



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**  
 EXTRAORDINARY.

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WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919.

*Amending Regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914*

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1919.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made on the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and published in the *Gazette* of the same date, regulations were made under the War Regulations Act, 1914, restricting the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor upon the occasion of the arrival in New Zealand of soldiers of His Majesty's Forces from beyond the seas :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations in the manner hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

CLAUSE 2 of the regulations hereinbefore referred to is hereby amended as follows :—

(a.) By omitting from subclause (1) the words "the port of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers)," and substituting the words "any port in New Zealand."

(b.) By inserting, after the word "Dunedin" in subclause (2), the words "(including Port Chalmers)."

(c.) By adding the following subclause :—

"(4.) In the case of the arrival of a vessel at any port other than the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, or Dunedin (including Port Chalmers), the following area may be specified in any notice under this regulation—that is to say, the area having a radius of ten miles from the principal or other specified wharf or quay of the port."

J. F. ANDREWS,  
 Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Order in Council fixing the Maximum Retail Price of Bacon.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1919.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ALLEN K.C.B., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, and its amendments, the Governor-General is empowered to fix the maximum price in New Zealand of any class of goods : And whereas, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon him, the Governor-General did, by an Order in Council dated the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, fix and determine the maximum wholesale price of bacon and ham : And whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of that Order in Council by fixing and determining the maximum retail price of bacon :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon him, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby fix and determine the maximum retail price of bacon throughout New Zealand in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule hereto.

## SCHEDULE.

1. THE maximum retail price of bacon shall be 1s. 6d. per lb., save that when bacon is cut into rashers the retailer may add a sum not exceeding 1d. per lb. to the above price.

2. In any case in which by reason of the remoteness of the premises of the retailer from the source of supply, or by reason of any other special circumstances, the Board of Trade is satisfied that the aforesaid maximum retail price may reasonably be increased by any retailer, the Board may authorize that retailer to exceed the said maximum price by such amount as the Board thinks reasonable, and any such authority may be at any time withdrawn by the Board. So long as any such authority remains in force the price so authorized by the Board shall in respect of that retailer be deemed to be substituted for the maximum price as fixed by clause 1 hereof.

J. F. ANDREWS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Fixing the Maximum Price of Wheat of the Season 1918-1919.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

## ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1919.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred on him by section two of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand doth hereby fix and determine, in accordance with the Schedule hereto, the maximum price of wheat grown in New Zealand during the season 1918-1919.

## SCHEDULE.

1. In this Schedule—

“Wheat,” “free wheat,” and “good milling-wheat” have the same meaning as in the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919, made on the date of this Order in Council under the War Regulations Act, 1914 :

“Government price” means, in respect of wheat sold for delivery in any month, the price payable by Government brokers under

the said Wheat Trade Regulations for good milling-wheat sold to the Government for delivery in the same month:

“Millers’ price” means, in respect of wheat sold for delivery in any month, the price receivable by Government brokers for good milling-wheat sold by them on account of the Government for delivery in the same month in accordance with the said Wheat Trade Regulations:

“Nearest port” means the port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913, nearest to the place in which the wheat is grown.

2. When wheat is sold without express provision as to the month of delivery, it shall be deemed to have been sold for delivery in the month in which the contract is made, and the maximum price shall be determined accordingly.

#### WHEAT INFERIOR TO GOOD MILLING-WHEAT.

3. The maximum price of free wheat inferior in quality to good milling-wheat, when sold by the grower, shall be a price equivalent as regards the grower to the Government price for the same month of delivery, less 2d. per bushel.

4. (1.) The maximum price of free wheat inferior in quality to good milling-wheat, when sold wholesale by millers, brokers, or other purchasers from the growers free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station on the usual trade terms as established at the date of this Order in Council, shall be the Government price for good milling-wheat delivered free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station in the same month, less 1d. per bushel.

(2.) When sold otherwise than free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station on the said trade terms, the maximum price shall be a price equivalent as regards the seller to the maximum price aforesaid.

#### GOOD MILLING-WHEAT.

5. (1.) The maximum price of free wheat being good milling-wheat (other than machine-dressed seed wheat), when sold for delivery free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station on the usual trade terms as established at the date of this Order in Council, shall be the millers’ price for good milling-wheat delivered free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station in the same month, with an addition of 5d. per bushel.

(2.) When sold otherwise than free on board or rail at the nearest port or railway-station on the usual trade terms as aforesaid, the maximum price shall be a price equivalent as regards the seller to the maximum price aforesaid.

#### MACHINE-DRESSED SEED WHEAT.

6. The maximum price of machine-dressed seed wheat shall be the maximum price fixed by the last preceding clause, with the further addition of 5d. per bushel.

J. F. ANDREWS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

#### *War Regulations as to the Sale and Purchase of Wheat.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1919.

Present:

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the War Legislation Act, 1917, it is provided that the Governor-General in Council may by regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914, make such provisions as, having regard to the exigencies of the present war or the conditions created thereby, he thinks advisable for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of any industry, business, or undertaking which he regards as essential for the public welfare: And whereas the growing of wheat and the manufacture of flour in New Zealand are industries essential for the public welfare: And whereas by reason of the conditions created by the present war it has become necessary to make special provisions for the maintenance, control, regulation, and management of those industries through the establishment of a scheme for the purchase and sale of wheat by the Government of New Zealand: And whereas, pursuant to the authority aforesaid, a scheme was established, by an

Order in Council dated the 22nd day of December, 1917, for the purchase and sale by the Government of wheat grown in New Zealand during the season 1917-1918, and it is expedient that the scheme so established should, with certain modifications, be made applicable with respect to wheat grown in New Zealand during the season 1918-19:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations under the War Regulations Act, 1914.

#### REGULATIONS.

1. THESE regulations may be cited as the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1919.
2. In these regulations, except where a contrary intention appears,—
  - “Wheat” means wheat of any kind or quality grown in New Zealand during the season 1918-19.
  - “Free wheat” means—
    - (a.) Any wheat after its purchase and resale by the Government in pursuance of the scheme of purchase set forth in these regulations;
    - (b.) Any wheat which has been offered to the Government for purchase in pursuance of the said scheme of purchase and has been rejected as being unmerchantable or otherwise not of the kind or quality required by the Government:
  - “Good milling-wheat” means wheat suitable for milling and of fair average quality for the season as determined in accordance with the custom of the trade, or of a quality superior thereto:
  - “Government” means His Majesty the King in respect of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand.
  - “The Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917,” means the Wheat Trade Regulations of the 22nd day of December, 1917.

#### PART I.—PRIVATE DEALINGS IN WHEAT PROHIBITED.

3. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to purchase or agree or offer to purchase any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making of any such purchase, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the purchase of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

4. Save in accordance with and pursuance of the scheme of purchase and sale set forth in these regulations, it shall not be lawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, to sell or agree or offer to sell any wheat other than free wheat, or to be concerned in the making of any such sale, agreement, or offer by any other person, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, or to be concerned in the fulfilment or performance of any agreement for the sale of any such wheat, whether such agreement has been made in New Zealand or elsewhere, and whether it has been made before or after the making of these regulations.

5. In the foregoing regulations the terms “purchase” and “sale” include any mode of acquisition or disposition by agreement other than acquisition or disposition by way of security only.

6. For the purposes of the foregoing regulations an option or right of purchase or sale shall be deemed to be an agreement to purchase or to sell, as the case may be.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, it shall be lawful for the grower of any wheat to sell to any other wheat-grower and for the purchaser to purchase any quantity or quantities thereof not exceeding in the aggregate 100 bushels for use by the purchaser as seed-wheat.

#### PART II.—CONTROL OF THE WHEAT TRADE.

8. Good milling-wheat will be purchased and resold by the Government in accordance with the scheme hereinafter in these regulations set forth.

9. All purchases and sales of wheat by the Government will be effected through the agency of brokers appointed by the Board of Trade and acting on account of the Government, and hereinafter referred to as Government brokers.

10. (1.) Every broker so appointed shall hold office at the will of the Board of Trade.

(2.) Every person appointed as a Government broker pursuant to the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, and holding office on the making of these regulations, shall be deemed to have been appointed a Government broker under these regulations for the district for which he was appointed under the first-mentioned regulations.

11. Government brokers will be required to give to the Government such security as the Board of Trade may require for the due performance of their contract with the Government and for due obedience to these regulations.

12. (1.) The general control, supervision, and execution of this scheme of purchase and sale will be in the hands of a Controller appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and acting on behalf of the Government, and hereinafter called the Wheat Controller.

(2.) The person holding office on the making of these regulations as the Wheat Controller under the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, shall be deemed to have been appointed as Wheat Controller under and for the purposes of these regulations.

13. The headquarters of the Wheat Controller shall be at Christchurch.

14. (1.) There will be associated with the Wheat Controller an advisory committee to be known as the Wheat Trade Committee, and to consist of such representatives of the wheat-growers, flour-millers, and Government brokers as the Board of Trade may from time to time appoint.

(2.) The persons holding office on the making of these regulations as the Wheat Trade Committee under the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, shall be deemed to have been appointed members of the Wheat Trade Committee under and for the purposes of these regulations.

15. Every Government broker will be appointed for a particular district to be defined by the Board of Trade in appointing such broker, and it shall not be lawful for any such broker to purchase for the Government under these regulations any wheat grown elsewhere than in the district for which he has been appointed.

#### PART III.—PURCHASES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

16. Government brokers will buy good milling-wheat on account of the Government at the following prices:—

A. Good milling-wheat grown in the South Island elsewhere than in the Provincial Districts of Nelson and Marlborough:—

1. Sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port—

- (a.) In January, February, March, April, May, or June, 1919, 6s. 6d. per bushel.
- (b.) In July, 1919, 6s. 6½d. per bushel.
- (c.) In August, 1919, 6s. 7d. per bushel.
- (d.) In September, 1919, 6s. 7½d. per bushel.
- (e.) In or after October, 1919, 6s. 8d. per bushel.

2. Sold for delivery otherwise than free on board at the nearest port, a price equivalent as regards the seller to the prices aforesaid.

B. Good milling-wheat grown in the North Island or in the Provincial Districts of Nelson or Marlborough:—

1. Sold for delivery free on rail at the nearest railway-station—

The same price as that fixed by subclause A hereof for good milling-wheat grown in the South Island (elsewhere than in Nelson or Marlborough) and sold for delivery free on board at the nearest port, with an addition of 4d. per bushel.

2. Sold for delivery otherwise than free on rail at the nearest railway-station—

A price equivalent as regards the seller to the price aforesaid.

17. Government brokers will not purchase on behalf of the Government any wheat other than good milling-wheat: nevertheless it shall not be lawful for any person to sell wheat of any quality otherwise than to the Government until and unless it has been offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government in pursuance of these regulations, and has been rejected as unmerchantable or as not being good milling-wheat.

18. In these regulations "nearest port" means the port of entry under the Customs Act, 1913, nearest to the place where the wheat is grown.

19. Sacks will be paid for, in addition to the above prices, at the fair market value, not exceeding an amount less by 2d. than the maximum prices of sacks as fixed by an Order in Council of the 21st January, 1919, made under the authority of section 2 of the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

20. When wheat is sold to a Government broker without express agreement as to the month of delivery it shall be deemed to be sold for delivery in the month in which the contract is made.

21. When wheat is sold to a Government broker for delivery by instalments in different months or on different terms or conditions, the sale of each instalment shall be deemed to be a separate contract.

22. Save in special cases at the express direction of the Wheat Controller and on such terms as may be approved by him, wheat will be so purchased by a Government broker only on the terms that the seller will deliver the same to a purchaser from the Government as directed by the broker, whether free on board, on rail, direct to the purchaser's store, or otherwise. Save as aforesaid, the Government broker will in no case accept delivery on behalf of the Government, or act as a warehouseman for the Government. The Government broker may, however, act at the same time as the broker, agent, or warehouseman, either of the seller to the Government or of the buyer from the Government, on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties.

23. All wheat so purchased by the Government shall become the property of the Government on delivery thereof in accordance with the terms of the contract if the wheat is in conformity with the contract.

24. (1.) On such delivery of wheat the Government broker, on being satisfied that the wheat so delivered is in accordance with the contract, will forward to the Wheat Controller a voucher in duplicate, in such form as the Controller may require, authorizing the payment of the contract price.

(2.) The sum so payable will be paid by the Wheat Controller as imprestee to the seller or to any other person authorized by the seller in that behalf by a written authority transmitted through the broker to the Controller.

(3.) Such payments will be made on the 1st and 14th days of each calendar month in the case of all vouchers duly received by the Controller at least seven days before any such pay-day.

(4.) If any such pay-day is a holiday, payment will be made on the next following business-day.

25. Every contract made by a Government broker for the purchase of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of purchase, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

#### PART IV.—SALES OF WHEAT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

26. No sales of wheat shall be made by a Government broker on account of the Government except to persons holding a warrant issued by the Wheat Controller authorizing the holder to purchase wheat, and hereinafter referred to as a wheat-purchase warrant.

27. Every such warrant will contain such conditions and restrictions as the Wheat Controller thinks fit, and no sale shall be made to the holder otherwise than in conformity with these conditions and restrictions.

28. Every wheat-purchase warrant may be cancelled at any time for any reason which the Controller in his absolute discretion thinks sufficient.

29. No such warrant shall be transferable.

30. The Wheat Controller will in his absolute discretion allocate to each flour-mill in New Zealand its due quota of the total quantity of good milling-wheat estimated by him from time to time to be available during the year 1919, and the wheat-purchase warrants issued by the Controller to flour-millers will be based on the quota as so determined for the time being.

31. Each flour-miller will be required to purchase and take delivery of his full quota of wheat as soon as is practicable in the discretion of the Wheat Controller, and this obligation will be enforced by the Wheat Controller by withholding or cancelling the wheat-purchase warrant of any flour-miller who makes default herein.

32. Flour-millers will be required in purchasing wheat to purchase and take delivery of different kinds or qualities of good milling-wheat in such proportions as the Wheat Controller may from time to time determine, having regard to the respective quantities of such kinds or qualities available, and all Government brokers shall in effecting sales of wheat observe all directions given to them by the Wheat Controller in this behalf.

33. The price at which wheat is so sold by a Government broker on account of the Government shall be the price per bushel at which it was purchased by the broker on account of the Government, with the addition of 1½d. per bushel, together with the price of the sacks as aforesaid.

34. Payment for wheat so sold and delivered shall be made by the buyer to the Government broker on account of the Government, and the terms of payment shall be such as may be agreed upon between the buyer and the broker, being either cash on delivery, cash against shipping documents, or cash within seven days after delivery. All purchase-money in arrear and unpaid shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum.

35. When wheat is sold for delivery by instalments each instalment shall be treated as the subject of a separate contract, and payment shall be made accordingly.

36. All moneys so received by a Government broker shall be paid by him into the Public Account immediately on the receipt thereof, and all moneys not so paid into the Public Account shall bear interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum until so paid.

37. Every Government broker will guarantee to the Government the due payment by the buyer of the purchase-money for all wheat so sold to him by that broker, and on default made by the buyer the purchase-money, with all accrued interest thereon, shall be recoverable by the Government from the broker.

38. After delivery to the buyer the wheat shall be in all respects at the buyer's risk, but the property in the wheat shall not pass to the buyer until the purchase-money has been received by the Government broker; and on default made by the buyer the broker or the Wheat Controller may take and retain possession of the wheat on behalf of the Government as a security for the purchase-money.

39. Every contract made by a Government broker for the sale of wheat on account of the Government shall be made in accordance with and shall incorporate the provisions of these regulations so far as applicable to contracts of sale, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be determined accordingly.

#### PART V.—TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BROKERS.

40. In respect of every contract for the purchase of wheat by a Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be entitled to receive from the Government a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

41. In respect of every contract for the sale of wheat by a Government broker on account of the Government the broker shall be entitled to receive from the Government a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every bushel delivered in pursuance of and in conformity with that contract.

42. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to receive, directly or indirectly, any additional commission or remuneration from any party other than the Government in respect of the making of any such contract of purchase or sale; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the broker from receiving from any such party remuneration for services rendered in respect of storage or otherwise howsoever in addition to the service of making the contract of purchase or sale.

43. It shall not be lawful for any Government broker to give, offer, or promise to any person any rebate, refund, commission, allowance, gratuity, or other valuable consideration as an inducement to that person to sell or purchase wheat to or from the Government through that broker, or for the reason that he has so sold or purchased wheat.

44. It shall not be lawful for a Government broker to purchase, whether for himself or on account of any other person, any wheat of a quality inferior to good milling-wheat except under the authority of a license issued to the broker in that behalf by the Wheat Controller and in accordance with the terms of that license. Any such license may be at any time cancelled by the Controller for any reason which in his absolute discretion he thinks sufficient.

45. In all matters within the scope of their employment and not specifically provided for by these regulations Government brokers shall act in accordance with directions from time to time received from the Wheat Controller.

46. Government brokers shall from time to time make to the Wheat Controller such returns relative to the business done by them as the Controller may require.

47. Every appointment of a Government broker shall be deemed to incorporate, as a contract between the broker and the Government, the provisions of these regulations so far as they relate to the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of such brokers.

#### PART VI.—DISPUTES.

48. When any dispute arises as to whether any wheat offered to a Government broker for sale to the Government is good milling-wheat,

or when any dispute arises as to whether any wheat delivered in fulfilment of any contract of purchase or sale entered into by Government brokers on account of the Government is in accordance with the contract in respect of kind, quality, or condition, the dispute shall be determined by a Government grader appointed for this purpose by the Board of Trade, and his decision shall be final.

49. When any dispute, other than as mentioned in the last preceding clause, arises between the parties to any contract entered into by a Government broker on account of the Government, or between a Government broker and the Government, or between a Government broker and any seller or purchaser of wheat to or from the Government, touching the meaning or operation of these regulations or of any contract so entered into, the dispute shall be determined by the Wheat Controller, whose decision shall be final.

50. Nothing in the last two preceding clauses shall apply to any prosecution for an offence against these regulations.

51. (1.) Subject to the foregoing provisions as to the settlement of disputes, the following weights shall be accepted by all parties as the basis of settlement in all contracts for the purchase or sale of wheat by or to the Government:—

Wheat delivered direct to a mill—flour-millers' weights :

Wheat delivered free on board—customary free-on-board weights :

Wheat delivered ex store either to mills or free on board—ex-store weights.

(2.) The only deduction from such weights shall be 3 lb. tare per sack.

#### PART VII.—OFFENCES.

52. Every person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who does or attempts or conspires to do any act declared by these regulations to be unlawful.

53. Every Government broker shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly, who commits any wilful breach of his contract with the Government under these regulations.

54. Every seller of wheat to the Government or purchaser of wheat from the Government under these regulations who commits a wilful breach of his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

55. Every person who, being a servant or agent of any Government broker or of any such seller or purchaser of wheat, wilfully does any act whereby or in consequence of which such Government broker, seller, or purchaser breaks his contract with the Government shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

56. Every person who deceives or attempts to deceive a Government broker or the Wheat Controller in the exercise of his functions under these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

57. Every person who incites, aids, abets, counsels, or procures any other person, or conspires with any other person, to commit an offence against these regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

58. Every person who fails to make in accordance with these regulations any return required thereby or in pursuance thereof, or who makes any such return which is false or misleading in any particular, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

59. Every person who, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise, sells or purchases, or agrees or offers to sell or purchase, wheat at a price in excess of the maximum price thereof as determined for the time being under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

#### PART VIII.—RETURNS.

60. On or before the 7th day of June, 1919, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 31st day of May, 1919—

(a.) The number of bushels of each variety of wheat grown by him and threshed but not yet sold and delivered :

(b.) How much of such wheat still lies on the grower's farm :



(c.) The location of any such wheat which is stored or held elsewhere.

61. On or before the 7th day of June, 1919, every grower of wheat shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing, as at the 31st day of May, 1919—

(a.) The estimated quantity of wheat, in bushels, which the grower has still unthreshed, the quantities of each variety of wheat to be stated separately:

(b.) The probable date of threshing and delivery to the market.

62. In the case of all wheat remaining unthreshed on the 31st day of May, 1919, the grower shall, within one week after the threshing thereof, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing the actual yield of each variety.

63. On or before the 15th day of March, 1919, every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall make to the Wheat Controller a return showing—

(a.) His probable requirements of wheat for milling for the period between the 1st day of March, 1919, and the 28th day of February, 1920; and

(b.) His carry-over of stocks of wheat, flour, bran, and pollard as at the 28th day of February, 1919.

64. Every flour-miller carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in March, 1919, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat delivered to him during the last preceding calendar month in pursuance of purchases made by him.

65. Every threshing-mill proprietor carrying on business in New Zealand shall, on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, commencing in March, 1919, make to the Wheat Controller a return showing full particulars of all wheat threshed by him during the previous calendar month.

66. In making all such returns as aforesaid the person by whom the return is to be made shall use such forms and give such additional particulars as the Wheat Controller may from time to time require.

67. (1.) Every person who, whether as principal or agent, and whether personally or through an agent, enters into any contract for the purchase of free wheat otherwise than from the Government shall, within seven days after the day of the making of the contract, make or cause to be made to the Wheat Controller a return of such contract containing the following particulars:—

(a.) The names and addresses of the purchaser and seller:

(b.) The date on which the contract was made:

(c.) The class and quantity of wheat so purchased:

(d.) The agreed date and place of delivery:

(e.) The price of the wheat per bushel:

(f.) The price of the sacks:

(g.) Particulars of any terms or conditions which are not in accordance with the established custom of the trade at the date of these regulations:

(h.) If the contract is made or evidenced by any written document, a copy of that document:

(i.) A declaration made by or on behalf of the purchaser that the price of the wheat is not in excess of the maximum price as fixed at the date of the contract by any Order in Council made under the Regulation of Trade and Commerce Act, 1914.

(2.) Nothing in this clause shall render necessary a return of any contract for the purchase of wheat in any quantity less than 50 bushels, save that two or more contracts made by the same purchaser at or substantially at the same time (whether from the same or different sellers) shall be deemed to be one contract for the purpose of this exemption.

#### PART IX.—SEED-WHEAT.

68. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these regulations, a Government broker in purchasing wheat on account of the Government may, with the permission of the Wheat Controller, resell that wheat or any part thereof to the broker himself as seed-wheat at the price at which he purchased it for the Government with the addition of 1½d. per bushel.

69. No commission shall be payable to the broker in respect either of the purchase or resale of any wheat so dealt with.

70. The Government broker shall pay to the Government the purchase-money for all seed-wheat so purchased by him in cash on the delivery of the wheat to the broker in pursuance of the contract.

71. In all other respects these regulations shall apply to any such resale by the Government to a Government broker in the same manner as

if the Government broker were an independent third person purchasing the wheat from the Government through that broker.

72. Save with the permission of the Wheat Controller it shall not be lawful for a broker who has so purchased seed-wheat to dispose of it in any manner otherwise than by the sale thereof as seed-wheat to farmers.

73. Any surplus of seed-wheat so purchased by a Government broker and undisposed-of by sale to farmers before the close of the sowing season of the year 1919 may be demanded by the Wheat Controller for the Government, and shall thereupon be resold to the Government by the broker at the price hereinbefore prescribed for good milling-wheat sold to the Government for delivery in the month in which such demand was made by the Wheat Controller.

PART X.—SALE OF OLD WHEAT.

74. Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to wheat of the season 1917-18 (hereinafter referred to as old wheat), and, save as herein otherwise provided, all such wheat that has not been disposed of before the date of the making of these regulations shall remain subject to the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917.

75. (1.) Old wheat will be purchased by Government brokers at the prices fixed by clause 16 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, for wheat to be delivered in or after the month of September, 1918. Sacks will be paid for at the price fixed by clause 19 of these regulations in lieu of the price fixed by clause 19 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917.

(2.) All old wheat so purchased shall be sold by Government brokers as if it were wheat of the season 1918-19 sold to the Government for delivery during the month in which it is sold by the Government. Clause 33 of the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, is hereby modified in so far as it is inconsistent with this clause.

76. Every person who sells old wheat to the Government shall disclose in writing to the Government broker the fact that it is old wheat, and every seller of old wheat who fails to make such disclosure commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

77. Every person who is knowingly concerned in the sale to or purchase by the Government of any old wheat at a price in excess of the prices fixed by the Wheat Trade Regulations, 1917, for wheat to be delivered in the month of September, 1918, commits an offence against these regulations, and shall be liable under the War Regulations Act, 1914, accordingly.

J. F. ANDREWS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

*Amending Regulations as to taking the Votes of Soldiers at the Special Licensing Poll under the Licensing Amendment Act, 1918.*

LIVERPOOL, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings at Wellington, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1919.

Present :

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES ALLEN, K.C.B., PRESIDING  
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, regulations were made with respect to the taking of the votes of members of the Expeditionary Forces for the purposes of the special licensing poll to be taken under the Licensing Amendment Act, 1918 :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said regulations in so far as they relate to the taking of the said poll in New Zealand :

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of that Dominion, doth hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him in that behalf by section twelve of the Licensing Amendment Act, 1918, amend the said regulations in the manner set forth in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

I. (1.) EVERY member of an Expeditionary Force who is in New Zealand on the day fixed for the taking of the

special licensing poll shall be entitled to vote on producing to the Electoral Officer a status-certificate (being a hospital-certificate, or a leave-certificate, or other status-certificate, signed or purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the military authority holding office as the Director of Base Records).

(2.) The Electoral Officer or his clerk, on giving to the voter a voting-paper, shall place his official mark on the status-certificate and shall initial the same. He shall then return the status-certificate to the voter.

(3.) The Electoral Officer shall provide separate ballot-boxes for—

(a.) The votes of members of an Expeditionary Force whose status-certificates disclose the fact that they are members of an Expeditionary Force stationed in a camp of military training, or in a hospital, sanatorium, or other public institution ; and

(b.) The votes of all other persons voting as members of an Expeditionary Force pursuant to these regulations.

(4.) Clause 16 of the hereinbefore-recited regulations of the 19th December, 1918 (requiring the production of military pay-books), shall have no application to the taking of the votes of soldiers in New Zealand.

(5.) Nothing in the foregoing regulations shall apply to members of an Expeditionary Force who are registered as electors of an electoral district and who vote by virtue of their registration as such electors.

(6.) These regulations are in substitution for clause two of the regulations of the 19th December, 1918, and that clause is hereby accordingly revoked.

J. F. ANDREWS,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.