

Plant declared to be a Noxious Weed in the Dannevirke County.—(Notice No. Ag. 3400.)

Department of Agriculture,
20th July, 1936.

THE following special order made by the Dannevirke County Council on the 9th day of July, 1936, is published in accordance with the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1928.

W. LEE MARTIN, Minister of Agriculture.

SPECIAL ORDER.

THAT, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Noxious Weeds Act, 1928, the Dannevirke County Council hereby resolves and declares by way of special order that the plant mentioned in the Schedule hereto is a noxious weed within the County of Dannevirke.

SCHEDULE.

Silybum (variegated or milk thistle).

Deer-skins.

THERE is no protection on deer in any part of New Zealand. The animals may be destroyed at any time, but it is, of course, necessary to have the consent of the owner or controlling authority to go on land.

Deer-skins are marketable, and, where private persons experience any difficulty in otherwise disposing of such skins, the Department of Internal Affairs will accept and pay for those skins coming up to requirements. Chamois-skins are accepted under the same conditions.

The price which will be paid for deer-skins accepted as first grade will be 1s. 7d. per lb. dry weight.

Where skins do not come up to first grade requirements they will, where considered by the Department's Inspector to be marketable, be accepted at a lower rate, or the skins may be entirely rejected. The Inspector's decision will be final, and it must be clearly understood that skins are submitted on this understanding, and that any skins absolutely rejected will be destroyed.

Persons desiring to submit skins should first communicate with the Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, P.O. Box 7, Government Buildings, Wellington, when statement forms and advice as to the destination to which skins are to be sent will be forwarded. Statements *must* be prepared in duplicate (two copies) and sent to the same destination and at the same time as the skins. Skins received at the depots, for which there are no statement forms, will not be examined or any payment made until such statements are received.

The Department will not be responsible for losses of skins. The possibility of loss of skins in transit can be minimized by tying bundles securely and putting the name on each skin, when green, with indelible pencil.

The Department's Inspector will visit receiving depots about the end of February, April, June, September, and December.

Any freight charges not paid by the person sending in skins will be deducted from the amount payable.

Skins taken from August to December (inclusive) are lighter and of poorer quality than those taken from January to July (inclusive). Those taken during March, April, and May are the best quality and greatest weight, and every effort should be made to secure skins during these months.

The continuance of deer-skin markets is entirely dependent upon the skins being submitted in the best possible condition and so trimmed that every portion of each skin is of full value to those using the leather made therefrom.

The Department reserves the right to vary the conditions or to discontinue acceptance of skins at any time.

The following directions as to skinning, curing, packing, &c., are supplied:—

1. Skins *must* be dried by hanging over a tightly stretched wire or a pole, with the flesh side out, and thereafter folded only along the crease made from neck to tail. They *must not* be stretched by pegging out flat. During drying, which should be done in the shade in warm weather, edges must be prevented from rolling or sticking back, and frequent attention in this respect is essential. Spring clothes-pegs should be used to keep skins straight and prevent wrinkling and edges rolling.

2. Bleaching is caused by leaving out skins in alternate rain and sunshine. Bleached skins will be rejected.

3. Skins that are badly wrinkled, knife-marked, dirty, damp, moth or weevil infested, stale, torn, rat-eaten, rock-bruised, or otherwise damaged, or with fat or flesh left on, or with

excessive bullet-holes, will be rejected. It is imperative that all skins be thoroughly dry before being bundled, as one damp skin will ruin many others. Any damp skins will be immediately destroyed on receipt at the depot. No fat or flesh should be on the skins. The Department's deer-destruction parties recover some thousands of skins annually, and the "First Grade" standard adopted in the grading of skins submitted by private commercial hunters is one which experience has shown to be readily attainable by men of average skill with reasonable care.

4. Deer must be so skinned and skins so trimmed that front shanks (leg-skins), all points, hind shanks lower than half-way down to hocks, and neck shanks higher than the throat-line, are not included. The neck-skins of heavy stags must be cut off not higher than half-way between the shoulder and the ears and in all cases the ends of neck-skins must be cut square. In trimming, any bullet-holes near edges must be cut through to avoid leaving any narrow portions between the holes and the edges. Skins not trimmed to requirements will be further trimmed before weighing and the cost of labour so involved deducted from the amount payable.

5. Bundles must be securely tied with light rope. Wire must not be used. *Skins must be treated with powdered naphthalene on hair side, after being dried, to keep away moth, &c.* The greatest care should be exercised to see that deer-skins are at no time dried or stored in sheds where old sheep- or deer-skins, or pieces thereof, are stored or lying about, as these may be infested with moth or weevil, or both, and are therefore sources of danger to the deer-skins. Skins must be kept flat, folded along the back-bone line as they come off the drying line, and bundles must contain as near as possible twenty skins each. Each bundle must show on the left-hand bottom corner of the address tag the name and address of the sender and the number of skins in the bundle.

6. Recent investigations in connection with tanned deer-skins have revealed the fact that one of the main points which detrimentally affect their value is that of damage to the "grain" surface (the outside) by rocks. As the maintenance of satisfactory markets can only be achieved by hunters doing all possible to eliminate all conditions that detract from the value of skins, it is imperative that rock-damage be obviated as much as possible. While it is realized that in some cases some such damage is unavoidable, much can be done during skinning to prevent further damage, and any seriously damaged skins must not be submitted.

NOTE.—With a view to further assisting persons desirous of shooting deer for commercial purposes, the Department of Internal Affairs will supply .303 Mark VII military ammunition at 10s. 6d. per hundred rounds, freight payable by the purchaser. The purchase-price must accompany all orders for this ammunition, which may be obtained from the Conservator of Fish and Game, Rotorua, or the Custodian, Government Buildings, Wellington, Christchurch, Blenheim, Nelson, Hokitika, Dunedin, or Invercargill.

J. W. HEENAN, Under-Secretary.

Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 22nd July, 1936.

Law Practitioners Amendment Act, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, 1936, there were filed in the office of the Supreme Court at Wellington orders made by the Disciplinary Committee of the New Zealand Law Society on the 26th day of June, 1936, ordering the names of Archibald Henderson William Aitken and William Philip McCarthy to be struck off the Rolls of Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and the name of William Lancelot Aynsley to be removed from the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

Dated at Wellington, this 15th day of July, 1936.

W. W. SAMSON,

Registrar, Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Wellington.

Branch of Friendly Society registered.

Friendly Societies Department,
Wellington, 17th July, 1936.

THE Court Robin Hood, No. 9965, with registered office at Dairy Flat, is registered as a branch of The Auckland District Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters of New Zealand Friendly Society, No. 356, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1909, this 17th day of July, 1936.

C. GOSTELOW,
Registrar of Friendly Societies.