

to infants of high birth. The information obtained was contributed by members of the Ngati-Kahungunu tribe of the North Island. The text has been retained in its original style in the belief that these basic studies should still be readily available without textual alteration.

MOA-HUNTER PERIOD OF MAORI CULTURE

ROGER DUFF—CANTERBURY MUSEUM BULLETIN No. 1

436 p. 3rd edition, 1977. \$17.50 plus \$1.50 p & p

This book deals with the most important site yet investigated and in its discussions it traverses most of the New Zealand archaeological field.

A chance discovery in 1939 by a 13-year-old boy revealed the grave of a chief in the gravels of the Wairau boulder bank. The grave, goods, and bones of the ancient chief, prone in his gravel grave, with skull directed towards the setting sun, spoke with more authority regarding his race than the distorted memories of Maori tradition.

Although scholarly and technical, the book sustains throughout the drama of this archaeological discovery, and recreates from the evidence of bone and stone the life of our first Polynesians in the Moa-hunter period of Maori culture.

THE MAORI CANOE

By Elsdon Best

NATIONAL MUSEUM BULLETIN No. 7

451 p. 1976. \$17.50 plus \$1.50 p & p

A reprinted edition without textual alterations and retaining the old Dominion Museum number. Another example of Elsdon Best's dedicated effort to preserve Maori culture. The material presented on canoes, their materials, types, methods of construction, and associated artifacts make interesting reading for the layman as well as for scholars of the Maori. (Government Printer.)

WEED CONTROL BY CHEMICAL METHODS

By L. J. Mathews

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES BULLETIN 329

710 p. Hard cover, 1975. \$35 plus \$3.60 p & p

Possibly no subject in the whole field of agricultural technology has advanced as rapidly in recent years as that of chemical methods of weed control. This publication summarises and makes specific recommendations based on the experimental work conducted largely by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture. The book is divided into five sections:

- Section 1—Principles of weed control and the uses of chemical weed killers.
- Section 2—Supplies information on the control of many of New Zealand's worst weeds.
- Section 3—Gives recommendations for the control of weeds in crops, pastures, and other specific areas.
- Section 4—Describes the chemicals and summarises their uses.
- Section 5—Deals with application of herbicides.

NATIONAL PARKS OF NEW ZEALAND

178 p. Revised third edition. 1974. \$10.50 plus \$1.50 p & p

The revision of this popular publication has included numerous new colour plates and additional information on some of our parks. Because of the popularity of this book it is expected this edition will be in great demand. In addition to the book being an ideal souvenir for the overseas visitor it makes an ideal gift and also a valuable asset to anyone's home library.

GLASSHOUSE TOMATOES—Agriculture Bulletin 3370

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

86 p. 1978. \$3.25 plus 55c p & p

The present text replaces earlier editions of the bulletin. Important factors to consider when establishing a tomato-growing glasshouse, are lighting, soil type, site, water supply, shelter, and proximity to a market. These as well as general cultural practices are dealt with in this bulletin.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING IN NEW ZEALAND

By David A. Preston

108 p. 1980.

\$9.75 plus 85c p & p

This book will be of particular interest to those whose daily occupations bring them into contact with the Government financial system; notably Government officials, journalists, members of Parliament, accountants in business, and the general commercial community, as well as academics and students. The text has, however, also been written with the general reader in mind.

GROWING, SHARING, LEARNING

J. G. JOHNSON, *Chairman*

120 p. 1977.

\$3.95 plus 55c p & p

The Report of the Committee on Health and Social Education which was set up in 1976 to:

- (a) Identify the conditions under which healthy growth and development may be fostered in schools.
- (b) To make recommendations on the studies and activities that should constitute school programmes, organisation, and relationships.

Department of Education.

LIVING LETTERS

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION

36 p. 1980 reprint.

\$1.75 plus 55c p & p

One of the aims in letter writing is to get ideas across to the reader clearly and briefly. But do letters always say what is meant? Even if they are clear to the writer, will the reader understand them easily? If you are still using the old clichés of "acknowledging receipt of", "according to our records", and "enclosed please find" it is almost certainly time to change your attitude to writing living letters.

MAORI AGRICULTURE

By Elsdon Best

NATIONAL MUSEUM BULLETIN No. 9

315 p. 1976.

\$13.50 plus \$1.50 p & p

The only comprehensive study of Maori agriculture available, this bulletin adds a further volume to the series of Elsdon Best's works which the Government Printer undertook to reprint preserving the original text and bulletin numbers. I recommend this book and the series as a whole; to collectors, archaeologists, and to those studying the prehistoric economy of the Maori people. (Government Printer.)

MAORI

By Witi Ihimaera

45 p. 1975.

\$1.20 plus 40c p & p

A colourful booklet describing the coming of the Maori to New Zealand, his history, heritage, folklore, beliefs, and cultural unity.

Each chapter has a quotation from a Maori proverb, phrase, saying, or canoe chant and these concepts are presented in words and pictures.

Continues with the arrival of the pakeha and the pattern of events which followed, the Treaty of Waitangi and the Land Wars. Moves on to the Maori today, finishing with the theme, one country, two heritages in unity.

Well illustrated with 64 coloured photos, of interest to all New Zealanders and tourists. (Tourist and Publicity Department.)

THE MAORI AS HE WAS

By Elsdon Best

295 p. 1974 reprint.

\$6.50 plus 85c p & p

Fifty years of public demand since this book was first published resulted in the need for reprints in 1934 and 1952. The text has been reproduced unchanged but the originals