



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," it is, amongst other things, enacted that the Governor, from time to time, by Proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, may, as to parts within the North Island of New Zealand, define the roads and the boundaries thereof, and the bridges and ferries, which shall be and be deemed to be roads, bridges, or ferries, as the case may be, under the provisions of the said Act, and any such Proclamation may include existing roads, but no such roads or parts of roads shall be included if they are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, roads which should be constructed by the Superintendent and the Provincial Council of the Province wherein such roads are situated (as well as new road lines); and the Governor from time to time may revoke or alter any such Proclamation: And whereas in the opinion of me, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and the Executive Council of New Zealand, the road defined in the Schedule hereunto is not a road which should be constructed by the Superintendent and the Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland:

Now therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that the road within the North Island of New Zealand described, and the boundaries whereof are set forth in the Schedule hereto, and which road is delineated on plans numbered one and two deposited in the Office of the Public Works Department at Wellington, in the Province of Wellington, and thereon coloured red, and which plans are authenticated for the purposes of this Proclamation by the signature of the Honorable John Davies Ormond, the Minister for Public Works, shall be and be deemed to be a road under the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of that portion of the Tauranga and Kaitiaki Road from Te Puna Creek to the Aongatete River. Sections 3 and 4 being a continuation of that Road as proclaimed in the "New Zealand Gazette," dated 26th February, 1872.

COMMENCING in the Parish of Te Puna, thence in a west and southerly direction in an irregular line 2293 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 21, crossing Te Puna River into lot 40, and bounded on both sides by lots 40 and 41; thence in a west and northerly direction in an irregular line 5882 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lots 41, 42, and 43, public road, lots 115 and 114; thence in a northerly and easterly direction in an irregular line 2188 links or thereabouts, bounded on the West by lot 114, and on the East by lots 115 and 114, crossing public road and into lot 95 on both sides, by which it is bounded; thence in a westerly direction in an irregular line 2079 links, or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 95, public road, and lot 113; thence in a north-west direction in an irregular line 14,339 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 113, public road, lots 86 and 85, Crown lands, public road, lot 90, Crown lands, 89, 88, and 87; thence in a northerly direction in an irregular line 7359 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 87, crossing the Waipapa River into the Parish of Te Apata, and bounded on both sides by lots 3 and 1, both Crown lands, public road, lot 132, and public road; thence in a west and northerly direction in an irregular line 22,766 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 6, public road, lot 11, public road, lots 6, 11, and 7, running into old line of road, bounded on the South by lot 9, Crown land, and on the North by lot 7, crossing junction of old line of road, and bounded on both sides by Crown lands, public road, Crown lands running into and crossing old line of road into lot 212, and bounded on both sides by the same; thence in a northerly direction in an irregular line 7217 links or thereabouts,

bounded on both sides by lot 212, the property of Hone and tribe, lot 203, Crown lands, and lot 211, the property of Pererika and tribe; thence in a north-westerly direction in an irregular line 7077 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 211, property of said Pererika and tribe crossing the Wainui River, bounded on the North-east by Wainui River, and on both sides by lot 188; thence in a north and easterly direction in an irregular line 3980 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lots 188, 187, and 186; thence in a north-west direction in a direct line 4158 links or thereabouts, bounded on both sides by lot 186, public road, lot 178, public road, lots 176 and 174, thence in a north-westerly direction in an irregular line 8625 links or thereabouts; bounded on both sides by lots 174 and 173, crossing the Whataka River at old line of road, crossing into lot 147, and bounded on both sides by lots 147, 148, and 149; thence in a west and southerly direction in an irregular line 5000 links or thereabouts; bounded on both sides by lots 149, 150, 151, and 152, to the upper ford of the Aongatete River, boundary of the Parish of Te Mania.

The total length of this road being eleven and a half miles or thereabouts, and the breadth one chain, except where otherwise shown. The same being correctly delineated upon the plans marked 1 and 2, referred to in the body of this Proclamation.

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; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. D. ORMOND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(L.S.) G. F. BOWEN, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," it is enacted that the railways to be constructed under the said Act shall be only such railways as shall from time to time be determined by the General Assembly: And it is also thereby enacted that, subject to the provisions contained therein, the Governor may construct, or cause to be constructed, any lines of railway which shall be prescribed by the General Assembly as railways to be constructed under the said Act, or any part or parts thereof, and acquire the necessary engines, plant, and machinery for working and using the same, or any of them: And it is also thereby enacted that, whenever the Governor shall determine to construct any such railway, or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for him, by Proclamation published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, to declare and define the limits and description and line thereof, and the lands proposed to be taken for the purpose of such railway, subject to the provisions of any Act defining such limits and descriptions, and any such Proclamation may refer to maps, plans, or drawings to be deposited in the office of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court in the Province in which such railway or part thereof is proposed to be constructed, and any maps, plans, or drawings so referred to shall be deemed to form part of such Proclamation; and upon the publication of such Proclamation the provisions and regulations contained in the Seventh Part of the said Act shall be applicable to the railway, and to the

lands to which the Proclamation shall relate: And it is also thereby enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to make, construct, and maintain any such railway as aforesaid, with proper works, approaches, and conveniences connected therewith, commencing at the place delineated on, and extending along the lines set forth in, and terminating at a point described in the Act or Proclamation proclaiming and defining such railway, or shown in the maps, plans, or drawings referred to in such Act or Proclamation: And it is also thereby enacted that the Governor may direct that any part of such line of railway may be constructed on and along any part of any public highway, and that any part of any such line of railway may be constructed on or through any public reserves: And it is also thereby enacted that, subject to the provisions of that Part of the said Act and of the Acts incorporated therewith, the Governor may exercise all or any of the powers by that Part of the said Act or the said incorporated Acts conferred upon him for the construction of any such railway, and may enter upon, and cause to be entered upon, all lands within the Colony for the purpose of making such surveys as may be necessary, and may take and hold all the lands required for the railway along the line set forth and described as aforesaid, or within the limits of deviation described in the Proclamation relating thereto, and may temporarily occupy and use such lands as may be necessary on either side of the railway, during the construction thereof:

And whereas by "The Railways Act, 1871," it is enacted that the Governor may, under the provisions of the first-mentioned Act and the now reciting Act, construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, the several lines of railway specified in the First Schedule thereto: And it is also thereby enacted that the line of the railways thereby authorized to be constructed shall be fixed by the Governor, and shall commence and terminate at points to be fixed by the Governor: And whereas the Governor has determined to construct and maintain a railway from Invercargill to Maitauro, the same being a line of railway specified in the said First Schedule:

Now therefore, I, the Governor of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred on me by the said first-mentioned Act, and in exercise of every other power enabling me in this behalf, do hereby proclaim, declare, and define the limits, description, and line of the said railway to be those set forth in the First Schedule hereto; and that the lands specified and described in the Second Schedule hereto are proposed to be taken for the purposes of the said railway; and that the limits of deviation shall be those set forth in the said First Schedule hereto; and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on me by "The Railways Act, 1871," I do hereby fix the point of commencement of the said railway to be at the Invercargill Railway Station, and do fix the point of termination thereof to be on the east bank of the Maitauro River, opposite Gore Township.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INVERCARGILL AND MATAURO RAILWAY.

Limits, Description, Line, and Limits of Deviation of the Railway from Invercargill to Maitauro, in the Province of Otago.

COMMENCING at the Invercargill Railway Station, and passing along, in, through, or into the following districts, viz.:—Township of Invercargill, Invercargill District, Oteramika District (Road Board), Mabel District, Lothian District, Maitauro District, Lyndhurst District, Waimumu District, Hokonui District,

River Mataura, and the east bank thereof; and terminating on the east bank of the Mataura River, opposite Gore Township, as the limits, description, and line thereof are set forth in the plan and described in the book of reference referred to on the face of the said plan, and which plan and book are authenticated for the purposes of the Proclamation by the signature of the Honorable John Davies Ormond, Minister of Public Works, and are deposited in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Invercargill, or within the limits of deviation set forth in the said plan by dotted red lines, being not more than 110 yards on either side of the said line, and passing through or over the several sections of land, roads, reserves, places, and watercourses enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

LANDS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE INVERCARGILL AND MATAURA RAILWAY.

So much of the lands hereinafter mentioned as are required for the said railway along the line of the said railway hereinbefore defined, or within the limits of deviation aforesaid, as the said lands are described and defined in the plan and book of reference aforesaid:—

Township of Invercargill.

Railway reserve, public road Leven Street, General Government reserve, public road Clyde Street; public road Tyne Street.

Invercargill District.

Rural sections numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, all in Block I. Public road, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, public road, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, public road, 29, all in Block II. Public road, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, all in Block VII. Public road, 55, 54, 53, 62, public road, 62, 52, 51, 50, 49, all in Block VIII. Public road, 11, 12, in Block VI. Public road, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Oteramika District.

Rural sections numbered 64, Block VI.; public road and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Mabel District.

Block numbered 63, public road, 65, 41, public road, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Lothian District.

Block XLII., Block XXXIX., public road, Block XL., public road, Block LXII., public road, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Mataura District.

Rural sections numbered 7, 6, 4, 5 (5 being a reserve), all in Block I.; two public roads, sections 1, 8, 9, public road, 13, 14, public road, all in Block III.; and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Lindhurst District.

Block numbered 55, public road, 54, 21, public road, 52, public road, 50, public road, 50, 48, public or ferry reserve, public road, public or ferry reserve, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Waimumu District.

About 24 chains Crown lands, and section numbered 5A, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

Hokonui District.

Sections numbered 136, public road, 136, township reserve, public road, sections 7, 8, 9, 4, and 3, Block I., Township of Gore, public road, township reserve, and all intervening and included roads and streams.

River Mataura,
And east bank thereof.

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; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at Wellington, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. D. ORMOND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 20th May, 1872.

THE following Despatches, with Enclosures, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

W. GISBORNE.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 4th January, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for general information, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, enclosing memoranda on the subject of Typography in the International Exhibition of 1872, and I have to request that you will afford Her Majesty's Commissioners such assistance as may be in your power in procuring as perfect a collection as possible of the periodical literature of the Colony under your Government.

Any specimens of papers intended for the Exhibition should be sent direct to the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

*Major-General Scott, C.B., to the Under Secretary
of State for the Colonies.*

Upper Kensington Gore, London, W.,
30th December, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to request that you will be so good as to lay before the Earl of Kimberley the accompanying printed memoranda on the subject of the representation of Typography in the International Exhibition of 1872, and that you will have the kindness to move his Lordship to cause the same to be communicated to the different Colonial Governments, requesting them to afford Her Majesty's Commissioners the benefit of their assistance in procuring as perfect a collection as possible of the periodical literature of the different Colonies.

I am to point out that Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous of obtaining specimens of the newspapers and periodicals which shall be published in each Colony on any one day in the months of January or February next, and that in order that such publications may be properly arranged it is desirable that they should be forwarded to the Exhibition as soon as possible after they are published.

I have, &c.,

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,

Major-General,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

Specimens of Typography.

1. As respects specimens of Typography, only such are required as exhibit either great novelty in new types, or excellence in execution, such as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Press of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; M. Molini, of Florence; the National Press at Madrid; of Whittingham, London, and Clarendon Press, Oxford; M. Mame, of Tours, and M. Firmin Didot, of Paris; Herr Carl Fromme, of Vienna, and Herr Decker, of Berlin, &c.

2. In order to show the decennial progress of popular Typography, Her Majesty's Commissioners desire that there should be sent to the Exhibition specimens of the newspapers and periodicals which shall be published in each Country on any one day in the months of January or February next.

3. To enable such periodical publications to be properly arranged, it is requested that they may be transmitted to the Exhibition as soon as possible after they are published.

4. The works of each Country will be exhibited together.

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,
Major-General,
Secretary.

December 4, 1871.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 15th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a translation of a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, to prevent the introduction of certain contagious diseases into the Dutch Indian Possessions, and for the enforcement of Quarantine in certain cases.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

(Translation.)
Colonial Ministry.

THE attention of those concerned is directed to the following Ordinance, promulgated by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, in the official paper (*Staatsblad*) of Netherlands India, 1871, No. 109, under date of 4th August, 1871:—

In the King's name!

The Governor-General of Netherlands India, having heard the Council of Netherlands India, sends greeting, and notifies to all who shall see these presents or hear them read,—

That he, considering it desirable that measures be adopted for the prevention, as far as possible, of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health;

In observance of Articles 20, 29, 31, and 33 of the Regulations for conducting the Government of Netherlands India;

Having read the Colonial Minister's communication of 19th May, 1871, let. AAZ, No. 2609;

Has thought proper and has resolved,

By virtue of the King's authorization, to establish the following general regulations for the prevention of the introduction into Netherlands India of contagious diseases imperilling the general health:—

Article 1. Ships and vessels wherein contagious diseases dangerous to the general health, such as cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, and others of a similar character prevail, or have prevailed during the voyage just completed, or if such ships and vessels come from places where contagious diseases prevailed at the time of their departure, must, on their arrival in a roadstead of Netherlands India, bear a yellow flag at the foretop.

Article 2. All intercourse of any ship or vessel arriving and bearing the yellow flag with the shore and with other ships and vessels in the roadstead, or in the vicinity of the roadstead, without distinction, is, saving what is directed in Article 3, forbidden.

For each transgression of this prohibition committed by any one belonging to the ship or vessel, or who has made the voyage therewith, the commander will be punished by a fine of 100 to 1,000 florins.

Any one who, without being authorized to do so by virtue of these regulations, shall go on board such ship or vessel will be punished, according to his nationality, by imprisonment or by labour on the public works for a period of eight days to a month.

The Commander of the Guardship, or, where no such vessel is present, the Harbour Master, is to attend to the maintenance of the prohibition, in accordance with the directions given thereupon.

Article 3. If it should afterwards appear that, although the ship or vessel is in the condition described in Article 1, the yellow flag was not hoisted upon it on its arrival, the commander incurs a fine of 500 to 5,000 florins.

The Commander of the Guardship, or where no such vessel is present, the Harbour Master, then orders that the yellow flag be immediately hoisted.

Article 4. When any ship or vessel bearing a yellow flag comes to a roadstead, or when the yellow flag is hoisted after arrival in the roadstead, according to the provision in Article 3, an officer of health from the Guardship, or, in places where there is no Guardship, a civil or military medical man, to be appointed by the Chief of the Local Administration, shall go as speedily as possible, observing the prescribed measures of precaution, on board the newly arrived ship, for the purpose of instituting a diligent inquiry as to the nature of the disease.

All officers and others charged with any civil or military medical service are bound to perform that service with the greatest speed.

A report of the result of the inquiry is to be immediately made, both to the Chief of the Local Administration and the Commander of the Guardship, or, in places where there is no Guardship, to the Harbour Master, so that the necessary measures may be taken, in accordance with the existing regulations in this respect, to isolate the newly-arrived ship, to render assistance to the Commander, and to attend to the sick.

If, however, it should be found that there is no danger of contagion, then permission is immediately to be given to haul down the yellow flag; and this serves as a sign that the prohibition against the opening of communication with the shore or with other vessels is revoked.

The same is done so soon as the Chief of the Local Administration has declared, on the advice of the medical man, that all danger of contagion is at an end.

Article 5. The Chief of the Local Administration is to give immediate information, by telegraph if possible, of the measures referred to in the third paragraph of Article 4, as well as of the declaration mentioned in the last paragraph of that Article, to the Commander of the Naval Force, the Chief of the Department of Marine, and to the Director of Instruction, Worship, and Industry, and, if he is not himself the Acting Chief of the District, also to the Chief of the District Administration.

Article 6. In ships or vessels whereon the yellow flag has been hoisted it must not be hauled down without the express order of the Commander of the Guardship, or, in places where there is no Guardship, of the Harbour Master.

After sunset, two lighted lanterns must be placed, one under the other, on the foretop.

For every transgression of these regulations the Commander will incur a fine of 500 to 5,000 florins.

Article 7. The Commander of any ship or vessel whereon the yellow flag is hoisted is bound to execute, immediately and strictly, the measures prescribed to him by the authorities authorized thereto, in accordance with this Ordinance.

If necessary, the aid of the armed force will be called in to enforce the execution of those measures.

Article 8. Ship and cargo are liable and seizable for the payment of the fines laid upon the commander by virtue of Articles 2, 3, and 6.

The sentence of condemnation shall always contain the declaration that the officer charged with the execution is authorized to continue the embargo on the ship or vessel, and to prevent the departure thereof until the fines are paid, if the sale in execution should be considered unadvisable by the Chief of the Local Administration in the interest of general health.

Transitory Provision.—Article 1 and the first paragraph of Article 3 first come into operation with the seventh month after the promulgation of this Ordinance.

The second paragraph of Article 3 and the rest of the provisions of this Ordinance are, nevertheless, applicable to the ships and vessels referred to in the first paragraph of Article 3, which arrive in a roadstead of Netherlands India within seven months after the promulgation.

And in order that no one shall plead ignorance hereof, it shall be inserted in the official paper (*Staatsblad*) of Netherlands India, and, so far as necessary, be posted up in the Native and Chinese languages.

It is, moreover, ordered and commanded that all superior and inferior communities and public persons, officers, and justiciaries, each for so far as concerns him, shall maintain the strict observance hereof, without connivance or respect of person.

Done at Buitenzorg, the 4th of August, 1871.

P. MIJER.

VAN HARENCAEPEL,
General Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 14th February 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you for information in the Colony under your Government, copies of two printed papers on the subject of Vaccination and Re-vaccination, which have been prepared by the Medical Department of the Privy Council.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of December, 1859, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all Unions and Parishes, to the Churchwardens and Overseers of all Parishes, Townships and places in which the Relief to the Poor is not administered by Guardians, in England and Wales, and to all Medical Practitioners.

WHEREAS by "The Public Health Act, 1858," and by an Act since passed to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such regulations as they think fit, for securing the due qualification of persons to be thereafter contracted with by Guardians and Overseers of Unions and Parishes in England for the Vaccination of persons resident in such Unions and Parishes, and for securing the efficient performance of Vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one,) that on and after the 1st day of January, 1860, the following regulations shall be in force, viz. :—

1. Except where the Privy Council for reasons brought to their notice, see fit in particular cases otherwise to allow, no person shall in future be admitted as a Contractor for Vaccination, unless he possess the same qualifications as are required by the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners as qualifications for a District Medical Officer, and produce a special certificate, given, under such conditions as the Privy Council from time to time fix, by some Public Vaccinator whom the Privy Council authorize to act for the purpose, and by whom he has been duly instructed or examined in the practice of Vaccination, and all that relates thereto.

But the production of this special certificate on occasion of the contract being made may be dispensed with, if the certificate, or some other which the Privy Council judge to be of like effect, have been among the certificates or testimonials necessary for obtaining any diploma, license, or degree, which the candidate possesses.

And also, in respect of persons legally admitted to practise before this regulation comes into effect, the special certificate may be dispensed with, on condition that the contract, during one year from its making, continue subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board.

And all persons now contracted with shall be deemed to be qualified to be again contracted with.

2. Under the same conditions as are appointed for the admission of a Contractor, any person qualified to be a Contractor may, on the Contractor's application, be admitted by the Guardians or Overseers to act as his occasional deputy.

But if this admission be not part of the original contract, it must be notified by indorsement upon the contract; and at least fifteen days before it is intended to take effect, a copy of the proposed indorsement, together with all requisite evidence of the qualification of the person whom it is proposed to admit, must be transmitted to the Poor Law Board.

3. All Vaccinations and Inspections under contract shall be performed by the Contractor in person, or by some other Contractor of the same Union or Parish acting for him, or by a deputy, duly admitted as above; but at any station where the Contractor is authorized (as above) to grant certificates, pupils and other candidates, aged not less than eighteen years, may, in his presence and under his direction, take part in vaccinating.

All Vaccinations and Inspections under Contract shall be performed in accordance with the annexed "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract."*

4. Until some new form of Vaccination Register be duly prescribed, the person who performs any Vaccination under contract shall, on the day when he performs it, legibly write in his Register (as now provided) the letter R (for Re-vaccination) against the name of every person, adult or adolescent, who, having in early life been successfully vaccinated, is re-vaccinated; and shall also enter in some column, or in the margin of the Register, the source whence the lymph used in the vaccination was obtained:—

Thus, the name, or number (if any) in the Register, of the subject from whom the lymph was taken; or "N.V.E.," if the lymph was sent by the National Vaccine Establishment; or the name or description of any other source.

* For these Instructions, see annexed Order of July 29, 1871.

And where the Vaccination or the Inspection is done by a person acting as Deputy for the Contractor, the Deputy shall write the initials of his name in the Register side by side with the entry of the case; viz., in the left margin of the page, if it be a Vaccination which he performs, or in the right margin of the page, if it be an Inspection which he performs.

5. Guardians and Overseers, in their respective Unions and Parishes, shall forthwith take measures to bring the performance of Public Vaccination into conformity with these Regulations.

WM. L. BATHURST.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of July, 1871. By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

Present—Lord President, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. W. E. Foster.

WHEREAS by "The Public Health Act, 1858," and by an Act since passed, to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such regulations as they shall think fit for (among other things) securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with; and whereas their Lordships, on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, ordered (among other things) that all vaccinations and inspections under contract should be performed in accordance with certain "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed to the Order now in recital; and whereas by "The Vaccination Act, 1867," the Lords of Her Majesty's Council are authorized (among other things) to make regulations to secure the efficient performance of vaccination:

Now therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one), that—

1. The Order of the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed, so far as the same required vaccinations and inspections under contract to be performed in accordance with the "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed thereto.

2. All vaccinations and inspections under contract, whether the contracts may have been made before, or may be made after, the date of this Order, shall be performed in accordance with the "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract" hereto annexed.

JOHN SIMON.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINATORS UNDER CONTRACT.

1. Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of skin; especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

2. In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination, if you vaccinate by separate punctures, make such punctures as will produce at least four separate good-sized vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another; or, if you vaccinate otherwise than by separate punctures, take care to produce local effects equal to those just mentioned.

3. Direct care to be taken for keeping the vesicles

uninjured during their progress, and for avoiding afterwards the premature removal of the crusts.

4. Enter all cases in your Register on the day when you vaccinate them, and with all particulars required in the Register up to column 9 inclusive. Enter the results on the day of inspection. Never enter any results which have not been inspected by yourself, or your legally-qualified deputy. In cases of primary vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which the normal vaccine vesicle has been produced; in cases of re-vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ, have resulted. When the vaccination of an unsuccessful case is repeated, it should be entered as a fresh case in the Register.

5. Endeavour to maintain in your district such a succession of cases as will enable you uniformly to vaccinate with liquid lymph directly from arm to arm; and do not, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any other method of vaccinating. To provide against emergencies, always have in reserve some stored lymph;—either *dry*, as on thickly-charged ivory points, constantly well protected from damp; or *liquid*, according to the method of Dr. Husband of Edinburgh, in fine, short, uniformly capillary (not bulbed) tubes, hermetically sealed at both extremities. Lymph, successfully preserved by either of these methods, may be used without definite restriction as to time; but with all stored lymph caution is necessary, lest in time it have become inert, or otherwise unfit for use. If, in order to vaccinate with recent liquid lymph, you convey it from case to case otherwise than in hermetically-sealed capillary tubes, do not ever let more than eight hours intervene before it is used.

6. Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Never either use or furnish lymph which has in it any, even the slightest, admixture of blood. In storing lymph, be careful to keep separate the charges obtained from different subjects, and to affix to each set of charges the name, or the number in your Register, of the subject from whom the lymph was derived. Keep such note of all supplies of lymph which you use or furnish, as will always enable you, in any case of complaint, to identify the origin of the lymph.

7. Never take lymph from cases of re-vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage; preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers or sisters of undoubted healthiness. Always carefully examine the subject as to any existing skin-disease, and especially as to any signs of hereditary syphilis. Take lymph only from well-characterized, uninjured vesicles. Take it (as may be done in all regular cases on the day week after vaccination) at the stage when the vesicles are fully-formed and plump, but when there is no perceptible commencement of areola. Open the vesicles with scrupulous care to avoid drawing blood. Take no lymph which, as it issues from the vesicle, is not perfectly clear and transparent, or is at all thin and watery. From such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces, do not, under ordinary circumstances, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles take only in like proportion to their size. Never squeeze or drain any vesicle. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take lymph.

8. Scrupulously observe in your inspections every

sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in its development, or wherein any undue local irritation arises; and if similar results ensue in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it. Consider that your lymph ought to be changed, if your cases, at the usual time of inspection on the day week after vaccination, have not, as a rule, their vesicles entirely free from areolæ.

9. Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for other surgical operations. When you vaccinate, have water and a napkin at your side, with which invariably to cleanse your instrument after one operation before proceeding to another.

JOHN SIMON.

N.B.—Supplies of lymph are furnished to medical practitioners on personal application at 3, Parliament Street, London, S.W., between the hours of 12 and 2; or by letter (unstamped) addressed as follows:—

To the Medical Officer,
Local Government Board,
3, Parliament Street,
London, S. W.

National Vaccine
Establishment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
OFFICE.

I.—Re-Vaccination.

By vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well-performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole lifetime, against an attack of small-pox; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If, however, the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory; neither lasting so long, nor while it lasts being nearly so complete, as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. Hitherto, unfortunately, there has always been a very large quantity of imperfect vaccination; and in consequence the population always contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo RE-VACCINATION.* Generally speaking, the best time of life for re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age, and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox. In proportion, however, as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, the age of 15 needs not be waited for; especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *In circumstances of special danger, every one past childhood, on whom re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, ought without delay to be re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, does not appear ever to require repetition. The

nurses and other servants of the Small-Pox Hospital when they enter the service (unless it be certain that they have already had small-pox) are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, during his thirty-four years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

Legal provisions for re-vaccination are made in the 8th section of "The Vaccination Act, 1867," and in section IV. of the Regulations which the Lords of the Council, under authority of the Act, issued in their Order of February 18th, 1868. Under these provisions, *re-vaccination is now performed by all Public Vaccinators at their respective Vaccinating Stations*; and, so far as is not inconsistent with the more imperative claims for primary vaccination, *any person who ought to be re-vaccinated may, on applying to the Public Station of the District in which he resides, obtain re-vaccination at the public expense.*

II.—Lymph Supply for Re-Vaccination.

At any time when exceptional claims for re-vaccination are arising, it becomes essential clearly to understand how the lymph for such re-vaccination is to be supplied.

In regard of lymph supply, re-vaccination unfortunately differs from primary vaccination, in that it contributes nothing to its own support, but that each case of re-vaccination, while requiring to draw lymph from a case of primary vaccination, will itself furnish no available lymph in return; for, even when good vesicles result from re-vaccination, their lymph cannot properly be used for other vaccinations or re-vaccinations. Thus, no wholesale re-vaccination is possible which does not have for its basis a large system of primary vaccination; and as, in England, such a system exists in the hands of the Public Vaccinators, but, with very rare individual exceptions, not in any other hands, so our essential security for means of re-vaccination (as well as for means of primary vaccination) is in the system of Public Vaccinating Stations established by law.

At these stations a large majority of all the infantine vaccinations of the country are performed in successive weekly groups; the cases of each vaccinating day returning a week afterwards to furnish lymph for the arm-to-arm vaccination of a new group. Each well-frequented station is thus a continuous source of primary lymph supply, and is able, not only to maintain its own weekly performances of vaccination and re-vaccination, but also to contribute more or less towards the requirements of places where the public stations are too ill-frequented for the maintenance of a continuous supply, and towards the similar requirements of private practitioners. From certain of such stations, carefully selected and superintended, the Medical Department of the Privy Council Office receives regular contributions of lymph preserved dry on ivory points, or liquid in capillary tubes; and out of the stock thus contributed, the Department answers day by day the demands which are made on it for lymph; demands, emanating not only from among the many thousand vaccinators, public and private, of the civil population of England, and the other divisions of the United Kingdom, but also from Her Majesty's army and navy in all parts of the world, and from the Diplomatic and other Foreign Services, and from the Colonies.

It is essential for the objects which have to be accomplished that this National Vaccine Establish-

ment should be maintained in a solvent condition, as regards all such demands as its constitution is intended to meet; and it is satisfactory to know, as an effect of large improvements which of late years have been made in the system of supply, that the resources of the establishment are now many times greater and more elastic than they have been during any previous epidemic of small-pox, and are fully adequate to meet all such demands as the establishment professes to provide for. It must be remembered, however, that there are certain claims which the establishment is neither meant nor would be able to meet. No central depôt of lymph can pretend to give such separate supplies as will enable each individual practitioner to vaccinate at once large numbers of persons. The principle on which the National Vaccine Establishment proceeds (and has always proceeded) in its distribution of lymph, whether to public or to private vaccinators, is as follows:—*It furnishes each applicant with a sufficiency for the performance of a few first vaccinations, and it expects that the recipient, so far as the circumstances of his practice render necessary, will exert himself to vaccinate in series from the beginning which he is thus enabled to make.* This principle is acted on in relation to Public Vaccinators (as especially in country districts) whenever, from local circumstances, the weekly succession of groups of cases has been interrupted; and no other principle can be worked on a large scale in relation to Private Vaccinators. If re-vaccinations are in question, they, to any considerable extent, cannot be *immediately* dealt with at the expense of the central depot. And if the vaccinator, on receiving his packet of preserved lymph, does not use it for starting primary vaccinations from which afterwards his re-vaccinations could be performed, but, instead of so doing, expends the preserved lymph on some of his claimants for re-vaccination, he must not rely on being able to satisfy other claimants with new supplies from the central depôt.

Where Medical Practitioners, not being Public Vaccinators, and not having otherwise in their practice cases for Primary Vaccination, are called upon to re-vaccinate on considerable scale (as in hospitals, commercial establishments, schools, and even large households), they would generally find it best to make direct application for assistance to the Public Vaccinator of the District in which they have to act; with whose assistance they may commonly find it in their power to arrange with the parents of children recently vaccinated at the Public Station, that some of such children shall at the proper time be taken to places where private re-vaccinations have to be performed, so as to furnish from arm to arm any required quantity of lymph. Generally, too, any private Medical Practitioner who, from any cause, desires to obtain extraordinary supplies of lymph, will most easily attain his object by applying to the Public Vaccinator of the District in which he resides. And as Public Vaccinators, appointed under "The Vaccination Act, 1867," are of course free to accept payment for any extra-official work which they may be willing to undertake, Private Practitioners would probably have no difficulty in obtaining, by voluntary agreement, the assistance of some of these officers as collectors of lymph for private re-vaccination.

It is important for the public to observe that re-vaccination on a large scale is not easily conducted unless in a thoroughly systematic manner, and that individual difficulties in finding lymph for re-vaccination are inseparable from the too general practice of deferring re-vaccination to periods of panic, instead of having it proceed, as it should, regularly and uniformly, in proportion as successive numbers of population reach the proper age for its performance.

Section VIII. of "The Vaccination Act, 1867," is as

follows:—"The provisions of the contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not, after the thirty-first day of December next, apply to the cases of persons who, having been previously successfully vaccinated, shall be re-vaccinated; but if the Lords of Her Majesty's Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue regulations in respect of the re-vaccination of persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated, which such Lords are hereby authorized to do, the Guardians shall pay, in respect of every case of successful re-vaccination performed in conformity with such regulations under such contracts, or under new contracts entered into after the date hereof, a sum amounting to two-thirds of the fee payable upon each case of successful primary vaccination."

Section IV. of the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Council in their Order of February 18, 1868, is as follows:—"The performance of re-vaccination by the Public Vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be limited in each case by the following conditions: (1) That, so far as the Public Vaccinator can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of fifteen years, or, if during any immediate danger of small-pox, the age of twelve years, and has not before been successfully re-vaccinated; and (2) that, in the Public Vaccinator's judgment, the proposed re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason undesirable; and (3) that the Public Vaccinator can afford vaccine lymph for the purpose without in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him for the performance of primary vaccination in his district."

6th February, 1871.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, 19th February, 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Circular Despatch on the subject of Public Nuisances, which I have this day addressed to the Governors of Colonies, where the Local Government is not responsible to the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

[CIRCULAR 1.]

Downing Street, 19th February 1872.

SIR,—I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of Instructions to Inspectors of Nuisances issued by Mr. Des Vœux, the Administrator of St. Lucia, in view of a threatened epidemic.

I also transmit to you a copy of some Observations by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, in this country, on these Instructions.

I wish you to consider whether, even without the immediate motive of a threatened epidemic, it would not be desirable to take similar steps, with such variations as the local circumstances and law may require.

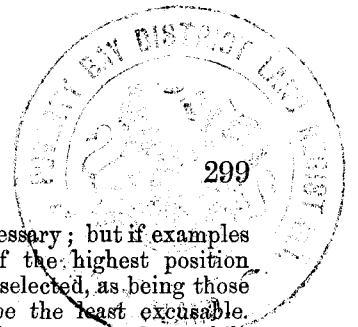
I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDINANCE No. 1, OF 27TH JANUARY, 1854.

I. Inspect carefully every street, house, and lot in the of and report upon each (giving names of owner and occupier) as to its sanitary condition, taking note separately of all things likely to be injurious to health, especially—1. Water stagnating under houses; or—2. In the immediate



neighbourhood of houses. 3. Foul privies, stables, drains, and cesspools. 4. Dung-heaps. 5. Pigs. 6. Rank vegetation. 7. General want of cleanliness, whether in houses or yards.

II. Inform owners and occupiers of the danger incurred from the above causes, and of the necessity of removing them. In case of obstinate indisposition to see this necessity and to act accordingly, give notice as provided in the 6th section of the Ordinance in respect of any of the various nuisances enumerated above, as follows:—In respect of (1), and (2), to remove either by filling up with earth or otherwise as may appear to the Inspector most feasible; in respect of (3), to cleanse or at least to disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid; of (4), to remove entirely; (5), the same; (6), to clear; (7) to whitewash house, or to adopt such other means of cleansing as may appear to the Inspector most easily attainable.

III. Note in your report, or in urgent cases inform the Executive at once, on what premises the abatement or removal of nuisances is beyond the power or means of the owners or occupiers, and the probable cost of the work required.

IV. In any case of non-compliance with notice, arising from any other cause than want of power or means, proceed at once for the recovery of the penalty, or have the necessary work performed at the expense of the owner of the premises; adopting whichever course is likely to lead to the desired end in the shorter time.

V. Note any case where water in use for the purposes of drinking and cooking is liable to be contaminated by human excretions, not only directly, but by drainage through the earth, and suggest in your report the best preventive measures.

With regard to the importance of this duty, it may be well to mention that according to the latest discoveries of sanitary science, water is perhaps the most powerful agent in the propagation of cholera virus; and it has been stated on a high authority that the excretions of a person infected with the disease are capable of poisoning a large body of water, even after filtration through the earth.

VI. Warn all persons as to the peculiar danger incurred in time of epidemic from impure air and defective ventilation.

When a number of persons are in the habit of sleeping in a defectively ventilated apartment, and this is insufficiently large to contain at least 800 cubic feet of air for each person, they should be warned (unless the neighbourhood is especially malarious) that they are liable to suffer far more injury from closed than from open windows, and especially in time of epidemic.

VII. Bear in mind throughout your inspection that though foul smells are always an indication of danger, danger may nevertheless exist without them, especially in the case of stagnant water that has not been recently disturbed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

As the necessary cleansing is likely to be disagreeable to many, it is especially desirable in endeavouring to obtain it to use persuasion rather than compulsion. While the measures required should be insisted upon with firmness, no opportunity should be lost of explaining to the ignorant that they are necessary for health and safety. Allusion to the mortality in the last epidemic may probably be useful to promote a ready obedience. Resort to the Magistrate's Court

may possibly be in no case necessary; but if examples are to be made, offenders of the highest position should be in the first place selected, as being those whose shortcomings would be the least excusable. A tendency to allow immunity to one class, while another, and that the least culpable, is punished, while always highly unjust, would if indulged in the present instance, be additionally objectionable, as likely to weaken, if not prevent, general co-operation for the attainment of the object desired.

G. W. DES VŒUX,
Administrator of the Government.

Mr. Simon to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Local Government Board,
(Medical Department,)

Whitehall, S. W., 16th January, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of St. Lucia, covering a copy of a communication received from the Administrator of that Island, together with a copy of instructions issued by him to Inspectors of Nuisances; and in compliance with the request contained in the latter paragraph of the letter I would observe—

1. That the instructions appear to relate only to cases where a nuisance actually exists, and not to cases where means of prevention against nuisance (such as drains to carry off slop water, proper arrangements for the disposal of excrement) are requisite. It would seem desirable that the inspection should include both sorts of cases.

[Although such a principle is only but little admitted in the Sanitary Law of England, it would seem very desirable that, without notice from an Inspector, it should be an offence punishable by fine to have a nuisance on one's premises.]

2. The filling up of stagnant water with earth is not likely to reduce materially the mischief to health which such water may be causing, to provide against which an improvement in the drainage would seem to be needful.

3. There is no reference in the instructions to any local authority ordinarily charged with seeing to the sanitary condition of the villages. It may, in the circumstances of the Colony, be impossible to provide such an authority; but the want of it will be much felt in reference to sufficiency of the means adopted to carry out the Inspector's notices as to foul privies and cesspools.

Instead of the words "cleanse, or at least disinfect with chloride of lime or carbolic acid," in paragraph 2, I should advise "cleanse or empty, with the use of proper disinfectants, such as chloride of lime or carbolic acid."

4. Drinking water should (as was suggested by a pencil note, now accidentally erased,) be protected against pollution by any filth or refuse, and not only against contamination by human excrement.

I am, &c.,

JOHN SIMON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 20th May, 1872.

IN conformity with the provisions of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1867," it is hereby notified that a memorial has been presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Mayor and Councillors of the Borough of Lyttelton, praying that a piece of land recently reclaimed from the sea, adjoining the Borough of Lyttelton, and containing about ten acres, may be annexed to the Borough of Lyttelton, and that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased

to order that the said intended annexation be taken into consideration on the 22nd day of July, 1872.

W. GISBORNE.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 20th May, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue Letters of Naturalization under "The Aliens Act, 1866," in favour of the under-mentioned persons, viz. :—

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.
Laurent Clorick ...	Clutha Ferry ...	Farmer.
Johann Himmelskamp	Hokitika ...	Hotelkeeper.
Herman Heinrich Lange	Charleston (Nelson)	Shipwright.
Wong On ...	Tuepeka ...	Licensed Victualler.
Henry Pratt ...	Dunedin ...	Mariner.

W. GISBORNE.

Native Office,
Wellington, 17th May, 1872.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorize

SAMUEL M. BAKER,

of Auckland, to act as Interpreter under "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867."

WILLIAM FOX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Governor of New Zealand having, under the powers in him vested by "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," deemed it expedient to open and make a new line of road, called sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Opotiki, Ohiwa, and Waimana road, which road is, in the opinion of the Governor and the Executive Council of the Colony, not a road to be constructed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, and the course and bearings of which said road, the admeasurements required for the same, and the lands through which the same passes, together with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, so far as known, are respectively shown and delineated on certain plans marked Nos. 1 and 2, and which said road is also described in a certain Proclamation made under the said Act, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 24, of 17th May, 1872.

Copies of the said plans, marked Nos. 1 and 2, are deposited and may be seen and inspected at the office of the Public Works Department at Tauranga.

And notice is hereby further given, that all or any person or persons affected by the making of the said line of road are required to set forth in writing, addressed to the Governor, and left at the office of the said Public Works Department at Tauranga within forty days from the first publication hereof, any well-grounded objection he or they may have to the said line of road.

Dated at Wellington, this 20th day of May, 1872.

J. D. ORMOND,
Minister for Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Governor of New Zealand having, under the powers in him vested by "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," deemed it expedient to open and make a new line of road from Richmond to Otakiri, Tarawera River, Parish of Matata, which road is, in the opinion of the Governor and the Executive Council of the

Colony, not a road to be constructed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Auckland, and the course and bearings of which said road, the admeasurements required for the same, and the land through which the same passes, together with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, so far as known, are respectively shown and delineated on certain plans marked Nos. 1 and 2, and which said road is also described in a certain Proclamation made under the said Act, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 24, of 17th May, 1872.

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Dated at Wellington, this 20th day of May, 1872.

J. D. ORMOND,
Minister for Public Works.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 20th May, 1872.

IT is hereby notified, that the designation of the office of Controller of the Money Order and Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office, has been altered to Accountant of the Chief Money Order and Savings Bank Office; and that the following appointments have been made in the General Post Office :—

JAMES KEMMIS WARBURTON, Esq.,

to be Accountant of the Chief Money Order and Savings Bank Office, *vice* William Pagan, Controller, deceased.

WILLIAM GRAY, junr., Esq.,

to be Chief Clerk of the General Post Office, *vice* J. K. Warburton promoted.

JULIUS VOGEL,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 20th May, 1872.

IT is hereby notified, that the name of the Post Office in the Province of Auckland, lately called "Mahurangi," has been changed to

TEKAPA.

By order.

W. GRAY
(for the Secretary).

IN the matter of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867," notice is hereby given that a transcript of the Rules of

"The Loyal Waitahuna Lodge, No. 5443, Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows,"

duly certified, has been lodged with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, registered and recorded under the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1867."

Dated the twenty-first day of July, 1872.

ALEX. C. P. MACDONALD
(for the Registrar).

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 WILLIAMSON HALL.—100 acres, Timaru District, Rural Sections 11509, 11510; also 1050 acres, Timaru District, Rural Sections 2124, 2336, 2952, 3301, 3751, 3752, 4716, 7388, and that part of 4016 lying to the south of the Washdyke Flat Road. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

ANDREW DAVID MASON ALLAN and MATILDA CATHERINE ALLAN.—98 acres, Rural Sections 6265, 6489, and 4888, Little River, being the whole of the said sections, except 2 roods, part of 6265, 6489, sold to Stanbury. (A. C. Cottrell, Solicitor.)

CLEMENT LESTER WIGGINS and LAVINIA WIGGINS.—1 rood 20 perches, part of Sections 14 and 95, Akaroa Town, being the remainder of the said sections, after deducting the part already under the Land Transfer Act, and the part the property of William Weston.

JAMES HORNIBLOW.—1 rood, part Rural Section 41, Christchurch District, a rectangular block fronting the north boundary of section 96 links and one quarter of a link, and back south 260 links, the north-west corner being distant 308 links and one quarter of a link from the north-west corner of section.

RICHARD BARTLETT.—1 rood, lot 238, Rhodes Town, Timaru. (J. King, Broker.)

OCTAVIUS GOODIN.—50 acres, Rural Section 10,758, Malvern District. (Garrick and Cowlshaw, Solicitors.)

DANIEL KELLAHAN.—31 acres 2 roods, part Rural Section 9683, Ellesmere District, being the north-western part thereof. Bounded on the South-east by a line at right angles to the south-west boundary of the section 2955 links from the south-east corner; and on the other sides by the boundaries of the section. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

JOHN GRECLER.—15 acres, western moiety of Rural Section 5909, Akaroa. (R. J. S. Harman, Broker.)

JULIUS MENDELSON.—1 acre, lots 4 and 5, Township of Wallingford. (C. Clark, Broker.)

JOHN HENRY ROGERS.—150 acres, Ellesmere District, Rural Section 4801; and a rectangular block, part of Rural Section 4764, fronting north boundary of section 40 chains, and east boundary 25 chains. (C. Clark, Broker.)

EDWARD WASHBOURN.—100 acres, part Rural Section 8150, Ellesmere District. Commencing at the north-east corner of the section; thence south-westerly along the south-eastern boundary 5619 links; thence north-westerly at a right angle 20 chains; thence at a right angle north-easterly to the north-east boundary of the section, and along such boundary to the commencing point.

JOHN SIMPSON.—1 rood, lot 104, Rhodes Town, Timaru. (J. King, Broker.)

WILLIAM MUSSON.—45 acres 3 roods 38 perches, Oxford District, Rural Sections 5661, 6884, and 7505.

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 17th day of May, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Christchurch.

JOSHUA STRANGE WILLIAMS,
District Land Registrar.

225

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the parcel 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.

Thirty-five and one-half perches of the Southern part of Section 22, Block II., Town of Invercargill.—Applicants, THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Caveat must be lodged within one calendar month after the gazetting of this Notice.

Diagrams may be inspected at this office.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1872, at the Lands Registry Office, Invercargill.

W. RUSSELL,
District Land Registrar.

226

CAPE EGMONT FLAX DRESSING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 18th day of March, 1872, it was resolved—"That the 'Cape Egmont Flax Dressing Company, Limited,' be wound up voluntarily;" and at a subsequent Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 7th day of May, 1872, the Resolution was confirmed.

C. RENNELL,
Secretary.
New Plymouth,
10th May, 1872. 223

NOTICE.—The Partnership lately existing between George Stoddart Whitmore and John Carstairs McNiell, as Sheepfarmers and Stockowners, at Rissington, Hawke's Bay, under the style of Whitmore and McNiell, was, by deed dated 29th November, 1871, dissolved by mutual consent.

G. S. WHITMORE.
JOHN CARSTAIRS MCNIELL,
By his Attorney, Tho. Macfarlane.
Witness—H. R. Russell, of Mount Herbert,
Hawke's Bay.
Napier, 19th April, 1872. 218

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, Arthur Penrose Seymour, John Octavius Western, and David Herd, under the style or firm of "A. P. Seymour & Co.," as Flax-dressers, in the Province of Marlborough, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by the said John Octavius Western, who will receive and pay all debts due to or owing by the late firm.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1872.
A. P. SEYMOUR.
J. O. WESTERN.
DAVID HERD.

Witness to the signatures of Arthur Penrose Seymour, John Octavius Western, and David Herd.—C. H. Bushell, Book-keeper, Blenheim. 227

ADMIRALTY CHARTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THESE Charts can now be procured by Masters and Owners of Vessels at the Custom Houses at Auckland, Nelson, Hokitika, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and at the Marine Office, Wellington.

WILLIAM SEED,
Secretary of Customs.
Wellington, 1st December, 1871.

ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, New Zealand, for the Month of MARCH, 1872.

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. (Satur- ation =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 8 years	30-145 30-023	·638 ...	68·2 65·3	14·5 ...	30·0 ...	147·0 ...	...	·531 ·498	77 76	3-200 1-814	10 7	178	334, 15th	5·8
AUCKLAND Same month previous 8 years	30-187 29-965	·674 ...	65·0 65·6	15·0 ...	35·3 ...	150·8 ...	26·0 ...	·478 ·490	78 75	2-815 3-262	8 10	259	565, 2nd	5·0
TARANAKI Same month previous 8 years	30-195 30-025	·634 ...	63·4 62·1	21·5 ...	36·0 ...	151·0 ...	41·0 ...	·334 ·432	59 73	0-960 2-960	3 9	...	...	5·8
NAPIER Same month previous 5 years	30-160 29-884	·946 ...	61·9 61·2	15·0 ...	32·0 ...	135·0 ...	20·0 ...	·431 ·442	78 74	0-990 2-432	9 6	175	700, 3rd	2·0
WANGANUI Same month previous 7 years	30-300 ...	1-260 ...	60·8 ...	20·1 ...	37·0 ...	135·0 ...	26·0 ...	·361 ...	67 ...	0-810 1-890	3 5	236	692, 2nd	4·0
WELLINGTON Same month previous 8 years	30-184 29-973	·841 ...	59·5 60·5	12·4 ...	28·0 ...	135·0 ...	36·0 ...	·374 ·369	74 71	1-420 3-381	10 9	175	400, 30th	5·2
NELSON Same month previous 8 years	30-134 29-979	·714 ...	60·7 60·6	25·6 ...	39·0 ...	166·0 ...	31·0 ...	·388 ·446	73 76	2-250 2-688	4 5	...	...	5·3
CHRISTCHURCH Same month previous 8 years	30-196 29-952	·941 ...	57·9 57·7	13·6 ...	45·9 ...	144·9 ...	21·2 ...	·375 ·382	79 77	0-453 2-194	5 9	...	...	5·9
BEALEY* Same month previous 4 years	30-021 29-861	·780 ...	54·7 53·1	20·2 ...	45·2 ...	135·0 ...	6·0 ...	·340 ·308	79 77	2-610 5-375	6 14	173	509, 2nd	4·4
HOKITIKA Same month previous 6 years	30-210 30-025	·747 ...	59·7 57·1	9·8 ...	28·8 ...	88·2 ...	24·5 ...	·421 ·423	84 87	3-350 8-740	4 15	128	304, 1st	4·0
DUNEDIN Same month previous 8 years	30-104 29-990	·884 ...	56·6 54·9	16·0 ...	43·0 ...	150·0 ...	27·0 ...	·342 ·316	74 72	0-835 2-302	6 13	134	400, 5th	5·0
QUEENSTOWN†			60·0	20·0	41·0	128·7	...	·299	58	0-350	2	120	265, 5th	5·2
SOUTHLAND Same month previous 7 years	30-057 29-692	·690 ...	56·8 53·8	21·6 ...	53·0 ...	144·0 ...	16·5 ...	·336 ·317	72 77	0-600 3-457	3 11	157	392, 2nd	5·2

* Altitude, 2,104 feet.

† Altitude, 1,070 feet.

‡ Mean for 24 days only.

NOTES FOR MARCH, 1872.

- Mongonui*.—Pleasant weather, although rainfall in excess of average; easterly winds prevailed during nearly whole of month, but moderate, except on 9th, when it blew hard, with thunder and heavy rain; on 19th also strong E. wind, no rain; maximum rainfall on 15th, 0·78 inches. Maximum temperature on 2nd and 12th, 81·0.
- Auckland*.—Easterly weather prevailed; from 1st to 5th fine and hot; stiff southerly breeze on 1st and 2nd; light showers on 6th and 7th; stiff breeze from N.E. on 9th, with heavy rain, amounting to 2·100 inches during the night; light showers on 13th, 14th, and 16th; from 17th to 31st remarkably fine and pleasant, with high barometer. Maximum temperature on 6th, 79·7.
- Taranaki*.—Very fine throughout, with slight rainfall, the maximum recorded on 10th, 0·64 inches; strong S.E. winds on 13th, 14th, and 15th; wind prevailed from N.E., but generally moderate. Maximum temperature on 7th and 27th, 80·0.
- Napier*.—Fine generally, with occasional showers; S.W. gale on 2nd and 3rd, without rain, otherwise winds moderate, and prevailed from N.E. and S.W.; greatest rainfall recorded on 13th, 0·56 inches. Maximum temperature on 12th, 80·0.
- Wanganui*.—Mild genial weather, with heavy dews at night; severe S.W. gale on 1st and 2nd, without rain, lasting 48 hours; light S.W. breezes prevailed for rest of month during day, and cool land breezes at night; refreshing rain fell on 10th and 13th, and slight showers on 31st; greatest fall recorded on 13th, 0·50. Maximum temperature on 10th, 81·0.
- Wellington*.—Squally and cold on the 2nd from S.E., with showers; very fine and pleasant up to the 9th; on the 10th and 11th dull and showery, with light N.W. wind; on the 12th cold S.E. wind with rain, but cleared off on the 13th, and continued fine bright weather during the remainder of the month, with wind chiefly from N.W. from which quarter it prevailed throughout, but was moderate, except on the 29th, when it blew rather strongly; very slight rainfall, the maximum occurred on the 13th, 0·550 inches. Maximum temperature recorded on the 1st, 73·0.
- Nelson*.—An exceedingly fine month, with the exception of a strong S.W. wind on 1st and 2nd without rain, and on the 13th and 14th a stiff south-easter; maximum rainfall recorded on 11th, 1·45 inches; wind changeable. Maximum temperature on 31st, 79·0.
- Christchurch*.—Strong S.W. wind on 1st, cold and squally on 2nd, with hail from same quarter; winds otherwise moderate, and prevailed from E. and S.W.; very slight rainfall, maximum recorded on 11th only 0·150 inch; on whole, weather fine and seasonable. Maximum temperature on 29th, 81·8.
- Bealey*.—Exceedingly fine and pleasant weather; sharp frost on mornings of 14th and 15th; fog on 22nd; gale on 1st N.W., and on 19th from same quarter; heavy rainfall recorded on 11th, 2 inches; wind prevailed from N.W. Maximum temperature on 23rd, 74·2.
- Hokitika*.—S.W. gale on 1st of short duration; heavy rain commenced on 10th, and measured 2·58 inches on morning of 11th, wind S.W. and hard squalls, otherwise weather remarkably fine and pleasant for time of year; rainfall considerably below average; wind changeable, and on the whole moderate. Maximum temperature on 21st, 70·9.
- Dunedin*.—During early part of month changeable, but after 13th very fine, with slight rainfall throughout; greatest fall registered on 2nd, 0·534 inch; winds moderate and changeable; fog on 23rd. Maximum temperature on 30th, 82·0.
- Queenstown*.—Remarkably fine pleasant weather during the month; very little wind and rain. Maximum temperature on 8th, 79·1.
- Southland*.—Very fine dry month; frequent night mists; prevailing wind from N.E.; greatest rainfall recorded on 12th, 0·27. Maximum temperature on 19th, 81·0.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Weather on the whole remarkably fine throughout the Colony. Rainfall considerably below the average, and no storms of any note. Very high barometer readings were recorded at nearly all the stations on 21st and 22d. Earthquakes occurred at Napier on 14th, slight; Wellington on 3rd, slight; Queenstown on 6th, slight. Auroras in extreme South on 2nd.

JAMES HECTOR, Inspector.