

“ Producer ” means the owner or occupier of any land sown with cowpeas for the 1944 harvest.

3. Every producer shall on or before the 31st July, 1944, deliver to the Local Purchases Officer of the town or village in which the cowpeas are grown, a signed declaration setting out the following particulars : —

- (a) the number of donums of cowpeas sown by him for the 1944 harvest ; and
- (b) the number of persons ordinarily resident in his household.

Where no Local Purchases Officer has been appointed, the return should be delivered to the Mukhtar of the village in which the cowpeas are grown.

4. No producer shall sell, offer for sale, attempt to sell or make any arrangements to sell either directly or indirectly any cowpeas save under a permit in writing given under my hand and subject to such terms, limitations and conditions as may be contained in the permit :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to cowpeas sold in a fresh or green state.

5. No person shall move or transport or permit or suffer to be moved or transported any cowpeas save under a permit given in writing by the Local Purchases Officer of the village in which the cowpeas have been grown and subject to such terms, limitations and conditions as may be contained in the permit :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to cowpeas moved or transported in a fresh or green state.

6. Every person shall permit such person as I may authorize in writing in that behalf to enter upon and inspect his premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Order have been or are being complied with, or for the purpose of checking the correctness or accuracy of any declaration made by such person under the provisions of this Order.

7. All or any of the provisions of this Order shall not apply to cowpeas grown in any town or village which may be exempted from the operation of this Order by a written notice under my hand to be posted up in a conspicuous place in such town or village.

8. Any person who—

- (a) acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order ;
- (b) makes any false statement in any application for a permit under this Order ;
- (c) fails to comply with any term, limitation or condition contained in any permit issued under this Order ;
- (d) knowingly misleads or otherwise interferes with or impedes any person exercising any powers or performing any duties under this Order ;

is liable to the penalties prescribed in the Defence Regulations, 1940 to 1944.

J. McDONALD,

*Controller of Agricultural Purchases,  
Competent Authority.*

## No. 251. THE DEFENCE (CONTROL OF OILBURNERS) ORDER, 1944.

### NOTICE NO. 4 UNDER CLAUSE 2.

I hereby specify the following to be a “ Controlled Oilburner ” for the purposes of the above Order.

#### DESCRIPTION.

- (a) The type of Oilburner called and known as the “ Bronzewick ” Oilburner.
- (b) The “ Bronzewick ” Oilburner comprizes an atomizing burner for gas or furnace oil constructed for use in kilns. The oil is fed to the oilburner by gravity from an oil storage tank raised 27 or more feet above the level of the burner.
- (c) The “ Bronzewick ” Oilburner consists of the following parts viz :

PART 1.—The terminal cap consisting of a short tubular chamber of brass or steel, threaded internally at the one end and tapering conically to a small orifice at the other end.

PART 2.—The nozzle consisting of a circular steel or brass plug fitting within the terminal cap with a square shaped central boss keying into the washer (part 3). The nozzle is pierced in the centre by a circular vent and on the periphery by four notches. The two faces of each notch form chords to the periphery, each face being cut at right angles to the other.

PART 3.—The washer consisting of a metal disc pierced by a square hole in the centre and by four slots towards the periphery designed to coincide with the notches on the nozzle.

PART 4.—The oilfeed pipe consisting of a brass or steel tube threaded at both ends.

(d) The oil, delivered under pressure of gravity, on reaching the nozzle passes, partly, through the central vent and partly through the slots of the washer. The oil forced through these slots strikes against the conical walls of the terminal cap and acquires a rapid rotary motion. The oil jet entering the conical chamber of the terminal cap through the central vent of the nozzle strikes against the rotating oil stream from the slots and forces it through the orifice of the terminal cap in the form of a fine flaring mist.

(e) The "Bronzewick" Oilburner is more particularly described in a sunprint plan deposited with and held by the Conservator of Forests.

R. R. WATERER,  
*Conservator of Forests.*