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HANDBOOK

OF

NEW ZEALAND.

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

BY EXPERIENCED COLONISTS,

ON

The Colony as a Whole, and on the Several Provinces

EDITED BY SIR JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed and Published for the Government of New Zealand, by
WYMAN & SONS, GREAT QUEEN STREET,

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may be stated that, as regards primary education, the system in force in Canterbury is secular or undenominational, in which the State, refusing to recognize any responsibility for giving more than the rudiments of material and commercial instruction, has placed the means of obtaining such instruction within the reach of the poorest inhabitant. The multiplication of school districts, the abolition of school fees, and the provision that no person shall pay more than £2 per annum for having his children taught, whilst all have to pay something whether they have children or not, have rendered it easy for any one to insure for his family the benefit of instruction in at least those subjects enumerated in the Education Ordinance. As regards higher education, the Provincial authorities have been evidently eager to supply ample facilities; and, with the various district schools, the colleges, museum, and lecture-halls, with their attendant scholarships and other incentives to progress, there seems to be in Canterbury almost every provision made befitting so young a country for instruction for the young.

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tution, of a smaller class, maintained by the Government at a present annual cost of about £1,200.

The Orphanage.

This is established in Lyttelton, on a site overlooking the harbour. It is capable of accommodating about 120 children, and is managed, at a present annual cost of about £2,500, by a master and matron, with a staff of nurses. It is a purely public institution, and is very satisfactorily conducted. The children, as soon as they are old enough, are apprenticed to various trades, or sent out to situations as domestic servants, &c. There were, about the close of 1873, 94 children in the Orphanage.

The Lunatic Asylum.

This is situated on a piece of land containing about 50 acres, three miles from Christchurch. It will accommodate about 160 patients. Large additions have lately been made to it, and the male and female wards are now entirely distinct and separate. There is also a separate establishment in the same grounds for the reception of confirmed drunkards, who are sent for various periods to the lunatic asylum by the Magistrates. The institution is entirely a public one, but if the relatives of patients can afford it, they have to pay a small sum per week for their maintenance. The annual cost to the Province is about £8,500.

The system adopted in the asylum is, according to modern practice, one of kindness and moderate control. The buildings are lofty and well ventilated, the food good and plentiful, and every care is taken to provide, where possible, recreation and amusement for the patients. Christchurch, which possesses a theatre and several halls for various entertainments, is hardly ever without the presence of some professional performers, and many of these, besides the local amateurs, take opportunities of giving entertainments to the patients at the asylum.

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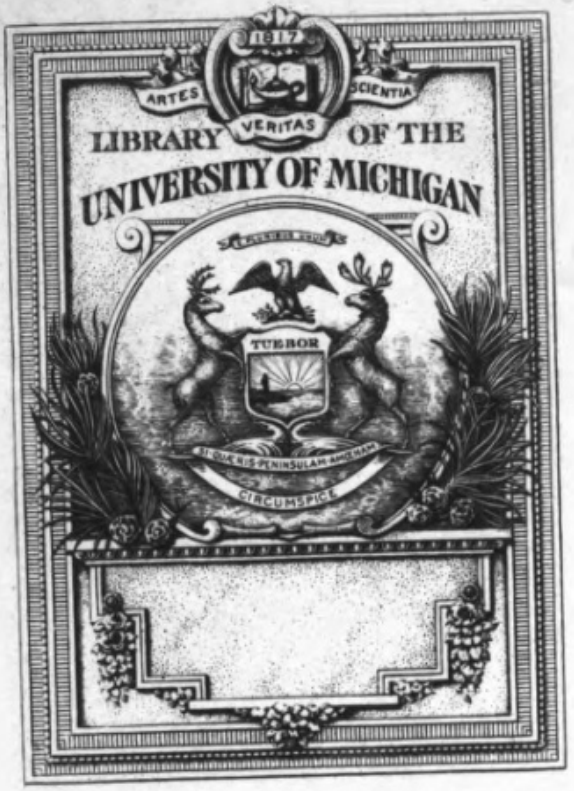

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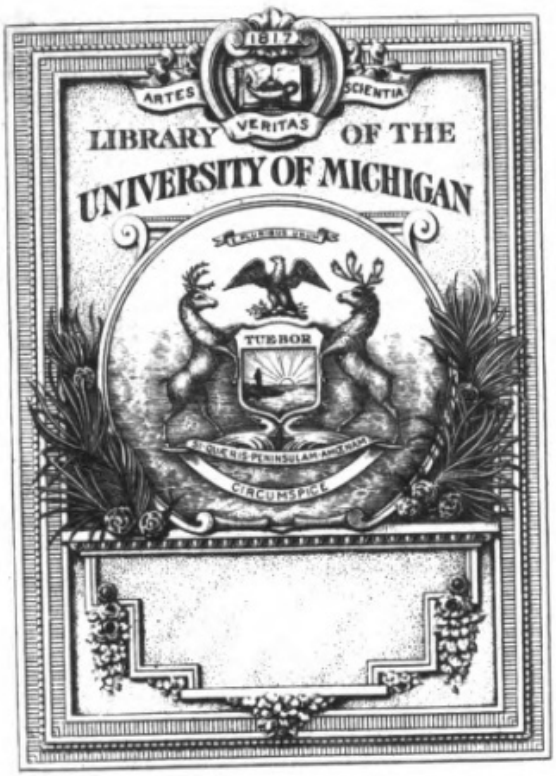

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LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

1875

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THE REVENUE.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FOR EACH FINANCIAL YEAR SINCE THE PUBLIC WORKS AND IMMIGRATION SYSTEM WAS COMMENCED.

	£	s.	d.
1870–71	936,188	5	10
1871–72	1,031,082	18	7
1872–73	1,119,904	3	4
1873–74	1,420,216	17	3
1874–75	* 1,605,000	0	0

The Customs Revenue is included in the Consolidated Revenue given above. But a detailed account of the Customs receipts for the years ending 31st December, 1873 and 1874, will be interesting :—

RETURN of CUSTOMS REVENUE at the several Ports of New Zealand for the Quarters and Years ended 31st December, 1874 and 1873.

	Quarter ended		Year ended	
	31st December, 1874.	31st December, 1873.	31st December, 1874.	31st December, 1873.
	£	£	£	£
Auckland	48,953	49,361	220,753	193,709
Thames	1,988	1,921	9,367	9,695
Russell	201	214	950	1,352
Mangonui	96	145	505	652
Hokianga	417	319	1,150	1,331
Tauranga	201	144	471	145
Poverty Bay	1,999	1,514	5,585	4,656
New Plymouth	2,076	1,508	7,755	6,605
Wanganui	7,058	6,319	25,101	21,781
Wellington	30,946	25,224	124,330	88,560
Napier.....	11,488	10,541	42,860	32,687
Wairau	1,259	1,412	5,411	5,066
Picton	416	370	1,721	1,582
Havelock	132	212	664	910
Kaikoura.....	283	264	838	754
Nelson.....	11,294	12,032	40,689	40,730
Westport	5,559	4,873	18,971	16,186
Greymouth.....	12,180	11,949	43,629	39,011
Hokitika.....	10,712	9,736	37,423	35,292
Okarito	Nil.	203	629	1,019
Lyttelton & Christchurch	42,089	39,993	174,086	126,373
Akaroa	Nil.	77	150	299
Timaru	6,259	4,477	21,468	14,678
Oamaru	2,517	2,521	10,269	9,072
Dunedin	83,169	86,081	357,543	282,964
Invercargill and Bluff ...	10,200	7,843	31,902	25,251
Riverton.....	1,266	1,495	4,728	5,440
Chatham Islands	Return not yet in.	Nil.		
	292,758	280,748	1,188,948	965,800

WILLIAM SEED, *Secretary and Inspector.*
Customs Department, Wellington, 19*th January*, 1875.

* In round figures.

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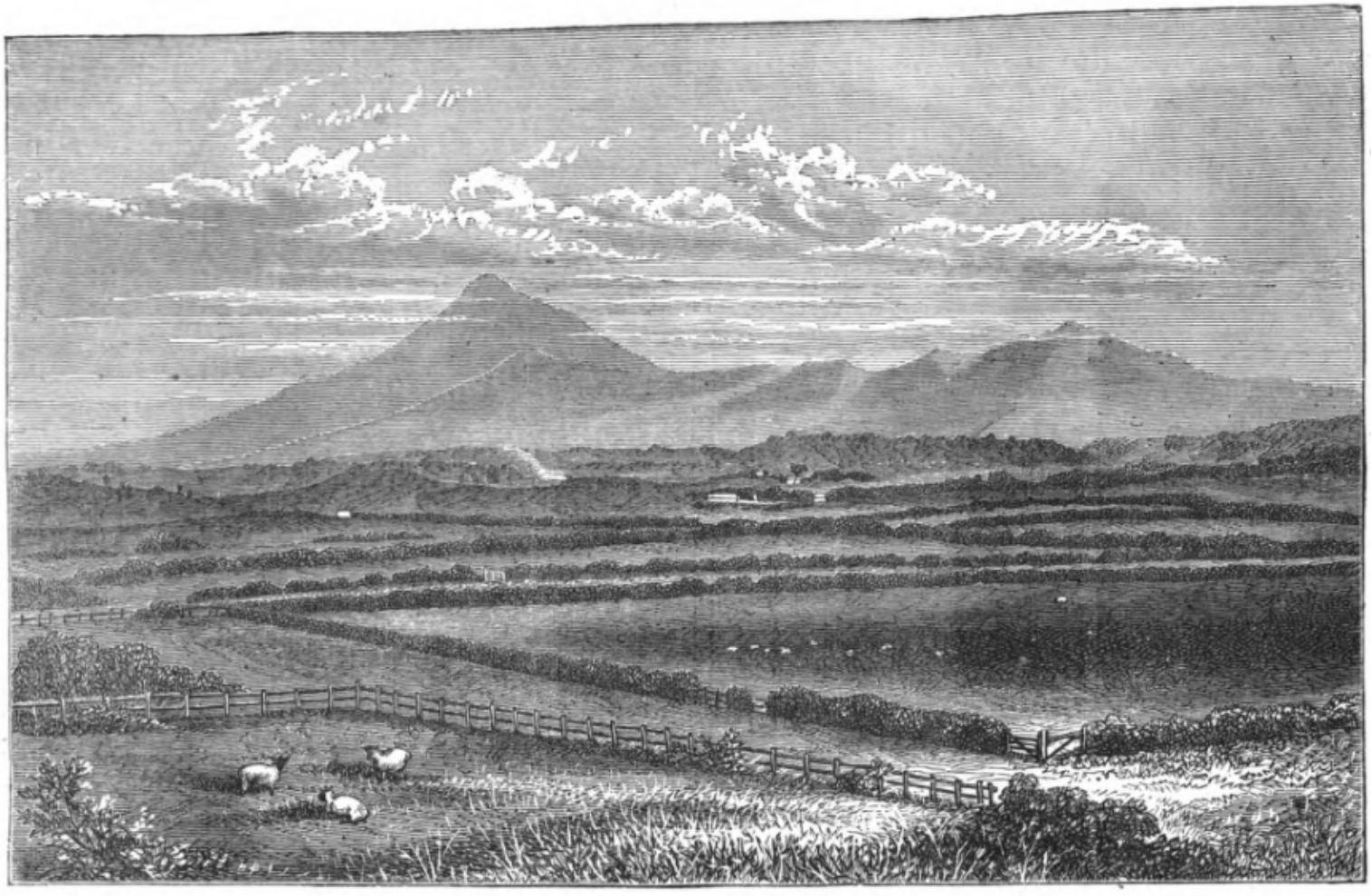

MOUNT EGMONT AND RANGES, TARANAKI.

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gentleman of rank. Tamati Waka Nene (Thomas Walker Nene) was in his youth a distinguished warrior, and assisted in the raids made by his people on the tribes to the southward. Converted to Christianity by the missionaries, he was one of the first chiefs to sign the Treaty of Waitangi, and by his arguments he was instrumental in inducing others to sign, and he remained faithful to the engagements into which he entered that day. He adhered to the Government in every difficulty and trouble which arose, and to the day of his death he was a stanch supporter of English rule, setting to his people an example which they have honourably followed. His funeral was attended by a large number of both races; and, according to his desire, his body was buried in the church cemetery at the Bay of Islands—thus breaking through one of the most honoured of Maori customs, namely, that a chief's remains should be secretly interred in some remote spot, known to but a few trusty followers. During his lifetime he was honoured by special marks of distinction from Her Majesty, and after his death the Government of New Zealand erected a handsome monument to his memory. Since then, the Ngapuhi have given another proof of the good feeling which the New Zealand Government have caused. In 1845, the British forces lost heavily before a "pa," or native fort, called Ohaeawae, then held by a section of Ngapuhi in arms, and the slain were buried near the spot where they fell. Recently, however, the natives, in their desire to prove their friendship, have erected a small memorial church, in the graveyard of which they have with due honour reinterred the exhumed remains of their former foes; thus giving additional evidence of the complete extinguishment of old animosities and jealousies.

A glance at the map will show the progress which is being made with road-works in this part of the Island. Many of the roads are being constructed by native labour, under the management and superintendence of a native gentleman holding a seat in the House of Representatives. In travelling through this district, it is not uncommon to see comfortable weather-board houses adopted by the natives instead of the "whare;" and European dress is found to have to a great extent supplanted the primitive attire of olden days. Indeed, the profits realized by digging kauri gum, and by disposing of produce, stock, &c., with the high prices obtained for labour on public works, or in the kauri pine-forests which constitute the timber wealth of the district, enable the Natives to procure the comforts of dress and of living to which they have now become accustomed. To the north of Auckland, the two races have approached nearer to each other than in any other parts of the Island; and half-castes, a handsome and powerfully-built race, are numerous. The present generation of British settlers has grown up side by side with the Maori youth; and true friendship exists between the settler and the native.

Throughout the Colony, the social condition of the Natives is a trustworthy indication of the intercourse which they have had with Europeans. Among the Ngapuhi, at places like the Thames Gold Fields, near Auckland, about Napier, and on the west coast of the Province of Wellington, where the Maori has been brought into close contact with Europeans, there are the same evidences of an upward progress. The style of living is changed; the whare has given way to the substantial house; the blanket or flax mat is replaced by broadcloth; and, as a matter of course, improvement in living induces improvement in mind. In the out-districts, where settlements have been established only a few years, the Maori is still in a half-and-half state. In his own village, he conforms in his habitation, his food, and his clothing, to the ways of his fathers; but poor or careless must the Maori be, especially if a

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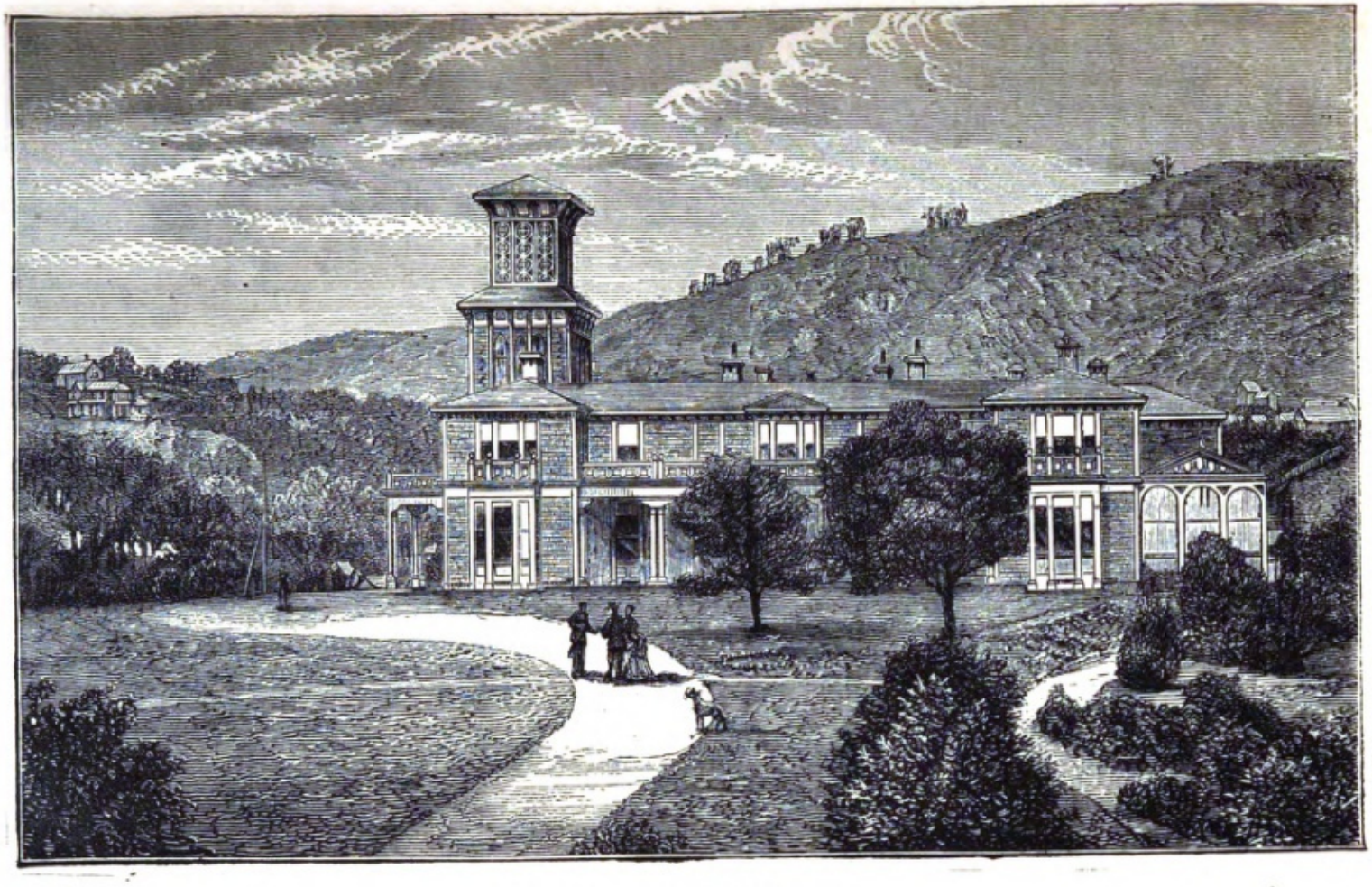

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WELLINGTON.

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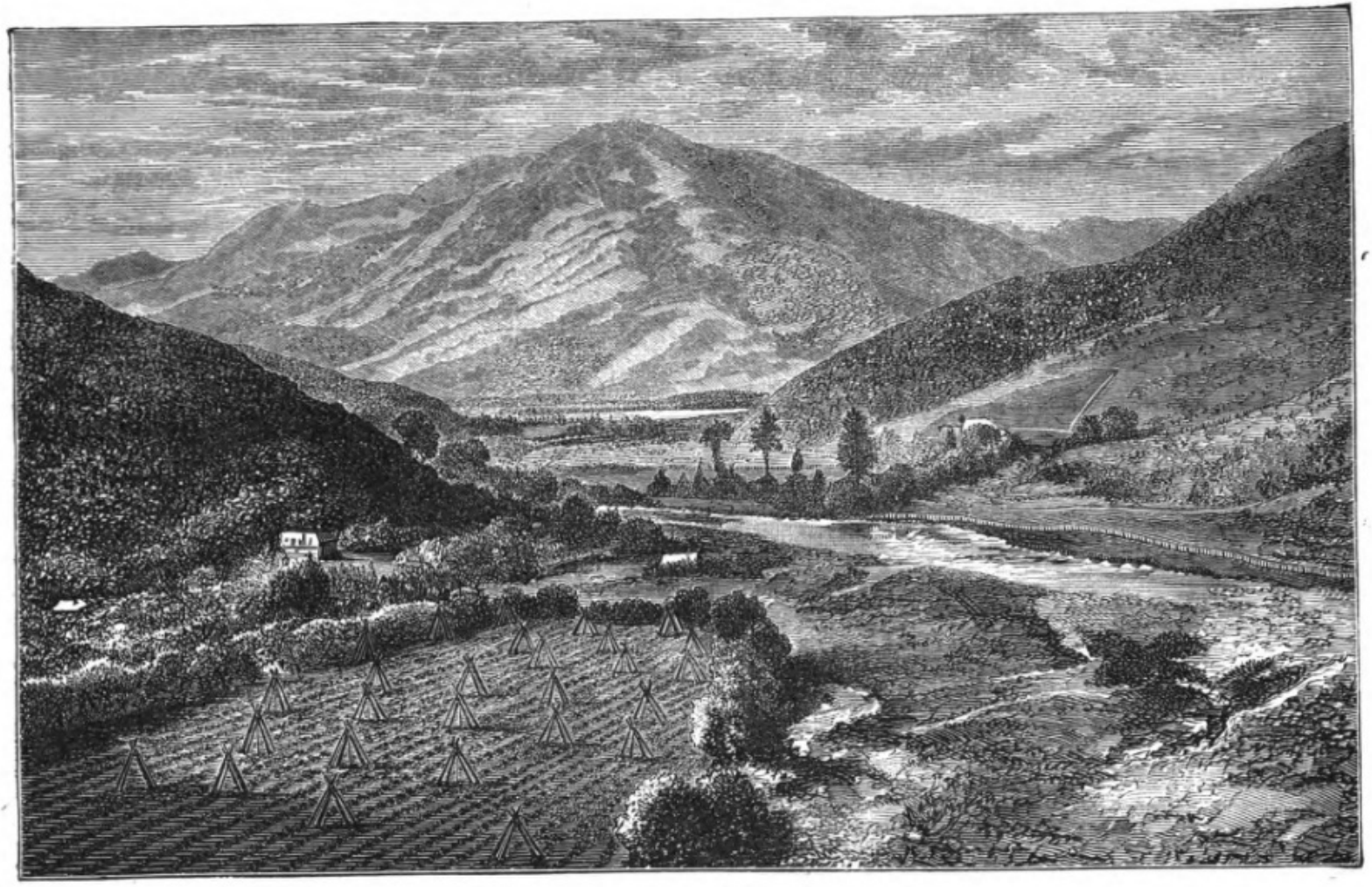

MAITAI VALLEY, NELSON.

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AREA OF DIFFERENT FORMATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

	North Island.	South Island.	Totals.
1. Fluviatile drifts, one-third agricultural...	8,447	6,286	14,733
2. Marine tertiary, two-thirds agricultural (rest pastoral)	13,898	4,201	18,099
3. Upper secondary, coal-bearing, pastoral...	2,390	2,110	4,500
4. Palæozoic, pastoral	5,437	20,231	25,668
5. Schistose, pastoral	...	15,308	15,308
6. Granitic, worthless	...	5,978	5,978
7. Volcanic, one-sixth agricultural (rest pastoral).....	14,564	1,150	15,714
Square miles	44,736	55,264	100,000

ties of soil which are found in New Zealand, but attention may be drawn to the chief peculiarities :—

In the north of Auckland, including the lower portion of the Waikato Valley, light volcanic soils prevail, interspersed with areas of clay marl, which, in the natural state, is cold and uninviting to the agriculturist, but which, nevertheless, under proper drainage and cultivation, may be brought to a high state of productiveness. The latter are, however, almost universally neglected at the present time by the settlers, who prefer the more easily worked and more rapidly remunerative soils derived from the volcanic rocks.

In the western district, which extends round Taranaki and Wanganui, the soil is all that can be desired, and is probably one of the richest areas in the Southern Hemisphere. The surface soil is formed by the decomposition of calcareous marls, which underlie the whole country, intermixed with the *débris* from the lava-streams and tufaceous rocks of the extinct volcanic mountains. The noble character of the forest-growth which generally covers the area, proves the great productiveness of its soil, although at the same time it greatly impedes the progress of settlement.

In the central district of the North Island, from Taupo towards the Bay of Plenty, the surface soil is derived from volcanic rocks of a highly siliceous character, and large areas are covered with little else than loose friable pumicestone. Towards the coast, and in some limited areas near the larger valleys, such as the Waikato and the Thames, and also when volcanic rocks of a less arid description appear at the surface, great fertility prevails, and any deficiencies in the character of the soil are amply compensated for by the magnificence of the climate of this part of New Zealand. On the eastern side of the slate range, which extends through the North Island, the surface of the country is generally formed of clay marl and calcareous rocks, the valleys being occupied by shingle deposits derived from the slate and sandstone rocks of the back ranges, with occasional areas of fertile alluvium of considerable extent. It is only the latter portions of this district which can be considered as adapted for agriculture, while the remainder affords some of the finest pastoral land to be met with in any part of the Colony.

In the South Island the chief agricultural areas are in the vicinity of the sea coast, but there are also small areas in the interior, in the vicinity of the Lake districts, where agriculture can be profitably followed. The alluvial soil of the lower part of the Canterbury plains and of Southland are the most remarkable for their fertility; but scarcely less important are the low rolling downs, formed by the calcareous rocks of the tertiary formation, which skirt the higher mountain masses, and frequently have their quality improved by the disintegration of interspersed basaltic rocks.

On the western side of the Island the rapid fall of the rivers carries the material derived from the mountain ranges almost to the sea coast, so that comparatively small areas are occupied by good alluvial soil; but these, favoured by the humidity of the climate, possess a remarkable degree of fertility.

By the proper selection of soil, and with a system of agriculture modified to suit the great variety of climate which necessarily prevails in a country extending over twelve degrees of temperate latitude, every variety of cereal and root crop may be successfully raised in New Zealand; and with due care in these respects, New Zealand will not fail to become a great producing and exporting country of all the chief food staples.

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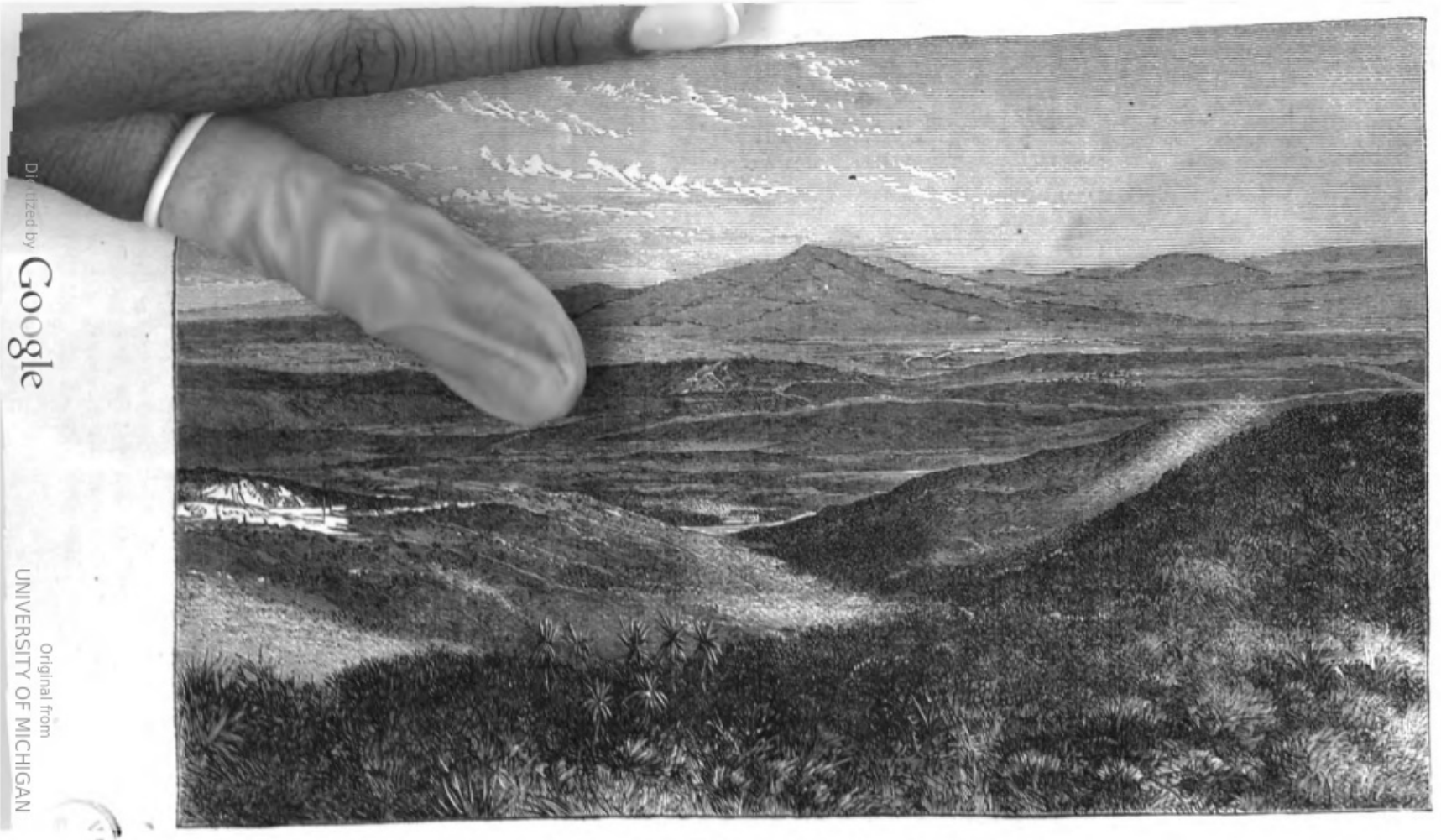

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT, SHAG VALLEY, OTAGO.

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Table showing the Number of Savings Banks (other than those connected with the Post Office in New Zealand; the respective Dates of their Establishment; and the Number of Depositors in the Year 1872, distinguishing the European and the Aboriginal Native Depositors.

Where Situated.	Date of Establishment.	Numbers having Deposits in the respective Banks on the 31st Dec., 1872.			Total Amounts to the Credit of such Depositors on 31st December, 1872.								
		Europeans.	Maoris	Total.	Of Europeans.			Of Maoris.			Total.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Auckland	1847	1,304	6	1,310	36,181	6	11	49	10	0	36,230	16	11
New Plymouth	1860	69	5	74	1,925	6	1	274	10	6	2,199	16	7
Nelson	1864	180	...	180	4,233	4	7	...			4,233	4	7
Wellington	1860	533	...	533	11,916	5	10	...			11,916	5	10
Christchurch	1862	256	...	256	6,850	13	4	...			6,850	13	4
Dunedin	1864	1,224	1	1,225	40,189	17	10	1	4	5	40,191	2	3
Invercargill	1864	145	...	145	5,314	11	7	...			5,314	11	7
Grand Totals	...	3,711	12	3,723	106,611	6	2	325	4	11	106,936	11	1

Average of Deposits, £28. 14s. 6d.

Comparing the state of things in the Colony with what has taken place in England, the contrast is very remarkable, for there also the Post Office savings-banks have been a most signal success. From the latest return (that for 1872) it appears that the deposits in the Post Office savings-banks there had amounted to £14,418,330, but it also appears that, in the period between the formation of the Post Office savings-banks in 1861, and 1871, the deposits in the private (or "Trustee") savings-banks had been reduced from £41,350,145 to £38,640,022; so that nearly one-seventh of the deposits in the Post Office savings-banks would seem to have been withdrawn from the Trustee savings-banks; and yet, although the latter had suffered to the extent of upwards of two and a half millions sterling, their deposits almost exactly doubled those of the Post Office savings-banks.

This contrast with the state of things in England would in all probability be still stronger, but for two causes which in this Colony have always tended to reduce the amounts that have found their way into the savings-banks, both of which causes have been even more operative of late years than formerly. One of these is the facilities which are given by the ordinary banks to persons of comparatively small means to open accounts with them. As a consequence of this, numbers of persons keep accounts who would never have thought of keeping such in England, and, indeed, would not have been able to keep them.

The other cause that tends to reduce the amount of deposits, is the almost universal desire to buy land. This desire is manifested in every class of the community, and certainly not the least strongly in that numerous class who in the Colony find themselves in a position to become land-holders, which, in their native country, would have been all but physically impossible to them. It is, therefore, constantly happening that as soon as, say, £50 is laid by, it is withdrawn and invested in the purchase of land; and even Natives of New Zealand have been known to place money in a savings-bank, and add to it from time to time, until enough was accumulated to purchase some coveted piece of land in or near to an European settlement.

If, therefore, the amounts in the various savings-banks were small instead of being just upon £600,000, it would still be true that savings-banks are more useful than their founders could have hoped for, and are performing an important part in the settlement of the country; and it is quite possible that another year or two may prove their utility—however paradoxical the statement may appear—by the deposits being laregly reduced, and the money used for land-purchases, as the country is made accessible by roads and railways.

The following table will show the yearly progress of savings-banks in the Colony from the year 1867 (inclusive):—

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Money Orders Issued in the Colony.

Year.	Where Payable.								Total.	
	In the Colony.		United Kingdom.		Australian Colonies.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
1862	2	15 0 0	1,059	4,716 8 1	349	1,859 9 0			1,410	6,590 17 1
1863	2,201	9,613 11 11	4,740	21,944 2 1	4,645	24,145 7 5			11,586	55,703 1 5
1864	4,267	19,427 4 4	7,700	35,741 5 0	4,625	23,388 10 2			16,592	78,556 19 6
1865	6,292	29,743 15 1	7,756	33,426 11 5	3,188	15,406 17 2			17,236	78,576 3 8
1866	8,924	42,823 4 7	9,238	41,987 15 0	4,548	23,968 5 2			22,710	108,779 4 9
1867	10,293	49,496 13 0	9,242	40,998 14 11	4,938	25,115 5 1			24,473	115,610 13 0
1868	11,898	54,342 18 6	9,241	40,581 13 9	4,715	23,286 11 5			25,854	118,211 3 8
1869	14,305	63 897 1 10	9,263	39,939 8 6	4,859	23,381 14 7			28,427	127,218 4 11
1870	16,821	73,344 11 9	9,624	41,472 3 7	5,419	25,637 12 7			31,864	140,454 7 11
1871	20,514	88,546 9 7	10,407	44,197 18 3	5,370	24,653 5 9			36,291	157,397 13 7
1872	28,156	120,125 14 8	10,619	44,535 9 9	5,885	26,347 17 7			44,660	191,009 2 0
Total	123,668	551,375 5 3	88,889	389,541 10 4	48,192	237,190 15 11			261,103	1,178,107 11 6

Money Orders Paid in the Colony.

Year.	Where Issued.								Total.	
	In the Colony.		United Kingdom.		Australian Colonies.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
1862	2	15 0 0	102	515 11 8	56	294 1 0			160	824 12 8
1863	2,067	9,169 4 6	415	1,824 0 8	558	3,077 13 7			3,040	14,070 18 9
1864	4,248	19,417 10 5	675	3,274 2 2	697	3,776 1 7			5,620	26,467 14 2
1865	6,218	29,282 13 10	762	3,568 15 10	700	3,712 1 5			7,680	36,563 11 1
1866	8,886	42,768 10 9	1,100	5,021 14 9	917	4,753 3 10			10,903	52,543 9 4
1867	10,353	49,931 17 2	1,198	5,649 2 10	1,108	5,570 6 4			12,659	61,151 6 4
1868	11,903	54,349 8 3	1,401	6,502 3 0	1,294	6,685 1 3			14,598	67,536 12 6
1869	14,250	63,820 15 5	1,218	5,630 18 8	1,272	6,382 4 3			16,740	75,833 18 4
1870	16,798	73,245 8 3	1,156	5,523 4 4	1,267	6,055 6 11			19,221	84,823 19 6
1871	20,514	88,592 0 3	1,396	6,217 11 5	1,318	5,914 18 7			23,228	100,724 10 3
1872	27,983	119,676 1 2	1,504	7,078 8 6	1,459	6,803 15 3			30,946	133,558 4 11
Total	123,222	550,268 10 0	10,827	50,805 13 10	10,646	53,024 14 0			144,795	654,098 17 10

These figures show that between 1863 (the first complete year of the system) and 1872, the number and amount of orders issued in the Colony increased nearly fourfold, and that in the same period the number of orders paid in the Colony increased tenfold, and their amount between ninefold and tenfold, the amount in the latter year being just nine and a half times as large as in the former.

In the Colony, as in England, the amount for which any money order can be drawn is limited to £10, nor can more than one for that sum be obtained in favour of the same person by the same remitter on any one day. The commission charged on inland orders is 6d. for sums under £5, and 1s. for sums exceeding £5; on orders payable in the Australian colonies, double the above rates; and on orders payable in the United Kingdom, rates varying from 1s. on sums under £2, to 5s. for sums exceeding £7. For inland orders by telegraph, a commission of 4d. in the £ sterling is charged, besides 1s. for the transmission of the message.

Telegraph.

This, which has been entirely the growth of the last few years, is now becoming one of the most important institutions of the Colony, and is entirely in the hands of the Government. Its commencement was due, partly to the necessities of military service in the districts south of Auckland, and partly to the impetus given to the Southern Provinces by the opening of their gold fields. There were enormous difficulties to overcome, the country being to a large extent rugged and wild, while the Islands being divided by Cook Straits, rendered it necessary to undertake the laying of a telegraph cable to connect them; yet notwithstanding this, the work has been pushed on so rapidly that in July, 1873, the Telegraph Commissioner reported "that 2,356 miles of line had been completed carrying 4,574 miles of wire." The entir

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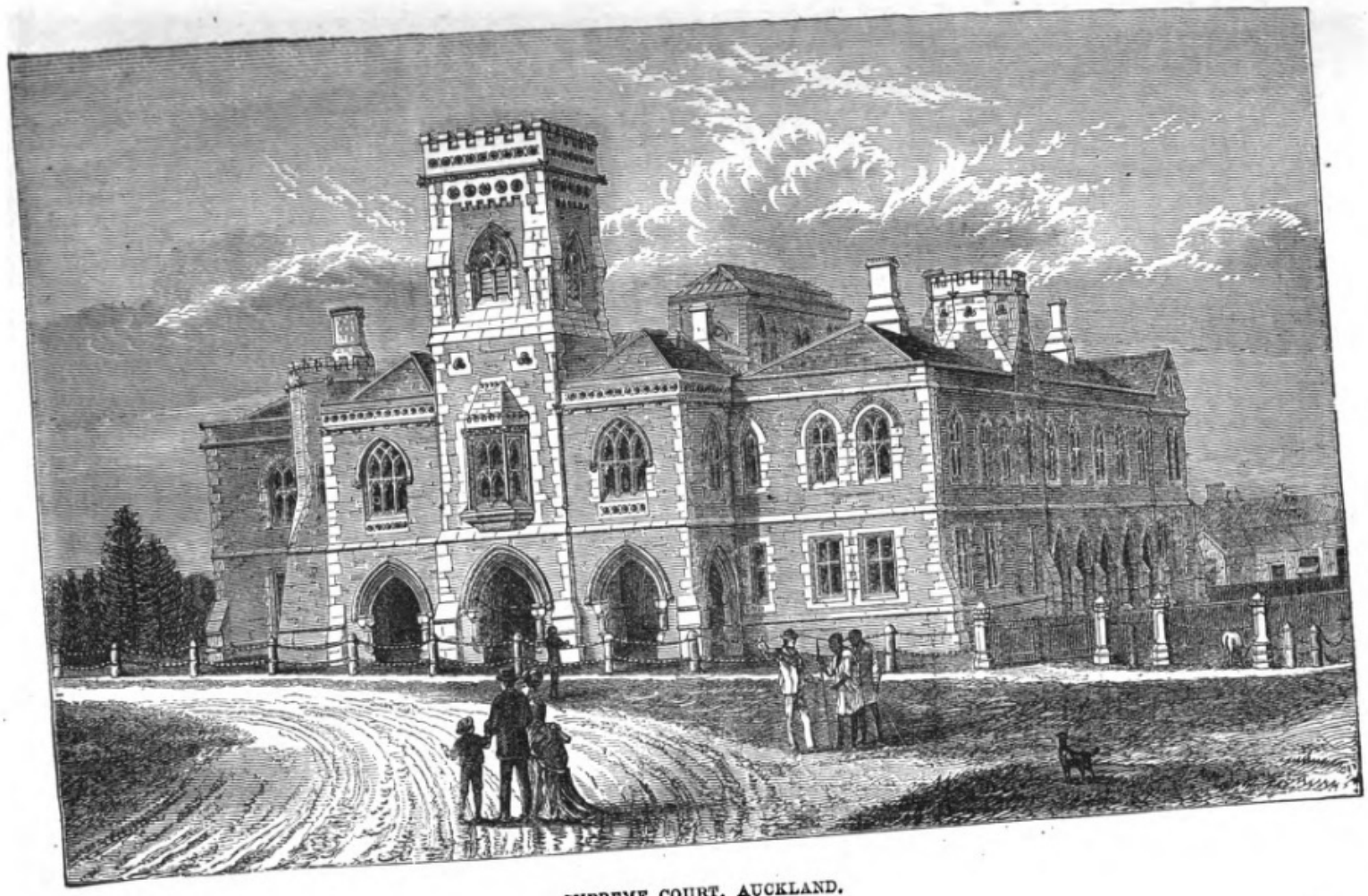

SUPREME COURT, AUCKLAND.

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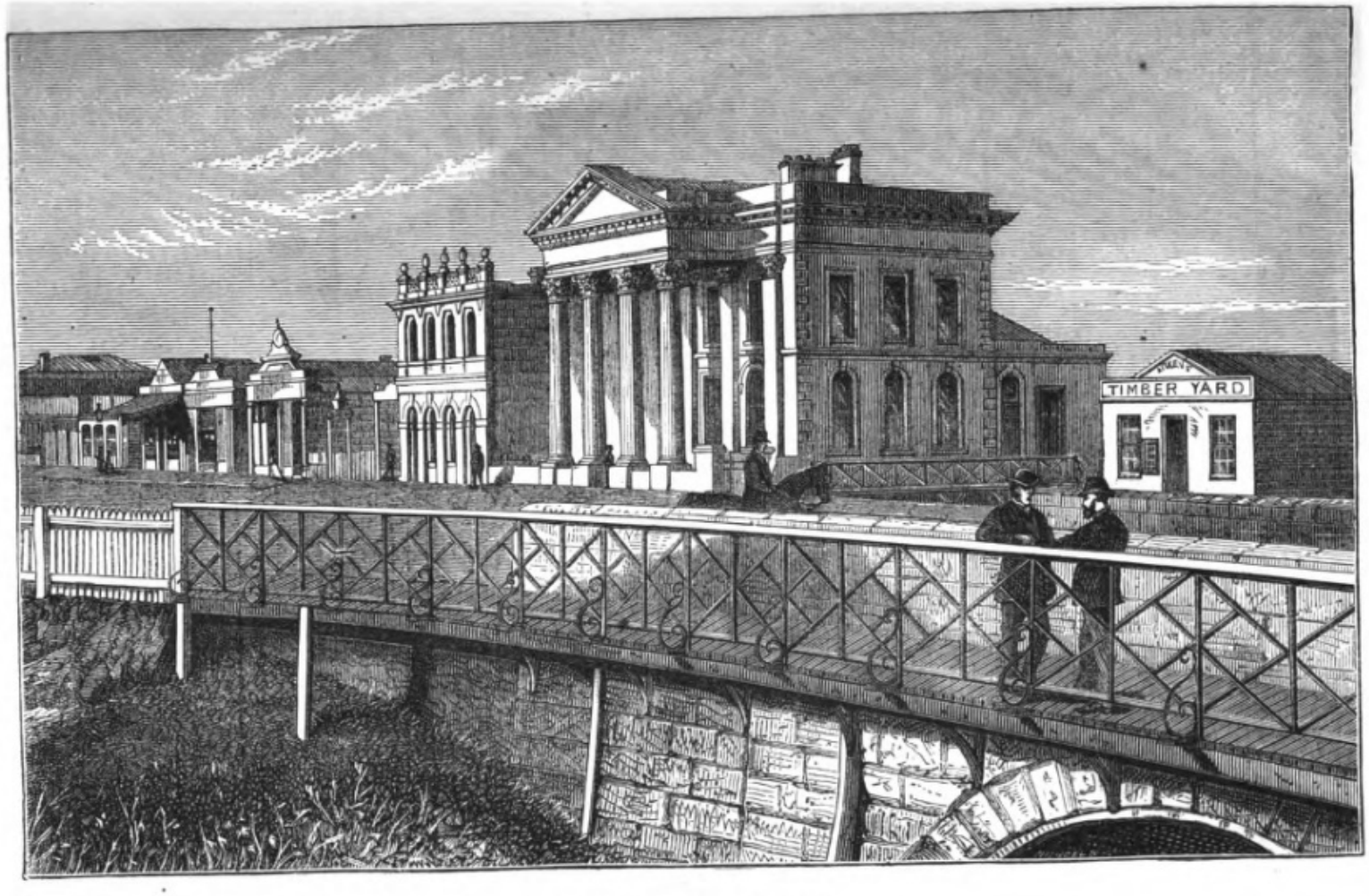

COURT HOUSE, OAMARU, OTAGO.

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