



NEW ZEALAND  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE  
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Published by Authority.

*All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signatures, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.*

By His Honor's Command,

F. E. STEWART,  
Provincial Secretary.

VOL. XIII.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

[No. LX.]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND,  
CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland Queen.

To Harold Henry DeBourbel of the City  
of Christchurch in the Canterbury Dis-  
trict of the Colony of New Zealand  
Commission Agent.

**W**HEREAS an action is now pending  
in our Supreme Court of New Zea-  
land in the Canterbury District between  
Robert Heaton Rhodes and Robert Wilkin  
both of the City of Christchurch in the said  
district sheep-farmers and station-holders  
plaintiffs and James Du Pre Lance late of  
Christchurch aforesaid gentleman and John  
Campbell Aickman of Christchurch afore-  
said commission agent defendants And in  
order that the plaintiffs may proceed in the  
said action we command that you detain and  
keep all and singular the moneys and  
chattels bills bonds and other property of  
whatsoever nature in the custody or under  
your control at the time of the service of  
this writ belonging to the above named  
James Du Pre Lance or to or in which such  
defendant shall be legally or equitably en-  
titled or otherwise beneficially interested  
and of all debts of every kind then due by  
you to such defendant and although the  
same or part thereof may be payable only at  
a future day And we further command that  
you in your own proper person be and  
appear before our said Court or a Judge  
thereof sitting in Chambers at Christchurch

aforesaid on Friday the Thirty-first day of  
August instant at eleven o'clock in the fore-  
noon then and there to be examined touch-  
ing the premises and to do and receive what  
shall then and there be considered of you in  
that behalf and this you shall in no wise  
omit.

Witness Henry Barnes Gresson Esq.  
Judge at Christchurch of our Su-  
preme Court of New Zealand this  
Twenty-second day of August  
1866.

This writ was issued by William Patten  
Cowlshaw of Cathedral Square in the City  
of Christchurch in the Canterbury District  
solicitor for the plaintiffs.

If you part with any of the defendant's  
property or pay any debts due to him you  
will become personally responsible to the  
plaintiffs.

**W**E, the undersigned, Henry Elmhurst  
Reader and Llewelyn Price Traherne,  
carrying on business as Stockowners and  
Sheep Farmers, at the Teviotdale and Boat  
Harbour Runs, under the style or firm of  
"Reader and Traherne," have this day  
dissolved our said partnership by mutual  
consent.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1866.

H. E. READER.  
LLEWELYN P. TRAHERNE.

Witness—

A. JAMESON, of Christchurch,  
Articled Clerk to T. S. Duncan,  
Solicitor.

VOL. 13.—No. 60.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Christchurch, August 28, 1866.

**HIS** Honor the Superintendent directs the publication of the following Report, by Dr Hector, upon the value, for Sheep-wash, of certain kinds of Tobacco submitted to him for examination.

F. E. STEWART,  
Provincial Secretary.

To JOHN HALL, Esq., M.H.R.  
Geological Survey Office,  
Wellington, July 30, 1866.

SIR—I beg to furnish you with a few notes respecting the value of the various samples of tobacco which you forwarded to this laboratory for examination.

The investigation is to be continued so as to include several other samples of tobacco, and among others, tobacco grown in different parts of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

I assume that the active poisonous principle on which the efficacy of the tobacco-wash for sheep depends, is the Alkaloid Nicotina, an acrid volatile oil, soluble in water, which exists in different samples of tobacco in the proportion of 3 to 11 parts in the 1000 part of the dry leaf, the remainder consisting of water, gum, resin, ligneous tissue, and bitter extractive matter.

The accurate estimation by chemical analysis of the quantity of nicotina in tobacco, is an extremely delicate and tedious process, and I think that for all practical purposes the inspection of the sample by a person skilled in judging of tobacco, will give more reliable results than an imperfect analysis, and especially as the quality of the tobacco from different parts of a package often varies considerably, so that a small selected sample would probably give very different results from operations on a large scale.

The following estimate of the quantity of Nicotina in the samples submitted may be considered as tolerably accurate as far as their relative proportion, but the total quantity contained in the sample in each case is probably somewhat higher than stated.

VARIETY.	Per Cent- age on Nicotina.	REMARKS.
No. 7 Virginia Leaf	.485	Large leaf, rather sandy
6 Cavendish ..	.363	In cake
2 Calcutta Leaf	.350	Small dry leaf, very sandy
1 " "	.330	" " "
4 " "	Not estimated	" " "
9 " "	Do. do.	" " "
8 American Sweepings	.180	Damaged; form of leaf well preserved
3	.138	Leaf broken up
5	.138	" "

Samples 3, 5, and 8 had been damaged by the Customs officers, with spirit of tar, but before concluding that this is the reason for their containing so low a per centage of nicotina, samples of the same tobacco, before being damaged, should also have been examined.

It is, however, very probable that the spirit of tar does cause the volatilisation of the active principle of the tobacco in addition to the bad effect it exercises on the structure of the leaf by which it is rendered less capable of forming a decoction by simple boiling with water.

The usual proportion of nicotina in different kinds of tobacco is given in chemical works as follows:—

French grown ... ..	1.128 per cent.
Virginian " ... ..	1.000 "
Havanah " ... ..	.864 "
Maryland " ... ..	.528 "
Tobacco prepared for smoking ... ..	.386 "

Although I cannot recommend any process that could be adopted with ease for testing the quality of the tobacco for sheep-wash, (which depends upon a variety of qualities, besides the mere per centage of nicotina it contains); my assistant Mr. Skey, has suggested the following as a process which if carefully performed will give approximate results, though not strictly accurate, without much expense, time, or special skill being required.

The tobacco is first cut up into small fragments, and digested for twelve hours in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The decoction so obtained is then rendered decidedly alkaline with potash, and transferred to a retort provided with a good condensing apparatus, and distilled to dryness.

The distillate must then be neutralised with sulphuric acid, and evaporated to dryness at 150° F.

To the residue alcohol is added to remove the *sulphate of nicotina* from the sulphate of ammonia, and the alcoholic solution evaporated carefully to dryness.

From the weight of the nicotina salt thus obtained the per centage of nicotina is calculated.

The apparatus required consists of a glass retort and condenser, evaporating dishes, a delicate balance, sulphuric acid, alcohol, potash, and a convenient stove.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your's obediently,

(signed) JAMES HECTOR.

CHRISTCHURCH:

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