



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, 24 OCTOBER 1957

Published by Authority

WELLINGTON; FRIDAY, 25 OCTOBER 1957

Price Order No. 1721 (Sugar, Retail Sales of)

PURSUANT to the Control of Prices Act 1947, the Price Tribunal hereby makes the following price order:

PRELIMINARY

1. This order may be cited as Price Order No. 1721, and shall come into force on the 28th day of October 1957.

2. (1) Price Order No. 1695* is hereby revoked.

(2) The revocation of the said order shall not affect the liability of any person for any offence in relation thereto committed before the coming into force of this order.

3. In this order—

“The company” means the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.;

“Distributor” means a duly recognised agent of the company who acquires sugar for resale to retail storekeepers or to bakers, sugar boilers, or other persons using sugar in manufacturing processes, and, with respect to sales of sugar made direct by the company to retail storekeepers or to bakers, sugar boilers, and other persons using sugar in manufacturing processes, includes the company;

“Prevailing wholesale price” means the price chargeable by a distributor to a retailer for sugar in not less than half-ton lots.

APPLICATION OF THIS ORDER

4. This order applies with respect to retail sales of sugar.

FIXING MAXIMUM PRICES OF SUGAR TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

Retail Prices

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this order, the maximum price that may be charged or received by any retailer for sugar to which this order applies shall be the sum of the following amounts:

(a) The prevailing wholesale price as defined in clause 3 of this order.

(b) Freight and other charges incurred by the retailer in obtaining delivery into store.

(c) A mark-up of 13½ per cent on (a) plus (b):

Provided that nothing in this order shall authorise the addition of transport costs in excess of those that would have been incurred had the sugar been purchased from a distributor nearest or most convenient of access to the retailer's store and transported by a common carrier at current freight rates.

(2) Where delivery by the retailer of any sugar is effected otherwise than over the counter or, where the sale is not for cash, the maximum price of that sugar shall be the appropriate maximum price as determined by the foregoing provisions of this clause increased by ¼d. per pound, provided that where both such conditions apply the appropriate maximum price shall not be increased by more than ¼d. per pound.

(3) If in respect of any lot of sugar sold by a retailer the maximum price calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this clause is not an exact number of pence or halfpence, the maximum price of the lot shall be calculated to the next upward halfpenny.

PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL PRICES

6. Subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, the Tribunal, on application by any retailer, may authorise special maximum prices in respect of any sugar to which this order applies, where special circumstances exist, or for any reason extraordinary charges (transport or otherwise) are incurred by the retailer.

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of October 1957.

The seal of the Price Tribunal was affixed hereto in the presence of—

[L.S.]

H. PEARCE, Presiding Member.
F. F. SIMMONS, Member.

*Gazette, 15 April 1957, Vol. I, p. 647

Price Order No. 1722 (Eggs)

PURSUANT to the Control of Prices Act 1947, the Price Tribunal hereby makes the following price order:

PRELIMINARY

1. This order may be cited as Price Order No. 1722, and shall come into force on the 28th day of October 1957.

2. (1) Price Order No. 1720* is hereby revoked.

(2) The revocation of the said order shall not affect the liability of any person for any offence in relation thereto committed before the coming into force of this order.

3. In this order—

The expression "Wellington Egg Marketing Area" means the area so constituted under the Egg Marketing Authority Regulations 1953†:

"Northland District" means the district comprising the counties of Otamatea, Hobson, Bay of Islands, Whangarei, Whangaroa, and Mangonui, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Hamilton District" means the district comprising the counties of Raglan, Piako, Otorohanga, Kawhia, Waikato, Matamata, Waitomo, and Waipa, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Marlborough District" means the district comprising the counties of Awatere, Marlborough, and Sounds, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Nelson District" means the district comprising the counties of Collingwood, Takaka, and Waimea, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Tauranga District" means the district comprising the counties of Hauraki Plains, Thames, Tauranga, Whakatane, Coromandel, Ohinemuri, and Rotorua, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Westland District" means the district comprising the counties of Buller, Murchison, Inangahua, Grey, and Westland, including all cities, boroughs, and town districts situate within or contiguous to the boundaries of any such county:

"Cartoned eggs" means eggs which are packed and supplied by a wholesaler to a retailer and sold by a retailer to a consumer packed in a divisible "Safety" egg carton or in a "Unibox" carton.

APPLICATION OF THIS ORDER

4. This order applies with respect to all sales in New Zealand, whether wholesale or retail, of eggs of domestic fowls or ducks.

CLASSIFICATION OF EGGS FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ORDER

Hen Eggs

5. (1) For the purposes of this order, every lot of hen eggs sold by a producer, or wholesaler, or retailer shall be classified as "Large Grade", "Standard Grade", "Medium Grade", "Pullet Grade" or "Mixed".

(2) With respect to hen eggs that have been graded in accordance with the Egg Marketing Authority Regulations 1953†, the classification of such eggs for the purposes of this order shall correspond to the grading under those regulations.

(3) With respect to hen eggs that have not been graded in accordance with the said regulations, the following special provisions shall apply:

(a) Any lot of eggs sold or offered for sale may be classified for the purposes of this order as "Large Grade", "Standard Grade", "Medium Grade", or "Pullet Grade" as the case may be if all the eggs in the lot would be of the corresponding grade if they had been graded under the said regulations.

(b) Any lot of eggs sold or offered for sale consisting of eggs which, if graded under the said regulations, would be graded in more than one grade shall be classified for the purposes of this order as "Mixed Eggs": Provided that if the average weight of the eggs in the lot is less than 2 oz. the lot shall be classified as "Pullet Grade" eggs.

Duck Eggs

6. (1) For the purposes of this order, every lot of duck eggs sold by a producer, wholesaler, or retailer shall be classified as "Large", "Small", or "Mixed".

(2) With respect to the classification of duck eggs—

(a) All eggs of a weight not less than 2 ³/₁₆ oz. shall be classified as "Large".

(b) All eggs of a weight less than 2 ³/₁₆ oz. shall be classified as "Small".

(c) If any lot of eggs comprises some eggs classifiable as "Large" and some classifiable as "Small" all the eggs in the lot shall be classified as "Mixed".

FIXING MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

7. (1) The price that may be charged or received by any wholesaler (including a producer selling otherwise than by way of retail) for any eggs to which this order applies shall not exceed the appropriate maximum price specified in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Every wholesaler (including a producer selling otherwise than by way of retail) who sells any eggs to which this order applies shall specify in the relevant invoices with respect to each item the classification of the eggs comprised in the item.

FIXING MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES OF EGGS TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

8. The maximum retail price that may be charged or received by any retailer (including a producer) for any eggs to which this order applies shall be the appropriate maximum price specified in the Second Schedule hereto.

Retailers to Exhibit Prices

9. Every retailer who offers or exposes any eggs to which this order applies for sale in any shop shall keep in a prominent position in such proximity to the eggs to which it relates as to be obviously descriptive thereof a ticket, placard, or label on which shall be stated in legible and prominent characters the classification of the eggs according to whether they are "Large Grade", "Standard Grade", "Medium Grade", "Pullet Grade", or "Mixed" (in the case of hen eggs), or "Large", "Small", or "Mixed" (in the case of duck eggs), and the retail price per dozen of the eggs.

FIXING MAXIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES FOR LOOSE CHILLED HEN EGGS TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

10. The maximum wholesale or retail price that may be charged or received by any wholesaler or retailer for loose chilled hen eggs to which this order applies shall be the appropriate maximum price specified in the Schedules hereto reduced by 3d. per dozen.

PROVISION FOR SPECIAL PRICES

11. Subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, the Tribunal, on application by any wholesaler or retailer, may authorise special maximum prices in respect to any eggs to which this order applies, where special circumstances exist, or for any reason extraordinary charges (freight or otherwise) are incurred by the wholesaler or retailer. Any authority given by the Tribunal under this clause may apply with respect to a specified lot or consignment of eggs, or may relate generally to all eggs to which this order applies sold by the wholesaler or retailer while the approval remains in force.

FIRST SCHEDULE

MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES (PER DOZEN) FOR EGGS TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

	Hen Eggs								Duck Eggs (Loose)		
	Large Grade (Fresh)		Standard Grade (Fresh)		Medium Grade (Fresh)		Pullet Grade (Fresh)	Mixed (Fresh)	Large	Small	Mixed
	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Loose			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wellington Egg Marketing Area ..	4 9 ¹ / ₂	4 11 ¹ / ₂	4 5 ¹ / ₂	4 7 ¹ / ₂	4 0 ¹ / ₂	4 2 ¹ / ₂	2 8 ¹ / ₂	4 3 ¹ / ₂	3 10 ¹ / ₂	3 3 ¹ / ₂	3 8 ¹ / ₂
Northland District ..	4 6 ¹ / ₂	4 9 ¹ / ₂	4 2 ¹ / ₂	4 5 ¹ / ₂	3 9 ¹ / ₂	4 0 ¹ / ₂	2 5 ¹ / ₂	4 0 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 0 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ¹ / ₂
Hamilton District ..	4 7 ¹ / ₂	4 10 ¹ / ₂	4 3 ¹ / ₂	4 6 ¹ / ₂	3 10 ¹ / ₂	4 1 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ¹ / ₂	4 1 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 0 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ¹ / ₂
Elsewhere in North Island ..											
Nelson District ..	4 6 ¹ / ₂	4 8 ¹ / ₂	4 2 ¹ / ₂	4 4 ¹ / ₂	3 9 ¹ / ₂	3 11 ¹ / ₂	2 5 ¹ / ₂	4 0 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 0 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ¹ / ₂
Marlborough District ..											
Westland District ..											
Elsewhere in the South Island ..	4 2 ¹ / ₂	4 4 ¹ / ₂	3 10 ¹ / ₂	4 0 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂	3 8 ¹ / ₂	3 3 ¹ / ₂	2 8 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₂

SECOND SCHEDULE

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES (PER DOZEN) FOR EGGS TO WHICH THIS ORDER APPLIES

	Hen Eggs								Duck Eggs (Loose)		
	Large Grade (Fresh)		Standard Grade (Fresh)		Medium Grade (Fresh)		Pullet Grade (Fresh)	Mixed (Fresh)	Large	Small	Mixed
	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Cartoned	Loose	Loose			
Wellington Egg Marketing Area ..	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 4 11	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 7	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 4 9	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 4 2
Northland District	5 0	5 2	4 8	4 10	4 3	4 5	2 11	4 6	4 1	3 6	3 11
Hamilton District	5 1	5 3	4 9	4 11	4 4	4 6	3 0	4 7	4 1	3 6	3 11
Elsewhere in North Island ..	} 5 0	} 5 1	} 4 8	} 4 9	} 4 3	} 4 4	} 2 11	} 4 6	} 4 1	} 3 6	} 3 11
Nelson District											
Marlborough District											
Westland District											
Elsewhere in the South Island ..	4 8	4 9	4 4	4 5	3 11	4 0	2 7	4 2	3 9	3 2	3 7

Dated at Wellington this 24th day of October 1957.

The seal of the Price Tribunal was affixed hereto in the presence of—

[L.S.]

H. PEARCE, Presiding Member.
F. F. SIMMONS, Member.

*Gazette, 4 October 1957, No. 72, p. 1761
†S.R. 1953/156

The first part of the history of the United States is the story of the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Columbus was an Italian explorer who sailed for Spain. He was the first European to reach the Americas, although he believed he had found a new route to the Indies. His voyage opened the way for European exploration and settlement of the continent.

The second part of the history is the story of the early years of the colonies. The first permanent English colony was established in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Other colonies were founded in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The colonies grew and developed, but they remained dependent on England for trade and protection.

The third part of the history is the story of the American Revolution. The colonies became increasingly resentful of British rule and taxation. They demanded more rights and self-government. In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The Revolutionary War followed, and the United States was born.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from British rule. It began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The revolution was fought between the thirteen original colonies and Great Britain. The colonies won their independence and became a new nation, the United States of America.

The revolution was caused by a number of factors. One of the main causes was the British policy of taxation without representation. The British government imposed taxes on the colonies to pay for the costs of the Seven Years' War. The colonies objected to these taxes because they had no say in the British government.

Another cause of the revolution was the British policy of restricting trade. The British government wanted to keep the colonies dependent on Britain for goods and trade. This policy was also unpopular with the colonies.

The revolution began in 1775 when the British fired the first shot at Lexington. The British then moved on to Boston and were surrounded by the colonial army. The British evacuated Boston and sailed to New York City. In 1783, the British evacuated New York City and sailed back to England. The revolution was over, and the United States was free.