

was finally made, and giving, in respect of the current year, the valuation basis for dairy-produce unsold and the estimated season-average pay-out which should result from the disposal of unsold dairy-produce at the values adopted ; and

- (b) A balance-sheet, manufacturing and marketing account, appropriation account, and statement of statistics compiled in accordance with the standard forms, together with a copy of the special form of Audit certificate set out in clause 3 of the regulations.

Owners of proprietary dairy companies and private owners of dairy factories are required to send to every supplier a statement containing the same information and particulars as is required of co-operative dairy companies respecting the pay-out to suppliers for the past and current seasons, and such statement must be supported by the special form of Audit certificate set out in clause 3.

Copies of all documents which by the regulations are required to be sent to suppliers must also be sent to the Acting Director of Marketing and to the Director of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture.

By the Dairy-produce Levy Regulations, 1936, the Dairy-produce Export Levy Regulations, 1935, are revoked, but the existing charges fixed by the New Zealand Dairy Board by way of levy on dairy-produce intended for export continue to apply to all dairy-produce manufactured before 31st July but exported after that date, and shall be collected by the Customs Department as theretofore.

The new regulations prescribe the same maximum levies that were prescribed by the revoked regulations, but although the amount of the levies that may be imposed applies only to butter and cheese manufactured on and after 1st August such levies have been extended to include butter and cheese so manufactured, whether intended for export or for sale for local consumption. All moneys payable by way of levy on butter and cheese so manufactured and intended for export are payable to the Primary Products Marketing Department and shall be deducted from moneys payable to owners whose produce has been acquired by the Crown pursuant to the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936. All moneys payable by way of levy on butter and cheese so manufactured and sold for local consumption are to be paid to the Department on demand, and for that purpose every manufacturer, being the owner or occupier of a creamery, cheese-factory, or whey-butter factory, who sells for local consumption any butter and/or cheese that has been manufactured after 1st August is required to furnish to the Department a monthly return of all produce so sold. Alternatively, such moneys may be deducted from moneys payable to the manufacturer in respect of any butter and/or cheese acquired from him pursuant to the provisions of the Primary Products Marketing Act. The residue of all moneys received by the Department in respect of such levies, after making a deduction of 1 per cent. thereof to defray the cost of collection, shall from time to time be paid to the Board.

THE STOCK ACT, 1908.

By amending regulations under the Stock Act, which came into force on 23rd July, all cattle imported from Canada, the United States, or Tasmania (being the countries from which cattle may be imported into the Dominion) must be tested prior to importation with the Johnin test to determine whether they are affected with Johne's disease. The amending regulations also provide for the admission of horses, sheep, or dogs from the South-western Division of the State of Western Australia subject to reasonable safeguards against the introduction of disease into the Dominion.

THE SEEDS IMPORTATION ACT, 1927.

By the Seeds Importation Regulations, 1929, Amendment No. 1, which came into force on 23rd July, Government certified perennial rye-grass seed may be imported from any country without being stained prior to importation in accordance with the provisions of the principal regulations.

—A. E. Morrison, Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, Wellington.