being exposed for sale, or travelled on the public highways. This duty the two Inspectors, with my assistance, were enabled to perform up to the shearing season of 1870-71, when, the compulsory dipping provisions having come into operation, it became necessary to appoint three more Inspectors. Accordingly, in November, three additional Inspectors were appointed, and stationed in such a manner as appeared to me best calculated to enable them to see that the law was carried out as fully as circumstances and the great extent of country over which their duties extended would admit of.

The wide extent of Inspectors' districts, and the large number of small sheepowners, have proved serious obstacles in the way of that complete inspection under the dipping provisions of the Act which I should have desired to see carried out; but I have every reason to be satisfied with the energy and judgment which have been exercised by every member of the Inspecting staff; and moreover, I have much pleasure in having it in my power to report to you that the results of the operation of the Scab Act up to the present time may safely be pronounced eminently satisfactory—an opinion which many of its former opponents, with commendable candour, now freely admit to be correct.

I am in receipt of written expressions of opinion from sheepowners in every district throughout the Island, bearing the amplest testimony to the great and beneficial change which the Act has already

effected; and I feel confident that if it is amended in the way proposed in a Bill now in the hands of the Attorney-General, the leading features of which have received the assent of a large section of the sheep-owners throughout the Island, the number of infected flocks in Tasmania will be reduced within very narrow limits before the end of 1872.

The feeling of antagonism to a Scab Act which existed in the minds of very many intelligent sheep-owners, in common with those possessed of less general knowledge and consequently stronger prejudices, arising from imaginary difficulties and evils they believed would result from the introduction of such a measure into Tasmania, has almost entirely passed away. The evils and difficulties have proved myths,—the creation of heated imaginations carried away by the erroneous idea that it was an unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the subject, and ran counter to the popular fallacy that every man has a right to do what he likes with his own;—in short, it was represented by some as an Act far more suited to the atmosphere of Russia or Algiers than a colony of Englishmen. The dreaded evils, however, have not made their appearance, but instead thereof a most beneficial change in the appearance of the flocks throughout the Island has become unmistakably apparent to every man of candour and observation who has had an opportunity afforded him of comparing the past, of only two years ago, with the present condition of sheep in Tasmania, as regards their freedom from scab and consequent increased productiveness in wool, so far as that improved condition and increased productiveness is traceable to the absence of or greatly reduced amount of that disease.

In several points the Act has been found defective. Practical experience has shown that some of its provisions are not quite applicable to the circumstances of Tasmania in their present form, and require modification; others again are found to be unnecessary, and, although very harmless in themselves, may as well be repealed; while at the same time it has become apparent to me and to many others who have devoted attention to the Act that it requires some serious defects of omission to be supplied, more particularly with reference to the dipping and travelling provisions, on the proper amendment and stringent administration of which must depend whether the time shall be short or protracted when the Scab disease shall cease to exist in the flocks of Tasmania.

I believe that the Bill now in the Attorney-General's hands, if passed into law without material alteration, will effectually cover the defects of the present Act and supply its deficiencies in every respect, so far as my study of the subject and observation of the working of the measure up to the present time enable me to judge.

Although it is quite true that a vast amount of good has already been effected, and is equally true that with the present staff I believe I shall succeed with the Act in eradicating scab from Tasmania within the time stated when I introduced the Bill to the Legislative Council,—viz., five years—from the date when the Act should become law,—still I feel persuaded that if I had two additional Inspectors during the next twelve months after the month of December of this year, it would greatly facilitate the speedy accomplishment of that most desirable object, and at the same time be more economical in the end. If the halfpenny per head had been allowed to remain in the Bill as it passed the Upper House (*in italics*) with the sanction of some of the largest sheepowners in Tasmania, it would no doubt have afforded a fund more than sufficient to cover the then estimated current expenditure of the inspecting staff, if the number of sheep in Tasmania had proved to be what

the Stock and Crop Returns indicated, taking an average of four years, 1864–65–66 and 67; viz., 1,736,946. The Stock and Crop Returns as taken at that time, however, turned out most deceptive with reference to the number of sheep in the Island, as the same Returns made in 1870 showed only 1,531,187, and the Returns made to me under the Scab Act only gave 1,418,883.

The discrepancy between the number of sheep returned in the Stock and Crop Returns for 1870 and the number returned to me under the Scab Act may be accounted for in some measure from the fact that persons taking the Stock and Crop Returns very often include the same or portions of the same flocks in two different districts. This is often the case with some of the migratory flocks that remain a portion of the year in the Lake Country. There is another reason, however, which, in my opinion, accounts for the bulk of the difference in numbers before referred to, and it arises from a defect in the working of the Scab Act as regards Returns and the mode and time of making them. This defect I hope will be supplied by a provision in the Bill to amend the Act.

But although the difference in numbers returned in the Annual Statistics in 1870 and 1871 and the number returned under the Scab Act can be accounted for, I cannot in any satisfactory manner account for the enormous falling off from the average of 1864 to 1867 as compared with 1870, viz., about 200,000 sheep.

The loss of sheep from fluke, and consequent turning sheep into cattle-runs, would not reasonably account for much more than one-half of this diminution; and if we take the export of wool from Tasmania for a series of years from 1861 to 1870 inclusive, we are as far as ever from a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

The number of sheep and cattle in the Colony, as shown by the Annual Statistics for the years from 1858 to 1870–71 inclusive, are as under:—

Year.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep on Crown Land.
1858.....	1,504,393	79,460	
1859.....	1,693,199	79,950	
1860.....	1,700,930	83,366	
1861.....	1,714,498	87,114	
1862.....	1,661,225	83,143	
1863.....	1,800,811	90,446	
1864.....	1,736,540	89,801	
1865.....	1,752,719	90,020	
1866.....	1,722,804	88,370	
1867.....	1,742,914	86,598	111,965
1868-69	1,715,617	105,450	115,062
1869-70	1,531,187	95,097	110,453
1870-71	1,349,775	101,459	95,314

It will be observed that the reduction in the number of sheep on Crown land is smaller in proportion than the reduction on private property. The prediction that the Scab Act would cause Crown lands to be largely abandoned has turned out, as I expected, a mere delusion. Instead of causing Crown lands to be abandoned, it will ere long tend to increase their occupation and enhance their value.

A reference to the Customs Returns discloses the fact that no diminution in the quantity of wool shipped from the Colony has taken place, although there is an apparent decrease of nearly 400,000 sheep since the year 1867. The quantity of wool shipped in 1870, the clip of 1869, if we add the cargoes of three wool ships, or 4,050 bales cleared out in December, 1869, fully comes up to the average of

former years, notwithstanding the enormous falling off in the number of sheep.

How is this to be accounted for? 1st. I think the Stock Returns were most inaccurate until a recent period, and up to 1869-70 they were given by many sheepowners in an exaggerated form. 2nd. Taking an average of years since 1858, there would appear to be an increase of from 15,000 to 20,000 head of cattle. This increase of cattle arising from sheep-runs having been turned into cattle-runs in consequence of fluke, a steadier demand for beef and mutton having sprung up, and the total abandonment of large tracts of country as sheep-runs on account of fluke, reasonably accounts for a large diminution in the number of sheep since 1868-69, probably to the extent of 150,000. 3rd. The ravages of the rabbits in many parts of the Colony, I think, without any exaggeration, would account for 50,000 more. As an example I may mention the fact of a gentleman in the Campbell Town District having informed me that where formerly he had from fifty to sixty bales of wool, his sheep had been so reduced in number from want of food that last year he had only ten bales.

Therefore, if we take the diminished number of sheep from the abandonment of runs on account of fluke, the substitution of cattle for sheep on those and other runs, and the diminished number from the effect of the rabbit plague, we can account for the number of sheep being about 200,000 less than some few years ago. Still we have the fact of the undiminished quantity of wool shipped from the Colony unaccounted for; and this, I think, may be attributed to two causes: 1st. A tendency to an improved system of sheep-farming by reducing the numbers of sheep on overstocked runs with a view to produce mutton for a steadier and more certain market, causing the sheep to be in better condition on those runs, and consequently more productive in wool; and 2nd. The greatly improved condition of the sheep produced by the operation of the Scab Act. For although the Act did not become law until March, 1870, it was passed in the Session of 1869, and its provisions, and what would be required by it, were very freely and fully discussed in Parliament and through the Press from the beginning of 1869 up to the time when the Bill finally passed. The subject had taken root in the minds of sheep-owners generally, and with the Scab Act looming in the distance, a very large number erected dips and prepared themselves to meet the requirements of the law when it should come into operation. In this manner I think the Act effected a great amount of good twelve months before it became law.

There has been for some years past a marked diminution in the number of fat sheep and bullocks imported into this Colony, arising principally from boiling-down and meat-preserving in the continental Colonies having so extensively absorbed their surplus meat as to create a less variable and more remunerative market for butcher's meat of all kinds. The prospect of a steadier market with remunerative prices, combined with, in many instances, a judicious reduction of the numbers of sheep on overstocked runs, has produced a sufficient supply of meat at moderate prices until a very recent period, when importations of cattle from Twofold Bay and sheep from Victoria had to be resumed. A reference to the imports of live stock into the Colony from 1858 to 1870 inclusive, I think, may lead to the conclusion that ere long we shall be entirely independent of foreign supply for either fat bullocks or sheep.

In 1858 there arrived at the port of Hobart Town 5,517 bullocks and 25,869 sheep; Launceston, 1,108 bullocks and 11,786 sheep; or 6,625 bullocks and 37,655 sheep, at an estimated value of £114,358.

In 1870 the same Returns give,—Hobart Town, 1,640 bullocks and 14,903 sheep; Launceston, 4,357 sheep; at an estimated value of £27,945.

It may not be uninteresting or out of place here, to give a statement, taken from the annual Customs Returns, of the value of bullocks and sheep imported into Tasmania from the year 1857 to 1870 inclusive:

Years.	£
1857	88,371
1858	114,356
1859	88,405
1860	100,593
1861	64,521
1862	65,030
1863	58,000
1864	52,230
1865	37,883
1866	30,514
1867	39,090
1868	42,591
1869	25,216
1870	27,945
	£834,745

I have not got the materials by me to go further back than 1857, but I believe if 1856 and 1855 were included, it would show that during the last sixteen years Tasmania has paid in hard cash more than £1,000,000 sterling for an article which the country can produce well for itself under an improved system of farming.

Various causes in former years tended to produce a state of things which would naturally lead superficial observers to the conclusion that such enormous importations of fat bullocks and sheep, in proportion to population, was conclusive evidence that the country was naturally so ill adapted for the production of meat that it could not produce enough to supply its scanty population. This impression was produced not only on the minds of strangers, but was believed to be true by a large section of the Tasmanian people. The conclusion was very natural, although it was a most erroneous one. The causes which, in the first place, induced the importation of bullocks and sheep into Tasmania, and afterwards produced a chronic deficiency of meat in the country, which rendered a large annual importation an absolute and confirmed necessity, are traceable to sources altogether independent of the natural capacity of the country to produce a sufficiency of fat beef and mutton at reasonable prices for the use of its inhabitants.

Before the boiling-down system was introduced into Australia, meat was almost valueless. A leg of mutton from a sheep weighing 70 lbs. or more could be had for sixpence in Sydney and Melbourne. The contractors for supplying the convict establishments and the military in Tasmania first began the systematic importation of beef and mutton from Victoria, which went on increasing until in a few years the Hobart Town market was almost exclusively supplied from that source. The Tasmanian settler, when he found meat down to a price so low that it paid him better to keep his sheep for the wool alone, gave up the idea of producing fat sheep, and depended wholly upon the wool. This system was carried out to such an extent that in a few years the country became so overstocked with sheep that very little mutton was or could be produced. The butchers would not take the trouble to go to the country for fat sheep and bullocks when they could get them cheaper at the slaughter-yards. As the price of meat rose in the other Colonies, from increased home consumption and boiling-down and preserving for the European market, it naturally affected the market here, and a greater demand gradually sprang up for colonial meat. But

the former state of the meat market had so effectually introduced a system of over-stocking the runs in order to keep numbers on account of their wool alone, that it took a considerable time for many settlers to discover that, in proportion to numbers of sheep, the wool bales were not increased when that increase of numbers went beyond the limits within which sheep could be kept in good healthy condition.

This fact, I think, sheepowners generally for some years past have been gradually becoming alive to: hence the diminished importation of beef and mutton during the last five or six years, while at the same time the market has been better supplied with good meat and at reasonable rates.

During those years when we were paying £100,000 per annum for imported meat, according to the Statistics, we had from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 sheep in Tasmania; while the Customs Returns demonstrate that the export of wool was not greater than at present, when we have between 300,000 and 400,000 fewer sheep, and a supply of meat very nearly equal to the demand: from which I conclude that, with a further reduction in numbers on the natural pasturages, we shall have an abundant supply of fat meat without importing either bullocks or sheep, together with an increased weight of wool of a more valuable quality.

It would be out of place in a paper of this kind to enter into the discussion of abstract questions of political economy, or inquire if a tax on beef and mutton is to be justified on the ground that beef and mutton have no higher claims to be styled necessaries of life now-a-days, in this quarter of the world, than tea and sugar and other articles which many consider quite as necessary adjuncts in the composition of a wholesome and palatable meal. Waiving, therefore, any expression of my own opinion upon the economic and political aspect of the question of the propriety or otherwise of taxing what are often somewhat arbitrarily termed the necessaries of life, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the practical operation of the impost on bullocks and sheep has tended to induce farmers to turn their attention more to the production of meat; and while it has, combined with other causes, produced a steadier and more certain market, it has not enhanced the cost of the article to the consumer during the last twelve months,—if such an opinion may be deduced from the fact that the retail prices of meat in Hobart Town have ruled lower on an average than in many former years, when the market was almost entirely supplied by importations from Victoria and New South Wales.

There has been a considerable export of rams to New South Wales and elsewhere, which may be expected to increase every year. The fact of a Scab Act being in operation here tends to largely increase this export; and I believe that in a few years, when scab in Tasmania has become a thing of the past, the export of rams and ewes for stud purposes to the northern Colonies will increase to such an extent that I hesitate at the present time to express an opinion as to its probable value to the Colony in future years,—because, if I was to do so, I should run the risk of being considered a visionary, whose judgment was dazzled and obscured by exaggerated ideas of the importance of the work he had in hand. I therefore content myself with stating that, in my opinion, before ten years elapse, the annual export of stud sheep will form an important item in the general exports of Tasmania, and that it will owe its increased importance to the operation of the Scab Act seconding the efforts and protecting the interests of the few who now, and the largely increased number of those who will in the future, devote their attention to and invest their

capital in improving the existing as well as in creating new stud flocks.

When I stated in Parliament that in my opinion the complete eradication of scab from the flocks of Tasmania would increase the income of sheep-owners by £120,000 per annum, and was supported and confirmed in that opinion by the calculations of another practical sheep-farmer of extensive experience in Victoria and in Tasmania (Mr. Robert Clerk, then of Malahide), many persons were disposed to laugh at what they were pleased to characterize as the exaggerated views of an enthusiast: they had no doubt about the great advantages which might be expected to flow from the eradication of disease from the flocks of Tasmania, but the idea of an increased income of £120,000 or more per annum was pooh-poohed as absurd in the extreme.

However absurd and exaggerated the statement appeared to many at the time, a review of the calculations upon which it was based, I venture to say, will convince any practical sheep-farmer that I was no visionary enthusiast, but a careful understater of probable results in every item which composed the sum total of my estimated £120,749 per annum increased income. Mr. Clerk, I observe, calculated the amount at £145,676; and I now consider, as I did at the time, his calculation nearer the truth than my own. In my estimate I calculated that the labour of 400 men would be saved: this, at £50 each per annum, is £20,000. Now, I have every reason to believe that, instead of a saving of the labour of 400 men, it will save the labour of 500 men, or £25,000 per annum, hitherto expended in wholly unproductive labour.

I append to this Report, for your information, the calculations made by Mr. Clerk and myself at the time I was preparing "The Scab Act, 1870," together with a revised one made now with the advantage of fuller information on the subject.

With the view of ascertaining the general opinion of sheepowners regarding the working of the Act and the amendments it requires, I sent out a circular with a number of queries to settlers in every district in the Island, taking them indiscriminately with reference to their opinions having been favourable or adverse to the Act; and I am now in a position to state that the strongest expressions of approval in some instances come from gentlemen who were formerly the loudest in condemnation of a Scab Act of any kind whatever.

To the questions—"Has 'The Scab Act, 1870,' effected an improvement in the condition of the sheep generally throughout Tasmania during the last twelve months? Has its operation been beneficial and without the infliction of hardship?"—I have received replies from over 120 sheepowners, representing more than 500,000 sheep, and out of that number there are only two or three individuals who answer them adversely.

The several papers containing the queries and answers thereto, I herewith forward for the information of the Government.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the gentlemen who were appointed Inspectors have, by their energy and intelligence, fully borne out the favourable opinion I had formed of their qualifications. I should consider it an advantage if the fund would bear the additional cost of two more Inspectors during the next twelve months; but under the present system of raising that fund, it will not bear a larger staff.

If the fund was derived from a small impost on wool instead of so much per sheep,—say, 9d. or 1s. per one hundred pounds weight of wool,—it would be a much simpler mode of raising the amount, and I have no hesitation in stating my belief that it would

be fairer than the present system. It would not only be fairer, but it would materially lessen the amount of the Chief Inspector's office work, and leave him more time to attend to more important duties in the country.

The objection which might be alleged against such a proposition, that it would be introducing a bad principle,—viz., a tax upon exports,—would not hold, as this would be a special impost for a special purpose, solely connected with and for the advantage of the wool-producing interest. It would be so small that it would never be felt, and would save all the trouble and annoyance of 1,700 or 1,800 persons sending small sums through the Post Office.

The number of sheep specially inspected at sales and elsewhere since the first appointment of Inspectors in June, 1870, up to the 30th September last, is over 400,000.

Miles travelled by Sub-Inspectors	20,752
Miles travelled by Chief Inspector	3,500
	24,252

I am in receipt of the Reports of Chief Inspectors of Sheep in all the neighbouring Colonies, excepting New Zealand.

New South Wales, with 16,195,893 sheep, is reported free from scab.

South Australia, with 4,400,000 sheep, is reported free from scab.

Queensland, with 7,693,109 sheep, is reported free from scab.

Victoria, with 10,000,000 sheep, had, in August last, 802,290 under licence.

But the Chief Inspector remarks in his Report,—“I may also add that, amongst the whole of the sheep now in quarantine, probably not 3,000 could be found, or indeed exist, on which scab is visible.”

In New South Wales and Queensland the cost of inspection is paid from a fund raised by an impost on sheep. In South Australia it is paid from the General Revenue or Land Fund, and the same in Victoria at present; but in the present Session of Parliament, the Chief Secretary informs me, under date the 7th of September, “We propose to introduce an important amendment into the present Act, by inserting a provision in it, casting the entire expense connected with its administration on the owners of sheep; a principle borrowed from the Act in force in the adjoining Colony of New South Wales.”

At the present date I am in receipt of Reports from the District Inspectors, showing that clean certificates have been granted for 126,916 sheep,\* principally in the Enyandale, Longford, Campbell Town, Ross, Fingal, and Hamilton Districts. If the general dipping is carried out during the ensuing season in the way I hope to see it done, I believe there is every reason to expect that those who are not in a position to obtain clean certificates by this time next year will be in the minority.

The several subjects I have referred to do not all of them perhaps directly bear upon the primary object of this Report,—viz., the working of “The Scab Act, 1870,”—but if they have not a direct bearing upon it, they are closely associated with the interests of the sheep and cattle holding class, and I trust are also of

\* Although clean certificates have been granted for 126,916 sheep only, I believe that number does not embrace half the number of sheep whose owners might claim clean certificates if they were to muster their sheep for the purpose; but, in anticipation of an extension of the eighteen months over the present shearing season, they prefer waiting until they have shorn and dipped their sheep again, and thus avoid an additional muster, which an application for a clean certificate at present would involve.

sufficient importance to the public at large to warrant my bringing them under your notice.

I have, &c.,  
**JAMES WHITE,**  
 Chief Inspector of Sheep.  
 The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(A.)

MEMO. ON SCAB BILL, 1869.

*Mr. White's Estimate of the Annual Loss through the existence of Scab.*

	£
1. Increased quantity of wool, say 500,000 lbs. at 1s. 3d. per lb. ... ..	31,250
2. Increased value of present quantity as shipped in 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, average of 4 years 5,099,950 lbs. at 2d. per lb. ... ..	42,499
3. Cost of dressing annually for tobacco, drugs, and additional labour in dressing, taking an average of estimates, say £10 per 1,000 sheep on 1,736,946, the average number for the years 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868 ... ..	17,000
4. Smaller amount of labour for the management of sheep generally if they were all clean, say 400 men at £50 per annum ...	20,000
5. Increased number and weight of fat sheep, and increased value of export of rams ... ..	10,000
Total ... ..	£120,749

*Mr. Robert Clerk's (of Malahide) Estimate.*

	£
1. 850,000 lbs. wool at 1s. per lb. ... ..	42,500
2. Increased value of wool on quantity shipped in 1867, if sheep were clean ...	68,576
3. Cost of dressing, &c. ... ..	13,600
4. Saving of labour and management ... ..	21,000
Total ... ..	£145,676

Mr. Clerk made no definite estimate for increased number of fat sheep and export of rams, but, in his letter, states that the latter would be large.

(B.)

*Revised Estimate of probable Annual Gain to be derived from the complete Eradication of Scab.*

	£
1. Increased quantity of wool, say 562,500 lbs., or 6 oz. per sheep, at 1s. 4d. per lb. ... ..	37,500
2. Increased value of present quantity, taking 5,000,000 lbs. as an average, at 3d. per lb. ... ..	52,083
3. Cost of dressing annually for tobacco, drugs, and additional labour in dressing under the old system of spotting every few weeks ... ..	13,500
4. Saving of the labour of 500 men at £50 each ... ..	25,000
5. Increased number and value of fat sheep, say ... ..	10,000
6. Increased export of rams and ewes to the neighbouring Colonies, say ... ..	5,000
Total ... ..	£143,083

This calculation is based upon the assumption that, when scab is eradicated in Tasmania, dipping sheep will wholly cease, excepting for the destruction of ticks; and that will only be required at intervals of

some years. In the neighbouring Colonies where the sheep are clean, they are never dressed unless for ticks at intervals of years, according to circumstances and the opinion of the sheepowner. I have had sheep myself at Portland Bay, in the Colony of Victoria, that were taken from this country and of course were scabby. After they were cleaned they were never dressed again for 11 years in any form or for any purpose.

JAMES WHITE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 3rd February, 1872.

IN compliance with the recommendation contained in the Report of the Joint Committee on Colonial Industries, 1871, to the effect that a bonus of £2,500 should be offered for the first 100 tons of Printing Paper produced by machinery, such bonus to be in addition to any that may be offered by any Province, it is hereby notified that such reward will be paid on the fulfilment of the following

CONDITIONS.

The Paper to be manufactured in New Zealand, by machinery permanently established and working in the Colony.

The required quantity to be completed before the 30th June, 1873.

The weight of each ream of Printing Paper to be not less than 30 lbs.

The reward will be paid on the certificate of an officer to be appointed by the Government that the above conditions have been complied with.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HUBERT DAY CHURCH, Esq.,

of Blenheim, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HUBERT DAY CHURCH, Esq., J.P.,

to be a Resident Magistrate for the Resident Magistrate's District of Blenheim, and as such to exercise the extended jurisdiction to £100.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

HUBERT DAY CHURCH, Esq.,

to be Deputy Registrar at Blenheim of the Supreme Court, from and after the 15th instant.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM HENRY EYES, Esq.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, to be Sheriff for the District of Marlborough, from and after the 15th instant.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),

Wellington, 7th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

THOMAS MORELL MACDONALD, Esq.,

to be Crown Prosecutor for the District Court of Western Otago; and

JOHN WILLIAM WHITE, Esq.,

to be Crown Prosecutor at Timaru for the District Court of Timaru and Oamaru.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),

Wellington, 7th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD DRURY BUTTS, Esq.,

Chief Postmaster at Invercargill, to be Clerk of the District Court of Western Otago.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
(Judicial Branch),

Wellington, 2nd February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDGAR HALL CAREW, Esq.,

of Blacks, Otago; and

HENRY HOWELL SPRATT, Esq.,

of Manawatu, Wellington, to be Coroners within the Colony.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the under-mentioned promotions and appointments, viz. :—

*In the New Zealand Militia.*

Andrew Hamilton Russell to be Captain. Date of commission, 19th June, 1869.

*In the Canterbury Volunteers.*

The Reverend William James Geffrard Bluett to be Chaplain.

*In the Timaru Artillery Volunteer Cadets.*

Thomas Woolman Anderson to be Honorary Lieutenant. Date of commission, 15th June, 1871.

*In the No. 2 (Dunedin Scottish) Company, Otago Rifle Volunteers.*

Lieutenant John McCalum Jamieson to be Captain. Date of commission, 13th December, 1871.

Ensign Andrew Dunn to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 13th December, 1871.

*In the Hampden Rifle Volunteers.*

Pringle Francis Stoddart to be Captain. Date of commission, 2nd November, 1870.

William Murecott to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, 2nd November, 1870.

William Cague to be Ensign. Date of commission, 2nd November, 1870.

W. GISBORNE  
(in the absence of Mr. McLean).

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. I. J. Torre, Napier Rifle Volunteers.

W. GISBORNE  
(in the absence of Mr. McLean).

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the services of

The Opotiki Rifle Volunteers. Date of acceptance, 28th August, 1871.

W. GISBORNE  
(in the absence of Mr. McLean).

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 10th February, 1872.

**I**T is notified for general information that the firing for the General Government Colonial Prizes will take place at Christchurch, on Tuesday, 2nd April, and following days.

W. GISBORNE  
(in the absence of Mr. McLean).

Customs Department,  
(Marine Branch),  
Wellington, 8th February, 1872.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES LOWRIE,

to be Harbour Master for the Port of Kaipara, *vice* G. P. Chapman, resigned.

W. GISBORNE  
(in the absence of the Commissioner).

**N**OTIFICATION of Resignation of Seat in the House of Representatives for Electoral District of Rodney.—In compliance with the provisions of the thirteenth section of "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," I hereby notify that HENRY WARNER FARNALL, Esq., resigned his seat in the House of Representatives for the Electoral District of Rodney on the 17th day of January, 1872, and that the said seat is vacant by reason of such resignation.

Dated at Shag Valley, Otago, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1872.

F. DILLON BELL,  
Speaker.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 21st August, 1871.

**I**, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Windsor Castle Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The object for which the Company is established is for gold mining at the Thames Gold Fields, in the Province of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-first day of August, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 22nd August, 1871.

**I**, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Sir Walter Scott Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—  
1. To carry on mining operations of any kind, upon, within, or under certain mining property called 'The Lucky Hit and Mary Ellen claims,' situated at Upper Karaka, at the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland.  
2. To acquire other land by purchase or otherwise, and carry on mining operations upon, within, or under the same. To amalgamate with other Claims and Companies.  
3. To acquire water rights upon the said Thames Gold Field.  
4. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation or part compensation for the sale of their interests, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares in this Company.  
5. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines and the rendering of the ores therefrom available.  
6. To let, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatsoever of the Company.  
7. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-second day of August, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 28th August, 1871.

**I**, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The West Coast Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—

"(a.) To acquire ground or land by purchase, amalgamation, lease, agreement, miner's right, or otherwise, within the boundaries of the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland.

"(b.) To obtain any precious or other metal or mineral, by any mode or method whatsoever, whereby the soil or earth, or any rock or stone may be disturbed, removed, carted, carried, washed, lifted, smelted, refined, or otherwise dealt with, for the purpose of obtaining such metal or mineral from any ground or land which the Company now own, or may hereafter acquire as aforesaid.

"(c.) To purchase, construct, and maintain races, sluices, and watercourses, and let or sell the water or water power therefrom or thereof, for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) set forth.

"(d.) To purchase, construct, erect, and maintain machinery of any kind whatsoever, and let the same or use the same for hire, for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) set forth.

"(e.) To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may



receive in compensation for the sale of their interests in any ground or land within the said Thames Gold Field, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares of the Company.

“(f.) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or generally to mine for gold within the Thames Gold Field.”

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860,” I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-eighth day of August, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 6th September, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

“The Woods United Tookey Tribute Company, Limited.”

The objects for which the Company is established are—

“(a.) To acquire ground or land by purchase, amalgamation, lease, agreement, miner's right, tribute, or otherwise, within the boundaries of the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland.

“(b.) To obtain any precious or other metal or mineral, by any mode or method whatsoever, whereby the soil or earth, or any rock or stone, may be disturbed, removed, carted, carried, washed, lifted, smelted, refined, or otherwise dealt with, for the purpose of obtaining such metal or mineral from any ground or land which the Company may acquire as aforesaid.

“(c.) To purchase, construct, and maintain races, sluices, and watercourses, and let or sell the water or water power therefrom or thereof, for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) set forth.

“(d.) To purchase, construct, and maintain machinery of any kind whatsoever, and let the same for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) set forth.

“(e.) To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation for the sale of their interests in any ground or land within the said Thames Gold Field, partly paid up, or paid up, or other shares in the Company.

“(f.) To enter into arrangements, whereby any person or persons having any tribute, agreement, or agreements with any other person or persons, Company or Companies, may receive, in compensation for their interests in or under any such agreement or agreements, partly paid up, or paid up, or other shares in the Company.

“(g.) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or generally to mine for gold within the said Thames Gold Field.”

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860,” I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this sixth day of September, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 12th September, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

“The Thames Gas Company, Limited.”

The objects for which the Company is established are—

“The manufacture of gas from coal and other materials, and the supplying of the same for public and private use within the towns of Grahamstown and Shortland, and the Thames Gold Field; also the preparation, for use or sale, of coke, tar, pitch, ammoniacal liquor, and other products of coal and combustible materials.

“Also the supplying of meters, pipes, lamps, burners, and other machinery for conducting and consuming gas; and the purchase of land, plant, and machinery; and the doing of all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.”

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860,” I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twelfth day of September, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 21st September, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the Shareholders therein, entitled

“The Missouri Gold Mining Company, Limited.”

The objects for which the Company is established are—“1. To carry on mining operations of any kind, upon, within, or under certain mining property called the Wild Missouri Claim, situate at Tararu, at the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire other land by purchase or otherwise, and to carry on mining operations upon, within, or under the same. To amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation or part compensation for the sale of their interest, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares in the Company. 4. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering the ores therefrom available. 5. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatsoever of the Company. 6. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.”

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860,” I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-first day of September, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 25th September, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland

and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Bird-in-Hand Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any or every kind, upon, within, or under certain auriferous land or mining property, at present applied for as a lease by John Dickson Wickham, on behalf of the said Company, and known or called 'The Bird-in-Hand Lease,' situate at Grahamstown, in the Hauraki Gold Field, in the said Province and Colony. 2. To acquire other auriferous land or mining property by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and carry on mining operations upon, within, or under the same. 3. To amalgamate with other claims, leases, or Companies. 4. To acquire water-rights, races, tail-races, dams, and machine-sites upon the said gold field. 5. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation or part compensation for the sale of their interests, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares in this Company. 6. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds and descriptions connected with the working of mines, the crushing of quartz, and the rendering of the ores from such mines available. 7. To let, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatsoever belonging to the Company. 8. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-fifth day of September, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 2nd November, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Van Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind upon, within, or under certain mining property called the 'Van Lease,' situate at Coromandel, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire land by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering of the ores therefrom available. 4. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company, as the Company thinks fit. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this second day of November, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 4th November, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland

and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Dividend Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind upon, within, or under certain mining property called 'The Dividend Claim,' situate on the Waioatahi Creek, Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire land by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering of the ores therefrom available. 4. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company as the Company thinks fit. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this fourth day of November, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 14th November, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Savage Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind, upon, within, or under certain mining property called 'The Savage Claim,' situate at the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire land by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering of the ores therefrom available. 4. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company as the Company thinks fit. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this fourteenth day of November, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 24th November, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Hamilton Flour Mill Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"The grinding of corn, oats, &c., and converting same into flour, meal, and the like, and for the sale of the same."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a

Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-fourth day of November, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 2nd December, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Ravenstock Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind, upon, within, or under certain mining property called 'The Ravenstock Claim,' situated at Coromandel, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire land by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims or Companies. 3. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering the ores therefrom available. 4. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company as the Company thinks fit. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing dated this second day of December, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 12th December, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Cure Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the mining property or claim situated at the Thames Gold Fields, in the Province of Auckland, known as the mine belonging to 'The Cure Gold Mining Company, Registered,' and to carry on mining operations of any kind upon, within, or under, or for the said mining property or claim. 2. To acquire other land by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation or part compensation for the sale of their interests, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares in the Company. 4. To purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering the ores therefrom available. 5. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company as the Company thinks fit. 6. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twelfth day of December, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 23rd December, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Coliban Gold Mining Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—

"(a.) To acquire ground or land, by purchase, amalgamation, lease, license, agreement, miner's right, or otherwise, within the boundaries of the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland.

"(b.) To obtain precious or other metal or mineral, by any mode or method whatsoever, whereby the soil or earth, or any rock or stone, may be disturbed, removed, carted, carried, crushed, washed, lifted, smelted, refined, or otherwise dealt with, for the purpose of obtaining such metal or mineral from any ground or land which the Company may acquire as aforesaid.

"(c.) To purchase, construct, erect, and maintain, machinery of any kind whatsoever, and let the same for hire for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) hereinbefore set forth.

"(d.) To purchase, construct, erect, and maintain races, sluices, and watercourses, and let or sell the water or water power therefrom or thereof, for any of the purposes in paragraph (b) set forth.

"(e.) To enter into arrangements whereby shareholders, or some of them, in other Companies, may receive in compensation for the sale of their interests in any ground or land within the said Thames Gold Field, paid up, or partly paid up, or other shares in the Company.

"(f.) And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or generally to mine for gold within the said Thames Gold Field."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-third day of December, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Auckland, 27th December, 1871.

I, JOHN MUIR WAYLAND, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Russell Battery Quartz Mining and Crushing Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established are—"1. To carry on mining operations of any kind, upon, within, or under mining property situate on the Thames Gold Field, in the Province of Auckland. 2. To acquire land for mining purposes by purchase or otherwise, and to amalgamate with other Claims and Companies. 3. To acquire, purchase, erect, work, hire, and let machinery of all kinds connected with the working of mines, and the rendering the ores therefrom available. 4. To let, sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal with any property whatever of the Company as the Company thinks fit. 5. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

And that, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this twenty-seventh day of December, 1871.

JOHN M. WAYLAND,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Christchurch, 15th November, 1871.

I, EDWARD DENHAM, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Canterbury, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, intituled

"The Protection Steam Thrashing Company,  
Limited."

The objects for which the said Company is established are expressed to be "The thrashing of grain, or other purposes."

And I hereby further certify that, in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the fifteenth day of November, 1871.

EDWARD DENHAM,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Dunedin, 18th August, 1871.

I, ALFRED WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Otago, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Waikouaiti Mechanics' Institute Company,  
Limited."

The objects for which the said Company is established being "The building of a Mechanics' Institute and Hall."

And I hereby further certify that, in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this eighteenth day of August, 1871.

A. W. SMITH,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Dunedin, 9th October, 1871.

I, ALFRED WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Otago, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled,

"The Queenstown Athenæum and Town Hall  
Company, Limited."

The objects for which the Company is established being "The construction and maintenance of a public building, to be used for the purposes of an Athenæum and Town Hall, and for such other purposes incidental thereto as the Company may from time to time determine."

And I hereby further certify that, in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1871.

A. W. SMITH,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Dunedin, 1st November, 1871.

I, ALFRED WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Otago, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled "The Southland Meat Preserving Company, Limited."

The objects for which the said Company is established being "The preservation of meat on account of the shareholders, and the purchase of stock for the preservation of the meat, and the boiling-down of the same, and the borrowing on the unpaid capital of the Company."

And I hereby further notify that, in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

A. W. SMITH,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
Dunedin, 29th November, 1871.

I, ALFRED WILLIAM SMITH, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Otago, do hereby certify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company, with limited liability of the shareholders therein, entitled

"The Friendly Societies Hall Company, Limited."

The objects for which the said Company is established being "To acquire one or more parcels of ground in the City of Dunedin, of either leasehold or freehold tenure, and to erect one or more buildings thereon, in which the business of various Friendly Societies and other public bodies may be carried on and conducted; and also for the purpose of bringing in a revenue by letting for business purposes; and also for the erection of one or more public halls, the same to be used and let as the Directors may from time to time see fit."

And I hereby further notify that, in pursuance of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

A. W. SMITH,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

#### LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat be lodged forbidding the same, before the 9th day of March next.

##### DISTRICT OF MASTERTON.

Section 59, Small Farm Settlement.

ALFRED RENALL, of Wairarapa, Settler, Applicant. (J. H. Wallace, Broker.)

##### TOWNSHIP OF FOXTON.

Town Sections 83 and 84, and Suburban Section 85.

GEORGE TRASK, of Manawatu, Settler, Applicant. (B. Smith, Broker.)

##### TOWN OF WELLINGTON.

Part of Section No. 554. Bounded—North by other part of same Section, 200 links; South by other parts of same section, 144 links and 56 links; East by Section 556, 107½ links; and West by Section 552, 58½ links, and by other part of same Section, No. 554, 49½ links.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, of Wellington, Gentleman, Applicant.

## TOWN OF WANGANUI.

Part of Sections 53 and 54. Bounded—North-east by Victoria Avenue, 37 feet; South-east by other part of said Section 54, 165 feet; South-west by Sections 45 and 46, 37 feet; and North-west by other part of said Section 53, 165 feet—the south-eastern boundary running parallel to and distant 31 feet from the north-western boundary of Sections Nos. 55 and 56.

JOHN WILLIAM PEAKE, of Wanganui, Gentleman, Applicant.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Wellington.

JOHN E. SMITH,  
District Land Registrar.

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## LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

## TOWN OF WANGANUI.

Section No. "346," 1 rood.—ANTHONY MUL-LINS, of Wanganui, Farmer, Applicant.

## TOWN OF WELLINGTON.

Allotments Nos. "26" and "27," Reclaimed Land, 14 perches.—BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Applicant.

Caveat may be lodged in respect of either of the above-described properties on or before the 24th day of February, next.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Wellington.

JOHN E. SMITH,  
District Land Registrar.

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## LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

## CITY OF WELLINGTON.

Part of Section No. "718," containing 1 rood and 20 perches. Bounded—North by other part of same section, 270 feet; South by Section No. 719, 270 feet; East by Tasman Street, 61 feet; and West by Sections Nos. "712" and "713," 61 feet.

Also, part of Section No. "178," containing 16 perches. Bounded—North and South by other parts of the said section, 241 links respectively; East by Cuba Street, 43 links; and West by Section "176," 43 links.

FRANCIS JONES, of Wellington, Settler, Applicant.

Caveat may be lodged in respect of the firstly described property on or before the 16th day of March next; and in respect of the secondly described property, on or before the 11th day of May next.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Wellington.

JOHN E. SMITH,  
District Land Registrar.

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## LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

254 acres, being part of Section IV. and the whole of Sections 101 and 176 on the plan of the District of Moutere, and Section 23 in the Village of Brontè.—CORDTHEINRICH BENSEMANN, of Moutere, in the Province of Nelson, Farmer, Applicant.

1 acre, being Section 282 on the plan of the City of Nelson.—JAMES SAUNDERS, of the City of Nelson, Gentleman, Applicant.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Nelson.

SAMUEL KINGDON,  
District Land Registrar.

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## LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," unless caveat in the meantime be lodged forbidding the same.

THOMAS MUTTON.—33 perches, part Sections 25 and 26, Town of Lyttelton. A rectangular block fronting on Canterbury Street, 82 feet 6 inches, and on London Street, 109 feet.

RICHARD JAMES STRACHAN HARMAN, Attorney for THOMAS LLOYD.—120 acres, Rural Sections 10,316, 10,317, and 12,494, Rakaia District. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

JOHN McMAHON.—7 acres, part Rural Section 135, Christchurch District. Bounded—South-west by south-west boundary of section, 862 links; West by Northern Railway, 1007 links; South-east by south-east boundary of section, 545 links; and North-east by line at right angles to south-east boundary, 1707 links. (A. Thompson, Solicitor.)

DENIS COAKLEY.—20 acres, Rural Section 9,011, Timaru District.

WILLIAM GORDON.—1 rood, Lot 163, Rhodes' Town, Timaru, part Rural Section 8. (G. H. Wildie, Broker.)

HARVEY HAWKINS.—1 acre, part Rural Section 6,543, Christchurch District. Commencing on South-east boundary of section, 2 chains from South-west corner; thence Easterly along said boundary, 4 chains; and back Northerly in a parallelogram, 250 links; the East and West sides being parallel to west boundary of section. (Garrick and Cowlshaw, Solicitors.)

ROBERT CLEPHANE.—190 acres, Rural Section 6,477, Lincoln District.

FREDERICK GAITT.—2 roods, part Rural Section 2,521, Waitangi District. A rectangular block, fronting North-west boundary of section, 1 chain, and back South-easterly in a rectangular block, 503 links; the North corner being distant 1 chain from North corner of section. (L. Price, Broker.)

WILSON FISHER.—250 acres, Rural Sections 4,898, 7,044, and 7,656, Oxford District. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

RICHARD JAMES STRACHAN HARMAN.—1 rood, part Rural Section 17, Christchurch District. A rectangular block, having its boundaries parallel to the North and East boundaries respectively of the section, the North side measuring 1 chain, the East 250 links, and the South-east corner being 2 chains distant from the East, and 3293 links from the North boundary of the section. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

FORTUNATUS EVELYN WRIGHT.—32 perches, part Rural Section 1,750, Oxford District, fronting the North-west boundary of the section 1 chain, and back in a rectangular block 2 chains; the North-west corner being 1,642 links from Westernmost corner of section.

**FREDERICK CULLMANN.**—2 roods, Lots 59 and 60, Rhodes' Town, Timaru, part Rural Section 8. (John King, Broker.)

Caveat in each case may be lodged within one calendar month after the date of publication of this advertisement.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Christchurch.

112 **JOSHUA STRANGE WILLIAMS,**  
District Land Registrar.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting of the above Company, held at the Masonic Hall, Napier, on the thirtieth day of January, 1872, the following special Resolution was passed, viz. :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

And notice is further given, that a Meeting will be held at the said Masonic Hall, Napier, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1872, at seven o'clock in the evening, to confirm the said resolution.

113 **G. ED. LEE,**  
Chairman of Directors.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Doran's Reef Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the year ended 31st December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Doran's Reef Gold Mining Company, Registered."  
When formed, and date of registration: 2nd November, 1870; 25th March, 1871.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Wangapeka, Province of Nelson; Robert Preston Bain.

Nominal capital: £10,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £2,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 2,000.

Number of shares taken: 670.

Amount of calls made: Called up in full.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £3,158.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 91.

Amount of cash in hand: £75 19s. 5d.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: 930.

104 **ROBERT PRESTON BAIN,**  
Manager.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Nile Cement Crushing Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Nile Cement Crushing Company, Registered."  
When formed, and date of registration: 21st August, 1867; 3rd October, 1867.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Charleston; William Morris.

Nominal capital: £1,600.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £1,600.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 40.

Number of shares taken: 40.

Amount of calls made: Paid up.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £1,600.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 5.

Amount of cash in hand: Nil.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: £660.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

103 **WILLIAM MORRIS,**  
Manager.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 31st December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Golden Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 14th June, 1871; 19th June, 1871.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Grahamstown; Wm. Carpenter.

Nominal capital: £7,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: Nil.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 3,500.

Number of shares taken: 3,500.

Amount of calls made: £218 15s.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £6,343.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 13.

Amount of cash in hand: Nil.

Whether in operation or not: Work temporarily suspended for want of water.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: Nil.

115 **22nd January, 1872. WM. CARPENTER,**  
Manager.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Californian Gold Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 30th December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Californian Gold Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 20th May, 1869.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Owen Street, Grahamstown; William Percival.

Nominal capital: £14,760.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £7,764.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 2,952

Number of shares taken: 1,941.

Amount of calls made: Nil.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £8,302 2s. 3d.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 29.

Amount of cash in hand: £187 6s.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: Nil.

Number of shares unallotted: 1,011

114 **30th December, 1871. WM. PERCIVAL,**  
Manager.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Alpine Quartz Mining Company, Registered," for the half-year ended 30th December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Alpine Quartz Mining Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 15th April, 1871.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Lyell; Antonio Zola.

Nominal capital: £10,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: £8,000.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 160.

Number of shares taken: None.

Amount of calls made: None.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £8,000.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 8.

Amount of cash in hand: None.

Whether in operation or not: In operation.

Total amount of dividends declared: None.

Number of shares unallotted: 40.

102 **January, 1872. ANTONIO ZOLA,**  
Manager.

**STATEMENT** of the Affairs of "The Great Extended Sluicing Company, Registered," for the half-year ending 22nd December, 1871, in accordance with section 13 of "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act Amendment Act, 1869."

Name of Company: "The Great Extended Sluicing Company, Registered."

When formed, and date of registration: 13th August, 1866.

Where business is conducted, and name of Legal Manager: Blue Spur; John Cormack.

Nominal capital: £4,000.

Amount of paid-up scrip given to shareholders: Nil.

Number of shares in which capital is divided: 400.

Number of shares taken: 350.

Amount of calls made: £4 10s. per scrip.

Total amount of subscribed capital paid up: £9 10s. per scrip.

Number of shareholders at time of registration of Company: 7.

Amount of cash in hand: £312 9s. 1d.

Whether in operation or not: In constant work.

Total amount of dividends declared: £743 15s.

Number shares unallotted: 50.

101 **23rd December, 1871. JOHN CORMACK,**  
Manager.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, New Zealand, for the Month of DECEMBER, 1871.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER. Corrected and Reduced to Sea Level.		TEMPERATURE FROM SELF-REGISTERING INSTRUMENTS, READ IN MORNING FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PREVIOUSLY.					COMPUTED FROM OBSERVATIONS.		RAIN.		WIND.		LOUD.
	Mean Reading	Extr'me Range.	Mean Temp. in Shade.	Mean Daily Range of Temp.	Extr'me Range of Temp.	Max. Temp. in Sun's Rays.	Min. Temp. on Grass.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Deg. of Moist. (Saturation = 100.)	Total Fall in Month (inches)	No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Average Daily Force in Miles for Month.	Maximum Velocity in Miles in any 24 hours, and Date.	Mean Amount for Month. (0 to 10.)
MONGONUI ... Same month previous 6 years	30.048 29.928	.664 ...	66.4 65.0	20.1 ...	44.3 ...	152.0 ...	44.0 ...	.475 .479	74 72	0.670 2.458	3 11	128	298, 24th	4.4
AUCKLAND ... Same month previous 7 years	30.017 29.850	.526 ...	63.7 65.6	17.4 ...	34.1 ...	145.8 ...	27.9 ...	.436 .470	75 74	1.189 3.749	5 15	383	562, 30th	5.3
TARANAKI ... Same month previous 7 years	29.976 29.902	.553 ...	58.8 62.3	16.5 ...	39.0 ...	150.5 ...	32.0 ...	.409 .452	87 72	1.830 5.382	9 12	231	375, 8th and 9th	6.0
NAPIER ... Same month previous 4 years	29.872 29.841	.653 ...	65.6 64.6	20.9 ...	41.0 ...	140.0 ...	20.0 ...	.572 .474	90 74	0.210 6.382	4 7	243	548, 14th	2.0
WELLINGTON ... Same month previous 7 years	29.826 29.836	.789 ...	59.0 60.5	14.2 ...	29.0 ...	140.0 ...	35.0 ...	.358 .383	72 70	1.172 3.909	7 12	306	895, 14th	4.8
NELSON ... Same month previous 7 years	29.813 29.845	.820 ...	61.8 61.4	25.8 ...	43.0 ...	167.0 ...	33.0 ...	.419 .465	76 75	0.340 5.050	1 9	185	377, 29th	4.6
CHRISTCHURCH ... Same month previous 7 years	29.765 29.809	1.109 ...	60.5 60.0	21.2 ...	41.2 ...	159.9 ...	23.2 ...	.393 .393	74 72	0.356 1.638	4 9	188	315, 20th	4.2
BEALEY* ... Same month previous 3 years	29.651 29.678	.660 ...	53.5 52.0	17.9 ...	41.4 ...	141.6 ...	12.0 ...	.316 .304	77 76	7.556 13.261	12 20	446	996, 7th	4.8
HOKITIKA ... Same month previous 5 years	29.909 29.885	.764 ...	56.5 57.9	12.2 ...	27.2 ...	94.5 ...	35.0 ...	.369 .450	80 86	10.410 11.736	18 19	200	377, 24th	5.0
DUNEDIN ... Same month previous 7 years	29.686 29.844	1.065 ...	55.4 56.0	18.6 ...	29.5 ...	...	...	.296 .331	68 72	1.720 3.404	12 14	294	750, 23rd	6.3
SOUTHLAND ... Same month previous 6 years	29.725 29.750	1.279 ...	54.8 56.8	18.8 ...	38.0 ...	146.0 ...	25.0 ...	.298 .315	70 67	2.900 2.876	16 11	262	803, 24th	5.6

Altitude above sea, 2,104 feet.

NOTES.

*Mangonui*.—Exceedingly dry and very hot throughout month; maximum rainfall recorded on 1st, 0.610 inch; very moderate winds, chiefly from S.W. and N.W.; barometer high. Maximum temperature on 25th, 91.5.

*Auckland*.—Hot dry weather during the month, with little variation of temperature and atmospheric pressure. The heat has been tempered by gentle breezes, chiefly from S.W.; stiff breeze on 24th from S.W., and on 30th from S., but no gales have occurred; greatest rainfall on 28th, 0.498 inch; thunder on 25th. Maximum temperature on 21st, 82.5.

*Taranaki*.—Unusually fine, very dry, and warm; moderate winds, chiefly from S.W.; thunder on 5th; fog on 5th, 9th, and 26th; greatest rainfall, recorded on 11th, 0.67 inch. Maximum temperature on 20th, 78.0.

*Napier*.—Very small rainfall, and warm clear weather; moderate winds prevailing from N.E.; greatest rainfall on 4th, .09 inch. Maximum temperature on 26th, 85.0.

*Wellington*.—Weather throughout the month fine and bright, but very dry; rainfall considerably below the average for same month in previous years; greatest fall, recorded on the 2nd, only 0.370 inches; strong winds prevailed from N.W.; very strong on the 5th; severe gale on the 12th and 13th, with slight rain; on 18th and 22nd also strong; on 23rd strong gale, and on 25th stormy with slight rain, all from N.W. Very hot weather during latter part of the month, but generally cool nights. Maximum temperature on the 18th, 72.5.

*Nelson*.—Dry warm weather, only one day of rain, 0.34 inch for twenty-four hours on the 14th; winds prevailed from S.W., and strong, especially on 9th, 10th, 14th, and 29th, when it blew fresh. Maximum temperature on 24th and 25th, 81.0.

*Christchurch*.—Remarkably dry month and at times very hot; maximum rain, recorded on 1st, only 0.158 inch; strong N.E. wind on 26th, but otherwise winds light and prevailed from N.E. and E. Maximum temperature on 23rd, 82.3.

*Bealey*.—Stormy and wet generally, although rainfall below the average; heavy falls recorded on the 13th and 14th, 2.80 and 2.14 inches; no less than eighteen stormy days, all from N.W.: some severe gales. Maximum temperature on 20th, 78.0.

*Hokitika*.—Weather about the average for time of year; strong wind on 1st from N.E. and showery; on 13th stormy from N.W. with heavy rain,—2.34 inches recorded,—and on 24th stormy from W., followed by heavy rain: otherwise, winds moderate, and prevailed from S.W.; thunder on 25th; fogs on 11th and 20th. Maximum temperature on 13th, 70.6.

*Dunedin*.—Dry generally, but pleasant showers occurring at intervals; strong winds prevailed from S.W. and W.; very strong on 4th from S.W., but fine. A most severe and destructive gale from S.W. occurred on the 23rd, considerable damage was done throughout the neighbourhood, there was no rain, barometer fell to 29.030. Maximum rainfall recorded on 2nd, 0.374. Maximum temperature on 13th, 76.0.

*Southland*.—A cold, windy, and showery month; frequent rain, but in small quantities, maximum fall on 29th, only 0.53 inch. On 12th, barometer fell to 28.901, with a heavy dry gale from N.; on 22nd, barometer fell rapidly to 28.995, and a still heavier gale set in from N., which continued with great violence for a few hours and abated; wind then suddenly shifted to W., (varying to W.N.W. and N.W.) and increased to a furious hurricane on 23rd, continuing for four hours with the greatest force ever experienced in this locality—700 miles were registered in less than 10 hours; the force reached 107 miles an hour, or 52 lbs. to the square foot. This storm was accompanied with very high tide, but no rain or thunder; thunder on 6th and 20th. Prevailing wind for month, W. and N.W. Maximum temperature, on 17th and 18th, 76.0.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Prevailing N.W. weather, with great drought (except on the West Coast of the South Island), damaging the crops. The gale at Wellington on 13th and 14th, though violent, did not affect the pressure, and was local. A remarkable gale on the 23rd was most severely felt in the South, when the pressure was diminished by one inch, but without rainfall; in Canterbury it was felt as a hot wind, and at Wellington as a strong dry Northwester, also with sudden fall of barometer. Earthquakes—at Wellington on 4th, at 6.15 a.m., slight; Queenstown on 5th, at 9.27 a.m., slight; Featherston at 7.4 a.m., slight. Auroras—Wellington, 9th; Dunedin, 1st and 13th; and Southland on 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

JAMES HECTOR, Inspector.

I, DAVID LEWIS, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance No. 15, Session XI., of the Legislative Council of the Islands of New Zealand, to hear and decide Claims to Land by persons claiming title thereto from, through, or under the New Zealand Company, report that the Claims of the under-mentioned persons are respectively entitled to Crown Grants or otherwise of the land set against their names in the annexed Schedule.

New Zealand Company's Land Claimants Office,  
Wellington, 6th February, 1872.

DAVID LEWIS,  
Commissioner.

## SCHEDULE.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's Decision.
1525	1619	Robert Cockburn ...	Entitled to a Crown Grant of the Allotments numbered XIV., XV., XIX. and XX., on the subdivisional plan of the Rural Section No. 43 in the Karori District. The legal estate to be antevested in the Grantee as from the 20th October, 1871.
1526	1313	Alfred Renall ...	Entitled to a Crown Grant of part of Rural Section No. 53, Hutt District, containing about twenty-three acres more or less, excepting the roads running through the said land; subject also to a direction of the Commissioner. The legal estate to be antevested in the Grantee as from the 13th August, 1857.
1527	1463	William Matson Whitewood	Entitled to a Crown Grant of part of Rural Section No. 53, Hutt District, containing about 21 acres more or less; subject to a direction of the Commissioner. The legal estate to be antevested in the Grantee as from the 30th September, 1859.
1528	1372	John Rush ...	Entitled to a Crown Grant of part of Rural Section No. 53, Hutt District, containing about 24 acres more or less; subject to a direction of the Commissioner. The legal estate to be antevested in the Grantee as from the 25th November, 1858.
1529	1719	Robert Richmond Secundus Suisted	Is not entitled to receive a Crown Grant in his own name of the land claimed by him, namely, Allotment No. 2 on the subdivisional plan of Section No. 726 in the City of Wellington; but that he will be entitled to receive the Grant to be issued in the name of Robert Richmond, of Karori, of the aforesaid land. The legal estate to be antevested therein as from the 10th day of November, 1843.
1530	1655	Charles Sidney Gover, and Eleanor Gover, executors of William Glegg Gover	Entitled to receive the Crown Grant of Rural Section No. 69, Ohariu District. The Grant to be issued in accordance with the provisions of "The Crown Grants Act, 1866," in the name of William Glegg Gover. The legal estate to be antevested in the Grantee as from the 2nd January, 1843.

PARTICULARS of the Estates of Deceased Persons which have been placed under the charge of HAROLD HENRY DE BOURBEL, Esq., Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, during the Month of January, 1872.

No.	Name of Deceased.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British or Foreign Residence.	Date of Rule or Order.	Value or Estimated Value of Personal Estate.	Time of Deceased's Death.	Remarks.
1	Henry G. Kennedy	Temuka ...	...	January 12, 1872	£ s. d. 300 0 0	Nov. 15, 1870.	

H. H. DE BOURBEL, Curator.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN of the Aggregate Average Amount of the WEEKLY LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of AUSTRALASIA, within the Colony of New Zealand, from the 11th day of APRIL, 1871, to the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1871, inclusive. Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bills in Circulation not bearing interest ...	2,283	11	7	Coin and Bullion ...	99,862	18	8
Notes in Circulation not bearing interest ...	37,776	5	3	Landed Property (Bank Premises) ...	34,518	14	1
Bills and Notes in Circulation bearing interest ...				Notes and Bills of other Banks ...	979	5	4
Balances due to other Banks ...				Balances due from other Banks ...			
Cash deposited not bearing Interest ...	119,039	0	0	Debts due to the Corporation, including Notes, Bills, and other Securities ...	295,550	4	3
Cash deposited bearing Interest ...	124,107	18	11				
Total Liabilities within the Colony	£283,206	15	9	Total Assets within the Colony	£430,911	2	4

21st November, 1871.

THOS. BUCHANAN, Manager, }  
H. DAVIS, Accountant, } at Wellington.

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