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*Alle Proklamasies, Goewerments- en Algemene Kennisgewings, wat vir die eerste maal gepubliseer word, is in die linker-bohoek met 'n * gemerk.*

*All Proclamations, Government and General Notices published for the first time, are indicated by a * in the left-hand upper corner.*

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS.

Onderstaande Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:—

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID.

* No. 505.] [14 Maart 1952.
PRYSBEHEER.

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN KRUIDENIERSWARE— HAWERMOUT VIR ONTBYT EN HAWERMEEL.

Ek, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Pryscontroleur, handelende kragtens regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreeël No. 49 van 1946—

- (1) wysig Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1713 van 20 Julie 1950 (Maksimum Pryse van Kruideniersware) hierby deur die items van die Tweede, die Derde en die Vierde Bylae daarvan te vervang deur die ooreenstemmende items van die Bylaes hiervan;
- (2) herroep hierby Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 843 van 6 April 1951 en 1957 van 27 Julie 1951 wat betrekking het op die maksimum pryse van hawermout vir ontbyt en hawermeel.

F. V. ASHPOLE,
Pryscontroleur.

OPMERKING.—Die uitwerking van hierdie kennisgewing is dat die maksimum kleinhandelpryse van hawermout vir ontbyt en hawermeel met 1d. per lb.-pakkie verhoog is in die geval van Jungle-merk en met 2½d. per lb.-pakkie in die geval van Pioneer-merk. In die geval van alle ander merke is die verhoging 5d. per 2 lb.-pakkie, d.i. 2½d. per lb. Hierdie verhogings is te wyte aan 'n verdere styging in die koste van onverwerkte hawer, die invoer waarvan weer nodig geword het weens die feit dat die Unie se oes weereens op 'n mislukking uitgeloop het. Die dooanevry koste van die nuwe seisoen se ingevoerde hawer is 59s. per sak (150 lb.) vergeleke met 46s. verlede jaar. Nadat die oordrag van die vorige seisoen soos op 31 Januarie 1952 in ag geneem is, beloop die nuwe prys van onverwerkte hawer 'n gemiddelde koste van 55s. 5d. per sak vergeleke met die ooreenstemmende gemiddelde van 38s. 3d. verlede jaar—'n verhoging van 17s. 2d. per sak. Met 34 2-lb. pakkies per sak, gee dit 'n verhoging van 6d. per pakkie of 3d. per lb., maar, soos opgemerk sal word, is die prysverhogings wat werklik aangebring is, laer as hierdie kostestying. As voldoende voorrade onverwerkte hawer sowel verlede jaar as vanjaar uit plaaslike bronne beskikbaar gewees het (teen 'n koste van ongeveer 25s. per sak) sou dit moontlik gewees het om die peil van die nuwe pryse van gemaalde hawer te stel op sowat 9d. tot 10d. per pakkie benede die pryse wat werklik op die grondslag van die hoë koste van ingevoerde hawer vasgestel moes word.

A—12502

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The following Government Notices are published for general information:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

* No. 505.] [14 March 1952.
PRICE CONTROL.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF GROCERIES—BREAKFAST OATS AND OATMEAL.

In terms of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Price Controller, hereby—

- (1) amend Government Notice No. 1713 of 20th July, 1950 (Maximum Prices of Groceries) by the substitution of the items in the Schedules hereto for the corresponding items in the Second, Third and Fourth Schedules thereto;
- (2) withdraw Government Notices Nos. 843 of 6th April, 1951, and 1957 of 27th July, 1951, relating to the maximum prices of breakfast oats and oatmeal.

F. V. ASHPOLE,
Price Controller.

NOTE.—The effect of this notice is to increase the maximum retail prices of breakfast oats and oatmeal by 1d. per lb. packing in the case of Jungle Brand and by 2½d. per lb. packing in the case of Pioneer Brand. In the case of the 2-lb. packings of all brands the increase is 5d. per packet, i.e. 2½d. per lb. These increases are due to the further enhancement in the cost of the raw oats, the importation of which, owing to the fact that the Union crop has once more proved a failure, it has again been found necessary to arrange. The duty free cost of the new season's imported oats is 59s. per bag (150 lb.) compared with 46s. last year. After allowing for the carry-over as at 31st January, 1952, from the preceding season, the new price of raw oats results in an average cost of 55s. 5d. per bag compared with the corresponding average last year of 38s. 3d.—an increase of 17s. 2d. per bag. At 34 2-lb. packets to the bag this gives an increase of 6d. per packet or 3d. per lb., but, as will be seen, the price increases actually effected are lower than this rise in costs. Had adequate supplies of raw oats been available from local sources both last year and this year (at a cost of approximately 25s. per bag) the level of the new prices for milled oats could have been set some 9d. to 10d. per packet below the prices that have actually had to be fixed on the basis of the high cost of imported oats.

TWEDE BYLAE.

MAKSIMUM GROOTHANDELPRYSE VAN FABRIKANTE.

ITEM No. 2.—HAWERMOUT VIR ONTBYT.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 48 1-pond pakkies. Pioneer Quick Cooker.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 36 1-pond pakkies. Jungle.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 24 2-pond pakkies. Pioneer Tiger.	Jungle Pioneer Quick Cooker.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 36 2-pond pakkies. Bonny Boy.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

A.—In pakkies.

Gelewer op enige stasie of halte in die Unie.....	52 0	40 3	50 0	52 0	78 0
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Bogenoemde pryse is, in die geval van verkope aan handelaars wat teen groothandelpryse verkoop, onderworpe aan 'n rabat van 2s. 2d. per onderskeidelik 36 of 48 1-pond pakkies of 24 2-pond pakkies. Lewerings uit die fabrikante se dépôts is onderworpe aan 'n addisionele vordering van 2d. per dosyn pakkies.

B.—In sakkies.

Die maksimum prys van ontbythawermout in sakkies is dieselfde as dié wat vir hawermeel in Item No. 11 vasgestel is.

ITEM No. 11.—HAWERMEEL.

Alle merke—

Gelewer op enige stasie of halte in die Unie.....	Per 50-pond sakkie. s. d.	Per 100-pond sakkie. s. d.
	s. d.	s. d.

48 3 95 6

Bogenoemde pryse is in die geval van verkope aan handelaars wat teen groothandelpryse verkoop, onderworpe aan 'n rabat van 3d. per 50-pond sakkie of 6d. per 100-pond sakkie. Lewerings uit die fabrikante se dépôts is onderworpe aan 'n addisionele vordering van 9d. per 100 pond.

DERDE BYLAE.

MAKSIMUM GROOTHANDELPRYSE.

ITEM No. 2.—HAWERMOUT VIR ONTBYT.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 48 1-pond pakkies. Pioneer Quick Cooker.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 36 1-pond pakkies. Jungle.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 24 2-pond pakkies. Pioneer Tiger.	Jungle Pioneer Quick Cooker.	Per kis of kartonhouer van 36 2-pond pakkies. Bonny Boy.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

A.—In pakkies.

Op enige plek in die Unie.....	53 6	41 0	51 6	53 6	80 3
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B.—In sakkies.

Die maksimum groothandelpryse van ontbythawermout in sakkies is dieselfde as dié wat vir hawermeel in Item No. 11 vasgestel is.

ITEM No. 11.—HAWERMEEL.

Alle merke—

Op enige stasie in die Unie.....	Per 50-pond sakkie. s. d.	Per 100-pond sakkie. s. d.
	s. d.	s. d.

50 6 100 9

Wanneer hawermeel per spoor na die koper versend word, is bogenoemde pryse vry op spoor groothandelaar se stasie.

VIERDE BYLAE.

MAKSIMUM KLEINHANDELPRYSE.

ITEM No. 2.—HAWERMOUT VIR ONTBYT.

A.—In pakkies.
Merk.

Bonny Boy Quick Cooker.....	—	2 5
Jungle Quick Cooker.....	1 3	2 5
Pioneer Quick Cooker.....	1 2½	2 5
Pioneer.....	—	2 4
Tiger.....	—	2 4

Op enige plek in die Unie.

Per 1-pond pakkie. s. d.	Per 2-pond pakkie. s. d.
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Met dien verstande dat 'n kleinhandelaar wat voorrade van 'n groothandelaar verkry, by bogenoemde pryse die werklike spoorvrag en vervoerkoste wat hy vir die vervoer van die ontbythawermout van die perseel van die groothandelaar na sy eie perseel betaal het, mag voeg.

B.—In sakkies of los.

Die maksimum kleinhandelprys van ontbythawermout wat los of in sakkies verkoop word, is dieselfde as dié wat vir hawermeel in Item No. 11 vasgestel is. Wanneer padvervoerkoste betaal word, mag die pryse onder A en B hierbo, as volg verhoog word—

Afstand wat goedere per pad vervoer word—

(i) Tot en met 15 myl.....	Nul.
(ii) Meer as 15 myl tot en met 150 myl.....	½d.
(iii) Meer as 150 myl.....	1d.
(i) Tot en met 10 myl.....	Nul.
(ii) Meer as 10 myl, tot en met 75 myl.....	½d.
(iii) Meer as 75 myl, tot en met 150 myl.....	1d.
(iv) Meer as 150 myl.....	1½d.

Per 1-pond pakkie of per
pond los of in sakkies:Nul.
½d.
1d.

Per 2-pond pakkie.

Nul.
½d.
1d.
1½d.

ITEM No. 11.—HAWERMEEL.

Alle merke

Los of in sakkies, enige plek in die Unie.....	Per Pond. 1s. 1d.
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Wanneer padvervoerkoste betaal word, mag bogenoemde prys as volg verhoog word:—

Afstand wat goedere per pad vervoer word—

(i) Tot en met 15 myl.....	Nul.
(ii) Meer as 15 myl, tot en met 150 myl.....	½d.
(iii) Meer as 150 myl.....	1d.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MANUFACTURERS' MAXIMUM PRICES.

ITEM NO. 2.—BREAKFAST OATS.	Per Case or Carton of 48 1-lb. Packets. <i>Pioneer Quick Cooker.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 1-lb. Packets. <i>Jungle.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 24 2-lb. Packets. <i>Pioneer Tiger.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 2-lb. Packets. <i>Jungle Pioneer Quick Cooker.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 2-lb. Packets. <i>Bonny Boy.</i>

A.—Packeted.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Delivered to any station or siding in the Union.....	52 0	40 3	50 0	52 0	78 0

The foregoing prices are subject, in the case of sales to dealers who sell at wholesale prices, to a rebate at the rate of 2s. 2d. per 36 or 48 1-lb. packets, or 24 2-lb. packets respectively. Supplies drawn from manufacturers' depots are subject to an additional charge at the rate of 2d. per dozen packets.

B.—Bagged.

The maximum prices of bagged breakfast oats are the same as those fixed for oatmeal in Item No. 11.

ITEM NO. 11.—OATMEAL.

All Brands.	
Per 50-lb. Bag.	Per 100-lb. Bag.
s. d.	s. d.
48 3	95 6

Delivered to any station or siding in the Union.....

The foregoing prices are subject in the case of sales to dealers who sell at wholesale prices, to a rebate of 3d. per 50-lb. bag or 6d. per 100-lb. bag. Supplies drawn from manufacturers' depots are subject to an additional charge at the rate of 9d. per 100 lb.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES.

ITEM NO. 2.—BREAKFAST OATS.	Per Case or Carton of 48 1-lb. Packets. <i>Pioneer Quick Cooker.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 1-lb. Packets. <i>Jungle.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 24 2-lb. Packets. <i>Pioneer Tiger.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 2-lb. Packets. <i>Jungle Pioneer Quick Cooker.</i>	Per Case or Carton of 36 2-lb. Packets. <i>Bonny Boy.</i>

A.—Packeted.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
At any place in the Union.....	53 6	41 0	51 6	53 6	80 3

B.—Bagged.

The maximum wholesale prices of bagged breakfast oats are the same as those fixed for oatmeal in Item No. 11.

ITEM NO. 11.—OATMEAL.

All Brands.	
Per 50-lb. Bag.	Per 100-lb. Bag.
s. d.	s. d.
50 6	100 9

At any station in the Union.....

In cases where oatmeal is railed to the purchaser the foregoing prices are free on rail wholesaler's station.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

ITEM NO. 2.—BREAKFAST OATS.

Brand.	A.—Packeted.		At any Place in the Union.	
			Per 1-lb. Packet.	Per 2-lb. Packet.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bonny Boy Quick Cooker.....	—	—	—	2 5
Jungle Quick Cooker.....	1 3	—	1 3	2 5
Pioneer Quick Cooker.....	1 2½	—	1 2½	2 5
Pioneer.....	—	—	—	2 4
Tiger.....	—	—	—	2 4

Provided that a retail dealer who acquires supplies from a wholesale dealer may add to the foregoing prices the actual railage and cartage incurred by him in the transportation of the breakfast oats from the premises of the wholesaler to his own premises.

B.—Bagged or Loose.

The maximum retail prices of breakfast oats sold loose or in bags is the same as that fixed for oatmeal in Item 11. Where road transportation costs are incurred the prices under A and B above may be increased as follows:—

Distance over which goods transported by road—

- (i) Up to and including 15 miles.....
- (ii) Over 15 miles, up to and including 150 miles.....
- (iii) Over 150 miles.....

Per 1-lb. Packet, or per lb.
Loose or Bagged.

Nil.
½d.
1d.

- (i) Up to and including 10 miles.....
- (ii) Over 10 miles, up to and including 75 miles.....
- (iii) Over 75 miles, up to and including 150 miles.....
- (iv) Over 150 miles.....

Per 2-lb. Packet.
Nil.
½d.
1d.
1½d.

ITEM NO. 11.—OATMEAL.

Loose or in bags—at any place in the Union.....

All Brands.
Per lb.
1s. 1d.

Where road transportation costs are incurred, the foregoing price may be increased as follows:—

Distance over which goods transported by road—

- (i) Up to and including 15 miles.....
- (ii) Over 15 miles, up to and including 150 miles.....
- (iii) Over 150 miles.....

Nil.
½d.
1d.

* No. 506.]

[14 Maart 1952.]

PRYSBEHEER.

KLEREMAKERY OP MAAT.—PRYSE VAN MATERIAAL EN UITREIKING VAN FAKTURE.

Ek, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Prys-kontroleur, handelende kragtens regulasies 3 en 9 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 49 van 1946, bepaal hierby vir die hele Unie met uitsondering van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai, as volg:—

1. Wanneer 'n kleremaker wat op maat klere maak, 'n prys opgee vir die verskaffing van 'n kledingstuk aan enigeen, moet hy ten tye van die prysopgewing 'n faktuur aan sodanige persoon verstrek waarop, benewens die besonderhede vermeld in Goewermementskennisgewing No. 1640 van 20 Julie 1950 wat betrekking het op die uitreiking van fakture, die volgende besonderhede aangegee word, naamlik—

- (1) die prys opgegee vir die materiaal, uitgesonderd voerings en garneersel, en
- (2) die bedrag wat gevorder word vir die maak van die kledingstuk of kledingstukke, insluitende die koste van voerings en garneersel.

2. Die maksimum prys wat 'n kleremaker wat op maat klere maak, mag opgee vir die materiaal wat gebruik word in enige bestelde kledingstuk wat deur hom verskaf sal word, is die kosprys van die materiaal vir hom, plus *twintig persent* van sodanige kosprys.

F. V. ASHPOLE,

Prys-kontroleur.

OPMERKING.—

(1) Die uitwerking van hierdie kennisgewing is dat van kleremakers wat op maat klere maak, vereis word om afsonderlike pryse op te gee vir die maak van 'n kledingstuk en vir die materiaal wanneer hulle 'n prys noem vir 'n bestelde kledingstuk. Die maksimum bedrag wat vir materiaal opgegee mag word, is die kosprys plus 20 persent.

(2) Die aandag word gevestig op die bepaling van Goewermementskennisgewing No. 1635 van 20 Julie 1950, soos gewysig, wat betrekking het op die berekening van kospryse.

* No. 507.]

[14 Maart 1952.]

PRYSBEHEER.

FABRIKANTE SE MAKSIMUM PRYSE VIR KLERE EN MAKSIMUM PRYSE VIR SNY, MAAK EN/OF AFWERK VAN KLEDINGSTUKKE.

Ek, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Prys-kontroleur, handelende kragtens regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 49 van 1946, bepaal hierby vir die hele Unie, met uitsondering van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai, as volg:—

1. Die maksimum prys waarteen 'n kledingstuk wat binne 'n groep val soos aangegee in die Eerste Bylae hiervan, aan enigeen verkoop mag word deur die klerefabrikant deur wie die artikel vervaardig is, is die kosprys van die artikel plus die persentasie van die kosprys wat in genoemde Bylae teenoor die groep aangegee word—

- (a) in kolom 1, wanneer die artikel gemaak is van die materiaal wat deur die klerefabrikant ingevoer is of deur hom direk van die fabrikant daarvan in die Unie verkry is; of
- (b) in kolom 2, as so 'n artikel gemaak is van materiaal wat deur die fabrikant van die invoerder daarvan verkry is of van 'n handelaar wat dit regstreeks van die fabrikant daarvan in die Unie verkry het; of
- (c) in kolom 3 as sodanige artikel gemaak is van materiaal wat deur die fabrikant uit enige bron wat nie in subparagraaf (a) of (b) hiervan aangegee is nie, verkry is.

2. Waar enige kledingstuk vervaardig word van materiaal wat uit verskillende bronne verkry is, waarvoor verskillende bygevoegde pryse ingevolge paragraaf 1 hiervan voorgeskryf is, is die maksimum

* No. 506.]

[14 March 1952.]

PRICE CONTROL.

BESPOKE TAILORING.—PRICING OF MATERIALS AND ISSUE OF INVOICES.

In terms of regulations 3 and 9 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Price Controller, do hereby throughout the Union, excluding the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay:—

1. Direct that when quoting a price for the supply to any person of any garment a bespoke tailor shall furnish such person at the time of the quotation with an invoice reflecting in addition to the particulars specified in Government Notice No. 1640 of 20th July, 1950, relating to the issue of invoices, the following particulars, namely—

- (1) the price quoted for the materials, excluding linings and trimmings, and
- (2) the charge made for the making of the garment or garments, including the cost of linings and trimmings.

2. Fix the maximum price which a bespoke tailor may quote for the material to be used in any bespoke garment to be supplied by him at the cost to him of the said material plus *twenty per cent.* of such cost.

F. V. ASHPOLE,

Price Controller.

NOTE.—

(1) The effect of this notice is to require bespoke tailors to quote separately for the materials and the making when stating a price for any bespoke garment, the materials to be quoted at a maximum price of cost plus 20 per cent.

(2) Attention is invited to the provisions of Government Notice No. 1635 of 20th July, 1950, as amended, relating to the determination of costs.

* No. 507.]

[14 March 1952.]

PRICE CONTROL.

MANUFACTURERS' MAXIMUM PRICES OF WEARING APPAREL AND MAXIMUM CHARGES FOR CUTTING, MAKING AND/OR TRIMMING OF WEARING APPAREL.

In terms of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Frederick Viljoen Ashpole, Price Controller, do hereby throughout the Union excluding the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay—

1. Fix the maximum price at which any article of wearing apparel falling within any group specified in the First Schedule hereto may be sold to any person by the clothing manufacturer by whom such article was manufactured, at the cost of such article plus the percentage of such cost specified in the said Schedule opposite such group—

- (a) in column 1, if such article is made from material imported by the clothing manufacturer or acquired by him direct from the manufacturer thereof in the Union; or
- (b) in column 2, if such article is made from material acquired by the clothing manufacturer from the importer thereof or from a dealer who acquired it direct from the manufacturer thereof in the Union; or
- (c) in column 3, if such article is made from material acquired by the clothing manufacturer from any source not specified in sub-paragraph (a) or (b) hereof.

2. Direct that, where any article of wearing apparel is manufactured from material acquired from different sources for which different mark-ups are prescribed in terms of paragraph 1 hereof, the maximum per-

persentasie bruto wins wat bygereken mag word by die koste van daardie artikel, die beswaarde gemiddelde van daardie persentasies bruto wins wat ingevolge paragraaf 1 hiervan, van toepassing is op elke bron van verkryging van sodanige materiaal, bereken op 'n hoeveelhedsgrondslag in ooreenstemming met die betrokke voorbeeld aangegee in die Tweede Bylae hiervan.

3. Die maksimum prys wat 'n klerefabrikant enigeen mag vra vir (a) die sny, maak en afwerk, (b) maak en afwerk, (c) sny en maak, of (d) slegs maak van enige kledingstuk wat val onder enige groep in die Derde Bylae hiervan gespesifiseer, is die koste van sodanige diens vir so 'n klerefabrikant plus die persentasie van sodanige koste wat in genoemde Bylae teenoor sodanige groep onder die hoof „Maksimum persentasie van bruto wins” genoem word.

4. Vir die toepassing van hierdie kennisgewing beteken—

„klerefabrikant”, enigeen wat die besigheid dryf van 'n fabrikant van enige kledingstuk op enige perseel wat ingevolge die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941, as 'n fabriek geregistreer moet wees, dog sluit nie enige op-maat-kleremaker, kleremaakster of hoedemaakster in ten opsigte van enige kledingstuk wat deur so 'n op-maat-kleremaker, kleremaakster of hoedemaakster gemaak is op bestelling van iemand wat nie 'n handelaar is nie en vir die persoonlike gebruik van so 'n persoon bestem is;

„koste”, die werklike koste vir die klerefabrikant soos vasgestel uit sy registers wat hy moet hou ingevolge die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1654 van 20 Julie 1950, wat betrekking het op die hou van registers van koste en verkoopprijs deur klerefabrikante, met dien verstande egter dat indien enige kledingstuk verkoop word of enige prys vir enige kledingstuk gevra word voor die vasstelling van die werklike koste van materiaal, garneersel en/of lone in verband met die produksie van so 'n artikel betaalbaar, dog nadat die geraamde koste van sodanige materiaal, garneersel en/of lone in verband met so 'n artikel bereken is, hy, vir doeleindes van die vasstelling van die koste van sodanige artikel, enige geraamde koste van materiaal wat nie sy uiteindelijke werklike koste met meer as vyf persent oorskry nie, kan behandel as sy koste van materiaal vir sodanige artikel en/of hy insgelyks enige geraamde koste van garneersels wat nie sy uiteindelijke werklike koste van garneersels met meer as tien persent oorskry nie, as die koste van garneersels in verband met so 'n artikel kan behandel en/of hy insgelyks enige geraamde koste aan lone wat nie sy uiteindelijke werklike koste aan lone met meer as vyf persent oorskry nie, as sy koste aan lone vir so 'n artikel kan behandel;

„materiaal” nie voering- of opstopmateriaal of garneersel van watter aard ook al nie;

„kledingstukke”, nie die volgende nie:—

- (a) Stewels, skoene, pantoffels en soortgelyke skoeisel;
- (b) dameshoede; en
- (c) kledingstukke wat, die voering- en garneermateriaal uitgesonderd, geheel en al van pels vervaardig is.

5. Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2264 van 31 Augustus 1951 (wat betrekking het op Maksimum Pryse van Klere deur Klerefabrikante verkoop en Maksimum Pryse vir Sny, Maak en Afwerk, Maak en Afwerk, Sny en Maak of slegs Maak van Kledingstukke), word hierby herroep.

F. V. ASHPOLE,

Pryskontroleur.

OPMERKING.—Die uitwerking van hierdie kennisgewing is dat klerefabrikante se maksimum winsmarges met 5 punte verminder word; bv. waar die marge voorheen 25 persent was, word dit nou 20 persent, ens.

centage of gross profit that may be added to the cost of such article shall be the weighted average of those percentages of gross profit that are in terms of paragraph 1 hereof applicable to each source of acquisition of such material, calculated on a quantity basis in accordance with the relevant example set forth in the Second Schedule hereto.

3. Fix the maximum charge that any clothing manufacturer may make to any person for the service of (a) cutting, making and trimming, (b) making and trimming, (c) cutting and making or (d) making only of any article of wearing apparel falling within any group specified in the Third Schedule hereto at the cost of such service to such clothing manufacturer plus the percentage of such cost specified in the said Schedule opposite such group under the heading “Maximum Percentage of Gross Profit”.

4. Direct that for the purposes of this notice—

“clothing manufacturer” means any person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of any article of wearing apparel at any premises which in terms of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, requires to be registered as a factory but shall not include any bespoke tailor, dressmaker or milliner in respect of any article of wearing apparel made by such bespoke tailor, dressmaker or milliner to the order of a person who is not a dealer and for the personal use of such person;

“cost” means the actual cost to the clothing manufacturer as ascertained from his records required to be maintained in accordance with the provisions of Government Notice No. 1654 of 20th July, 1950, relating to the Maintenance of Records of Costs and Selling Prices by Clothing Manufacturers; provided, however, that, if any article of wearing apparel is sold or any charge for any article of wearing apparel is made prior to the ascertainment of the actual costs of materials, trimmings and/or wages incurred in the production of such article but after the estimated cost of such materials, trimmings and/or wages for such article has been computed, he may, for the purposes of ascertaining his cost of such article, treat any estimated cost of materials that does not exceed his ultimate actual cost of materials by more than five per cent. as his cost of materials for such article and/or he may similarly treat any estimated cost of trimmings that does not exceed his ultimate actual cost of trimmings by more than ten per cent. as his cost of trimmings for such article and/or he may similarly treat any estimated cost of wages that does not exceed his ultimate actual cost of wages by more than five per cent. as his cost of wages for such article;

“material” excludes linings, padding and any trimmings whatsoever;

“wearing apparel” does not include—

- (a) boots, shoes, slippers and similar footwear;
- (b) ladies' millinery; and
- (c) garments made, save for lining and trimmings, wholly from fur.

5. Withdraw Government Notice No. 2264 of the 31st August, 1951 (relating to Maximum Prices of Wearing Apparel sold by Clothing Manufacturers, and Maximum Charges for Cutting, Making and Trimming, Making and Trimming, Cutting and Making or Making only of Wearing Apparel).

—F. V. ASHPOLE,

Price Controller.

NOTE.—The effect of this notice is to reduce clothing manufacturers' maximum profit margins by 5 points, e.g. where the margin has hitherto been 25 per cent. it becomes 20 per cent., etc.

EERSTE BYLAE.

BYLAE VAN MAKSIMUM PERSENTASIES VAN BRUTO WINSTE WAT BY KOSTE (SOOS OMSKRYF) DEUR 'N KLERE-FABRIKANT GEVOEG MAG WORD VIR DIE VASSTELLING VAN DIE MAKSIMUM VERKOOPPRYSE VAN KLEDINGSTUKKE DEUR HOM VERVAARDIG.

Groep.	Beskrywing van kledingstuk.	KOLOM 1. As die materiaal waarvan die kledingstuk vervaardig is, deur die klerefabrikant in die Unie ingevoer of deur hom regstreeks van die fabrikant daarvan in die Unie verkry is.	KOLOM 2. As die materiaal waarvan die kledingstuk vervaardig is, deur die klerefabrikant van die invoerder daarvan of van die persoon wat dit regstreeks van die vervaardiger daarvan in die Unie verkry het, verkry is.	KOLOM 3. As die materiaal waarvan die kledingstuk vervaardig is, deur die klerefabrikant uit enige bron nie in kolom 1 of 2 gespesifiseer nie, verkry is.
1.	KLERE VIR MANS, SEUNS EN SEUNTJIES—			
A.	Alle klere vir mans, seuns en seuntjies.....	20	17½	15
B.	Dasse.....	35	27½	20
2.	KLERE VIR DAMES, DOGTERS, KINDERS EN SUIGELINGE—			
A.	Oorpakke, voorskote, uniforms (met inbegrip van drag en pette vir verpleegsters) springjurke vir dogters, skooldrag en alle onderklere.....	20	17½	15
B.	Alle klere vir dames, dogters, kinders en suigeling wat nie in groepe A, C en D gespesifiseer is nie.....	25	22½	20
C.	Aand- en dineerokke van enkellengte, aandbaadjies, volle en halwe lengte, en mantels..	27½	25	22½
D.	Trouerokke met sleep.....	30	27½	25

TWEDE BYLAE.

VOORBEELD VAN BESWAARDE GEMIDDELDE BYGEVOEGDE PRYSE.

Voorbeeld vir toeligting van die berekening van maksimum persentasie bruto wins wat by koste gevoeg mag word waar die materiaal wat vir die snyopdrag gebruik is, uit verskillende voorraadbronne verkry is. Die voorbeeld is gebaseer op 'n kledingstuk wat onder groep 2 C van damesdrag van die Eerste Bylae ressorteer.

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.
	Materiaal deur die klerefabrikant ingevoer of deur hom van die vervaardiger daarvan in die Unie verkry.		Materiaal deur die klerefabrikant van die invoerder daarvan verkry of van die persoon wat dit regstreeks van die fabrikant daarvan in die Unie verkry het.		Materiaal deur die klerefabrikant van enige bron nie in kolomme 2 en 3 gespesifiseer nie, verkry.		Berekening van beswaarde gemiddelde persentasie van bruto winste op koste.
Totale hoeveelheid.	Hoeveelheid.	Persentasie bruto wins.	Hoeveelheid.	Persentasie bruto wins.	Hoeveelheid.	Persentasie bruto wins.	
Jaart.	Jaart.	Persent.	Jaart.	Persent.	Jaart.	Persent.	
3,000	Voorbeeld: 2,000	27½ (Eerste Bylae, kolom 1)	500	25 (Eerste Bylae, kolom 2)	500	22½ (Eerste Bylae, kolom 3)	$\frac{(2 \times 27\frac{1}{2}) + (.5 \times 25) + (.5 \times 22\frac{1}{2})}{3} = 26.25$

Dus is die maksimum persentasie bruto wins vir kledingstukke wat volgens hierdie snyopdrag vervaardig word, 26.25 persent.

DERDE BYLAE.

MAKSIMUM PERSENTASIES VAN BRUTO WINS WAT DEUR 'N KLEREFABRIKANT BY KOSTE (SOOS OMSKRYF) GEVOEG MAG WORD VIR VASSTELLING VAN DIE MAKSIMUM PRYSE WAT GEVRA MAG WORD VIR DIE SNY, MAAK EN AFWERK, MAAK EN AFWERK, SNY EN MAAK OF SLEGS MAAK VAN KLEDINGSTUKKE.

Groep.	Beskrywing van kledingstuk.	Maksimum persentasie bruto wins.
1.	KLEDINGSTUKKE VIR MANS EN SEUNS—	
A.	Alle kledingstukke vir mans en seuns.....	15
2.	KLEDINGSTUKKE VIR VROUE, MEISIES, KINDERS EN SUIGELINGE—	
A.	Oorpakke, voorskote, uniforms (met inbegrip van drag en pette vir verpleegsters), springjurke en skooluitrusting vir meisies, en alle onderklere.....	15
B.	Alle kledingstukke vir vroue, meisies, kinders en suigeling nie in groepe A, C en D, gespesifiseer nie	20
C.	Aand- en dineerokke, enkellengte; aandjasse van volle en halwe lengte en mantels.....	22½
D.	Trouerokke met slepe.....	25

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES OF GROSS PROFIT WHICH MAY BE ADDED TO COST (AS DEFINED) BY A CLOTHING MANUFACTURER TO DETERMINE THE MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF WEARING APPAREL MANUFACTURED BY HIM.

Group	Description of Wearing Apparel.	COLUMN 1. If the material from which the wearing apparel was manufactured was imported into the Union by the clothing manufacturer or obtained by him direct from the manufacturer thereof in the Union.	COLUMN 2. If the material from which the wearing apparel was manufactured was acquired by the clothing manufacturer from the importer thereof or from the person who acquired it direct from the manufacturer thereof in the Union.	COLUMN 3. If the material from which the wearing apparel was manufactured was acquired by the clothing manufacturer from any source not specified in Column 1 or 2.
1	MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' WEARING APPAREL—			
A.	All men's, youths' and boys' wearing apparel	20	17½	15
B.	Neckties.....	35	27½	20
2	WOMEN'S, GIRLS', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL—			
A.	Overalls, aprons, uniforms (including nurses' wear and caps), girls' gym costumes and school outfits, and all underwear.....	20	17½	15
B.	All women's, girls', children's and infants' wearing apparel not specified in Groups A, C and D.....	25	22½	20
C.	Evening and dinner gowns of ankle length, evening coats of full and half-lengths and capes.....	27½	25	22½
D.	Wedding gowns with trains.....	30	27½	25

SECOND SCHEDULE.

EXAMPLE OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE MARK-UP.

Example to illustrate calculation of maximum percentage of gross profit which may be added to cost where the materials used for the cutting order of different sources of supply. The example is based on a garment falling under Group 2 C of Women's Wear of the First Schedule.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Material imported by the clothing manufacturer or obtained by him from the manufacturer thereof in the Union.	Material acquired by the clothing manufacturer from the importer thereof or from the person who acquired direct from the manufacturer thereof in the Union.	Material acquired by the clothing manufacturer from any source not specified in Columns 2 and 3.	Calculation of Weighted Average Percentage of Gross Profit on Cost.
Total Quantity.	Quantity.	Percentage of Gross Profit.	Quantity.	Percentage of Gross Profit.
Yards.	Yards.	Per Cent.	Yards.	Per Cent.
3,000	Example: 2,000	27½ (First Schedule, Column 1)	500	25 (First Schedule, Column 2)
			500	22½ (First Schedule, Column 3)
				$\frac{(2 \times 27\frac{1}{2}) + (.5 \times 25) + (.5 \times 22\frac{1}{2})}{3} = 26.25$

Therefore maximum percentage of gross profit for garments manufactured under this cutting order would be 26.25 per cent.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM PERCENTAGES OF GROSS PROFIT WHICH MAY BE ADDED TO COST (AS DEFINED) BY A CLOTHING MANUFACTURER TO DETERMINE THE MAXIMUM CHARGE WHICH MAY BE MADE FOR THE SERVICE OF CUTTING, MAKING AND TRIMMING, MAKING AND TRIMMING, CUTTING AND MAKING OR MAKING ONLY OF WEARING APPAREL.

Group.	Description of Wearing Apparel.	Maximum Percentage Gross Profit.
1.	MEN'S AND BOYS' WEARING APPAREL—	
A.	All men's and boys' wearing apparel.....	15
2	WOMEN'S, GIRLS' CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL—	
A.	Overalls, aprons, uniforms (including nurses' wear and caps), girls' gym costumes and school outfits, and all underwear.....	15
B.	All women's, girls', children's and infants' wearing apparel not specified in Groups A, C and D	20
C.	Evening and dinner gowns of ankle length, evening coats of full and half-length and capes.....	22½
D.	Wedding gowns with trains.....	25

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU.

* No. 509.]

[14 Maart 1952.

MINIMUM- EN KWALITEITSPRYSE VIR WYN, TYDPERK WAARIN BETALINGS MOET GESKIED, RENTE BETAALBAAR OP AGTERSTALLIGE BETALINGS EN PERSENTASIE WYN WAT TEEN KWALITEITSPRYS VERKRY MOET WORD.

Ooreenkomstig subartikel (1) van artikel vyf van die Wysigingswet op die Kontrole oor Wyn en Spirituallieë, 1940 (Wet No. 23 van 1940), soos gewysig, maak ek, STEPHANUS PETRUS LE ROUX, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Koöperatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by gemelde subartikel, ten opsigte van die jaar wat begin op die eerste dag van Februarie 1952—

- (a) die minimum pryse vir wyn van 'n sterkte van hoogstens 20 persent voor versterking, teen £12. 10s. per lêer; sodanige prys mag aflewering vry op spoor by die verkoper se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte insluit;
- (b) die kwaliteitsprys vir wyn van 'n sterkte van hoogstens 20 persent voor versterking, teen £15. 10s. per lêer, sodanige prys mag aflewering vry op spoor by die verkoper se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte insluit;
- (c) die tydperk waarin sodanige pryse of 'n gedeelte daarvan betaal moet word, naamlik—
 - (i) ten opsigte van wyn verkoop en afgelewer voor die 30ste dag van Junie 1952, moet 'n aanvanklike betaling bereken op die basis van 66½ persent van die minimumprys soos bepaal in paragraaf (a) vir wyn per bruto lêer afgelewer, gemaak word op die 15de dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin die aflewering plaasgevind het, en die balans moet betaal word op die 15de dag van die daaropvolgende maand;
 - (ii) ten opsigte van wyn verkoop maar nie afgelewer voor die 30ste dag van Junie 1952 nie, moet 'n aanvanklike betaling bereken op die basis van 66½ persent van die minimumprys soos bepaal in paragraaf (a) vir wyn per bruto lêer, gemaak word op die 15de dag van Julie 1952, en die balans moet betaal word op die 15de dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin aflewering plaasgevind het, maar waar die aflewering plaasgevind gedurende die maand Oktober 1952, of gedurende enige maand daarna, moet die balans betaal word nie later nie as op die 31ste dag van Oktober 1952;
 - (iii) ten opsigte van wyn verkoop na die 30ste dag van Junie 1952 maar nie later nie as die 31ste dag van Januarie 1953, moet 'n aanvanklike betaling bereken op die basis van 66½ persent van die minimum prys soos bepaal in paragraaf (a) vir wyn per bruto lêer, gemaak word op die 15de dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin die koop aangegaan is en die balans moet betaal word op die 15de dag van die daaropvolgende maand of op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1953, watter datum ookal die vroegste is; met dien verstande dat in die geval van wyn verkoop gedurende die maand Januarie 1953 die volle koopsom op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1953, betaalbaar is;
- (d) die rente wat betaal moet word op alle agterstallige betalings, teen 6½ persent per jaar, bereken vanaf die dag wat volg op die datum waarop die betaling opeisbaar word tot op die datum waarop die betaling geskied; en

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

* No. 509.]

[14 March 1952.

MINIMUM AND QUALITY PRICES FOR WINE, PERIOD WITHIN WHICH PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE, INTEREST PAYABLE ON ARREAR PAYMENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF WINE TO BE ACQUIRED AT QUALITY PRICE.

In terms of sub-section (1) of section five of the Wine and Spirits Control Amendment Act, 1940 (Act No. 23 of 1940), as amended, I, STEPHANUS PETRUS LE ROUX, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that the "Koöperatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt", has, under the powers vested in it by the said sub-section, fixed in respect of the year commencing on the 1st day of February, 1952—

- (a) the minimum price for wine of a strength not exceeding 20 per cent., prior to fortification, at £12. 10s. per leaguer; such price may include delivery free on rail at the seller's nearest station or siding;
- (b) the quality price for wine of a strength not exceeding 20 per cent., prior to fortification, at £15. 10s. per leaguer; such price may include delivery free on rail at the seller's nearest station or siding;
- (c) the period within which such prices, or any portion thereof shall be paid, viz.—
 - (i) in respect of wine sold and delivered prior to the 30th day of June, 1952, a first payment calculated on the basis of 66½ per cent. of the minimum price as determined in paragraph (a) for wine per bulk leaguer delivered, shall be made on the 15th day of the month succeeding the month in which delivery was made, and the balance shall be paid on the 15th day of the next succeeding month;
 - (ii) in respect of wine sold but not delivered prior to the 30th day of June, 1952, a first payment calculated on the basis of 66½ per cent. of the minimum price as determined in paragraph (a) for wine per bulk leaguer, shall be made on the 15th day of July, 1952, and the balance shall be paid on the 15th day of the month succeeding the month in which delivery was made, but where delivery is made during the month of October, 1952, or during any month thereafter, such balance shall be paid not later than on the 31st day of October, 1952;
 - (iii) in respect of wine sold after the 30th day of June, 1952, but not later than the 31st day of January, 1953, a first payment calculated on the basis of 66½ per cent. of the minimum price as determined in paragraph (a) for wine per bulk leaguer, shall be made on the 15th day of the month succeeding the month in which the sale was concluded and the balance shall be paid on the 15th day of the succeeding month or on the 31st day of January, 1953, whichever date shall be the earlier; provided that in the case of wines sold during the month of January, 1953, the full purchase price shall be payable on the 31st day of January, 1953;
- (d) the interest which shall be paid on all arrear payments, at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, calculated from the day following the date on which a payment becomes due until the date of payment; and

(e) die persentasie van die totale hoeveelheid wyn gedurende die gemelde jaar deur 'n groothandelaar gekoop of verkry, wat daardie handelaar koop of verkry teen 'n prys wat nie laer is nie as die prys in subartikel (4) van gemelde artikel vyf voorgeskryf, op 10 persent;

vasgestel het en dat ek genoemde pryse, tydperke, rente en persentasie goedgekeur het.

S. P. LE ROUX,
Minister van Landbou.

(e) the percentage of the total quantity of wine purchased or acquired by any wholesale trader during the said year which such trader shall purchase or acquire at a price which is not less than the price prescribed in sub-section (4) of the said section five, at 10 per cent.;

and that I have approved of the said prices, periods, interest and percentage.

S. P. LE ROUX,
Minister of Agriculture.

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