



SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**  
OF  
THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER 1961

*Published by Authority*

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WELLINGTON: THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER 1961

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*The Control of Prices (Positive List) Notice 1957,  
Amendment No. 30*

PURSUANT to the Control of Prices Act 1947, the Minister of Industries and Commerce hereby gives the following notice:

1. This notice may be cited as the Control of Prices (Positive List) Notice 1957, Amendment No. 30, and shall be read together with and deemed to be part of the Control of Prices (Positive List) Notice 1957\* (hereinafter referred to as the principal notice).

2. This notice shall come into force on the 8th day of December 1961.

3. The principal notice shall cease to apply in respect of the goods and services set out in the Schedule hereto.

4. The principal notice is hereby consequentially amended by omitting from the Schedule thereto all references to the goods and services referred to in the Schedule hereto in respect of which, pursuant to clause 3 hereof, the principal notice no longer applies.

SCHEDULE

INTOXICATING liquor within the meaning of the Licensing Act 1908.

Tariffs of licensed and unlicensed hotels, private hotels, and boarding houses.

Dated at Wellington this 7th day of December 1961.

T. P. SHAND,

for the Minister of Industries and Commerce.

\*Gazette, 14 March 1957, Vol. I, p. 478

(I. and C.)

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented, including the date, amount, and purpose of the transaction. This ensures transparency and allows for easy reconciliation of accounts.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes direct observation, interviews, and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to gather comprehensive information that can be used to identify trends and make informed decisions.

The third part of the document focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection process. These include issues such as incomplete data, inconsistent reporting, and the need for standardized procedures. The author provides practical solutions to these problems, such as implementing regular audits and providing training to staff members.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data collection process remains effective and efficient. The author encourages a culture of continuous improvement and collaboration among all team members.