



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



REGULASIEKOERANT No. 1567

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 10c PRICE
OORSEE 15c OVERSEAS
POSVRY — POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 1567

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 80]

PRETORIA, 4 FEBRUARIE 1972
4 FEBRUARY

[No. 3375

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. R. 141 4 Februarie 1972
WET OP NYWERHEIDSVERSOENING, 1956

BOUNYWERHEID, OOS-LONDEN

HERNUWING VAN OOREENKOMS

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermenskennisgewings R. 1599 van 20 Oktober 1965, R. 889 van 16 Junie 1967, R. 1388 van 8 September 1967, R. 3335 van 19 September 1969 en R. 2177 van 4 Desember 1970 van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat ses maande vanaf genoemde datum eindig.

M. VILJOEN, Minister van Arbeid.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 121 4 Februarie 1972
REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING EN VERPAKKING VAN MIELIES

Die Staatspresident het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (No. 59 van 1968), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing R. 602 van 28 April 1967, soos gewysig, wat hierby herroep word.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Mielie- en Kafferkoringskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 113 van 1961, soos gewysig, 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis, en beteken—

“10-maashandsif”, 'n handsif met 'n sifdraadoppervlakte van 300 mm tot 310 mm by 300 mm tot 310 mm, wat gemaak is van ligte geplateerde staal draad met 'n nominale deursnee van 0,45 mm en met mase van 2,09 mm by 2,09 mm;

A—72546

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. R. 141 4 February 1972
INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1956

BUILDING INDUSTRY, EAST LONDON

RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1599 of 20 October 1965, R. 889 of 16 June 1967, R. 1388 of 8 September 1967, R. 3335 of 19 September 1969 and R. 2177 of 4 December 1970, to be effective as from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending six months from the said date.

M. VILJOEN, Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 121 4 February 1972
REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING AND PACKING OF MAIZE

The State President has, under the powers vested in him by section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto in substitution of the regulations published by Government Notice R. 602 of 28 April 1967, as amended, which is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Maize and Kaffircorn Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 113 of 1961, as amended, shall have a corresponding meaning and—

“10-mesh handsieve” means a handsieve with a wire mesh surface of 300 mm to 310 mm by 300 mm to 310 mm which is made of light plated steel wire with a nominal diameter of 0,45 mm and with meshes of 2,09 mm by 2,09 mm;

1—3375

"20-maashandsif", 'n handsif met sifdraadoppervlakte van 300 mm tot 310 mm by 300 mm tot 310 mm wat gemaak is van ligte geplateerde draad met 'n nominale deursnee van 0,30 mm en met mase van 0,97 mm by 0,97 mm;

"gebied A", die gebied bestaande uit die provinsies Transvaal en Oranje-Vrystaat, die landdrosdistrikte Hartswater, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg en Warrenton in die Kaapprovinsie en die landdrosdistrikte Bergville, Dannhauser, Dundee, Estcourt, Glencoe, Kliprivier, Newcastle, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht en Vryheid in die provinsie Natal;

"gebied B", die gebied bestaande uit die landdrosdistrikte Alexandria, Aliwal-Noord, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Matatiele, Mount Currie, Oos-Londen, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Uitenhage en Umzimkulu in die Kaapprovinsie; die gedeeltes van die landdrosdistrikte Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt en Prieska in die Kaapprovinsie wat binne 'n strook van 48 km noord en 48 km suid van die Oranjerivier tussen Boegoebergdam en 'n punt op die Oranjerivier reg noord van Noudonsies lê, en die landdrosdistrikte Camperdown, Durban, Hlabisa, Ixopo, Kranskop, Lion's River, Moorivier, Msinga, New Hanover, Nqutu, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Umvoti en Weenen in die provinsie Natal;

"gebrekkige mieliepitte", mieliepitte—

(a) wat verskrimpel of duidelik onvolwasse is, mieliepitte wat deurgaans 'n duidelike krytagtige tekstuur het of wat muf of verkleur is, behalwe normale verbruining deur oksidasie, verkleuring beperk tot die aanhegtingspunt van die pit en verrooiing;

(b) wat uitgeloop is, insluitende pitte waarvan die groeipunt (plumule) in die kiem sigbaar verkleur is;

(c) met holtes in die kiem of endosperm wat deur insekte of knaagdiere veroorsaak is;

(d) wat sigbaar deur brand ("smut"), grond, rook of steenkoolstof besoedel is;

(e) en stukkies mieliepitte wat deur 'n sif met ronde gate van 6,35 mm gaan;

(f) wat andersins klaarblyklik van 'n minderwaardige gehalte is;

(g) van ander cultivars as *Zea mays indentata* of *Zea mays indurata*, soos broodmielies, kiepiemielië, suikermielies en pastamielies;

"geelmielies", die gedorse geel saad van die plant *Zea mays indentata* of *Zea mays indurata*;

"mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur", met betrekking tot—

(a) witmielies, mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur as wit, uitgesonderd verrooide mieliepitte;

(b) geelmielies, mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur as geel, uitgesonderd verrooide mieliepitte;

"verrooide mieliepitte", met betrekking tot—

(a) witmielies, mieliepitte waarvan die endosperm wit is en waarvan die oppervlakte of 'n gedeelte daarvan 'n rooi of ligrooi kleur het;

(b) geelmielies, mieliepitte waarvan die endosperm geel is en waarvan die hele oppervlakte van die oppervlakte 'n rooi kleur het;

"vreemde voorwerpe", enige voorwerpe behalwe mielies;

"witmielies", die gedorse wit saad van die plant *Zea mays indentata* of *Zea mays indurata*.

"20-mesh handsieve" means a handsieve with a wire mesh surface of 300 mm to 310 mm by 300 mm to 310 mm which is made of light plated steel wire with a nominal diameter of 0,30 mm;

"Area A" means the area consisting of the Provinces of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, the Magisterial Districts of Hartswater, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg and Warrenton in the Cape Province and the Magisterial Districts of Bergville, Dannhauser, Dundee, Estcourt, Glencoe, Klip River, Newcastle, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht and Vryheid in the Province of Natal;

"Area B" means the area consisting of the Magisterial Districts of Alexandria, Aliwal North, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Matatiele, Mount Currie, East London, Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Uitenhage and Umzimkulu in the Cape Province; those portions of the Magisterial Districts of Gordonia, Hay, Kenhardt and Prieska in the Cape Province situated in a strip 48 km north and 48 km south of the Orange River between Boegoeberg Dam and a point on the Orange River directly north of Noudonsies; and the Magisterial Districts of Camperdown, Durban, Hlabisa, Ixopo, Kranskop, Lion's River, Msinga, New Hanover, Nqutu, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Umvoti and Weenen in the Province of Natal;

"defective maize kernels" means maize kernels—

(a) which are wizened or obviously immature, maize kernels that have a distinctly chalky texture throughout or that are mouldy or discoloured, excluding normal browning by oxidation, discoloration limited to the connecting tip of the kernel and pinking;

(b) which are sprouted, including kernels of which the growing point (plumule) in the germ is visibly discoloured;

(c) with cavities in the germ or endosperm caused by insects or rodents;

(d) which are visibly contaminated by smut, soil, smoke or coaldust;

(e) and pieces of maize kernels that pass through a screen with 6,35 mm round holes;

(f) which are otherwise clearly of inferior quality;

(g) of cultivars other than *Zea mays indentata* or *Zea mays indurata* such as bread maize (flour-corn), popcorn, sweetcorn and waxy maize;

"foreign matter" means any matter other than maize;

"maize kernels of another colour", in relation to—

(a) white maize, means maize kernels of a colour other than white, excluding pinked maize kernels;

(b) yellow maize, means maize kernels of a colour other than yellow, excluding pinked maize kernels;

"pinked maize kernels", in relation to—

(a) white maize, means maize kernels of which the endosperm is white and of which the pericarp or part thereof is of a red or pink colour;

(b) yellow maize, means maize kernels of which the endosperm is yellow and of which the entire surface of the pericarp is of a red colour;

"white maize" means the threshed white seed of the plant *Zea mays indentata* or *Zea mays indurata*;

"yellow maize" means the threshed yellow seed of the plant *Zea mays indentata* or *Zea mays indurata*.

DEEL I

OMVANG VAN REGULASIES

2. Hierdie regulasies het betrekking op mielies wat—
(a) in gebied A deur produsente aan die Raad verkoop word; en

(b) in gebied B deur produsente aan persone wat by die Raad geregistreer is om mielies van produsente te koop, verkoop word.

DEEL II

KLASSIFISERING EN GRADERING

Klasse

3. Daar is vyf klasse van mielies naamlik:

(a) *Wit duikpit*.—Dit is mielies wat bestaan uit minstens 90 persent (massa per massa) mielies van die wit duikpittipe, mits dit minstens voldoen aan die vereistes van die graad WD3;

(b) *wit rondepit*.—Dit is mielies [behalwe mielies van die klas wit duikpit soos in paragraaf (a) beskryf] wat bestaan uit minstens 95 persent (massa per massa) witmielies van enige tipe, mits dit minstens voldoen aan die vereistes van die graad WF2;

(c) *geel rondepit*.—Dit is mielies wat bestaan uit minstens 90 persent (massa per massa) mielies van die geel rondepittipe, mits dit voldoen aan die vereistes van die graad YF1;

(d) *geel rondepit—en duikpit*.—Dit is mielies [behalwe mielies van die klas geel rondepit soos in paragraaf (c) beskryf] wat bestaan uit minstens 95 persent (massa per massa) geelmielies van enige tipe, mits dit minstens voldoen aan die vereistes van die graad YM3;

(e) *monstergraad*.—Dit is mielies behalwe mielies van enige van die bogenoemde klasse.

Grade

4. (1) Die grade vir die verskillende klasse mielies (uitgesonderd die klas monstergraad) is soos volg:

Klas mielies	Grade
(a) Wit duikpit.....	WD1, WD2 en WD3.
(b) Wit rondepit.....	WF1 en WF2.
(c) Geel rondepit.....	YF1.
(d) Geel rondepit- en -duikpit.....	YM1, YM2 en YM3.

(2) Behoudens die toelaatbare afwykings in regulasie 5 voorgeskryf, moet mielies van enigeen van die in subregulasie (1) bedoelde grade, voldoen aan die vereistes in subregulasie (3) voorgeskryf.

(3) Die mielies moet—

(a) vry wees van 'n muwwe, suur of ander ongewenste reuk;

(b) vry wees van vreemde voorwerpe;

(c) van 'n standaard wees wat dit geskik maak vir die vervaardiging van mielieprodukte vir menslike gebruik;

(d) vry wees van gebrekkige mieliepitte: Met dien verstande dat mieliepitte waarvan stukkiës afgebreek is, gebarste mieliepitte of stukkiës van mieliepitte wat gesond is, nie as gebrekkige mieliepitte beskou word nie uitgesonderd in die geval waar sodanige mieliepitte en stukkiës mieliepitte wat deur 'n 6,35 mm-rondgatsif sal gaan; en

(e) vry wees van mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur en van verrooide mieliepitte.

PART I

SCOPE OF REGULATIONS

2. These regulations shall apply to maize which is sold—

(a) in Area A by producers to the Board; and

(b) in Area B by producers to persons registered with the Board to purchase maize from producers.

PART II

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING

Classes

3. There shall be five classes of maize namely:

(a) *White dent*, i.e. maize consisting of not less than 90 per cent (mass by mass) maize of the white dent type, provided it complies at least with the requirements of the Grade WD3;

(b) *white flint*, i.e. maize [other than maize of the class white dent as described in paragraph (a)] consisting of not less than 95 per cent (mass by mass) white maize of any type provided it complies at least with the requirements of the Grade WF2;

(c) *yellow flint*, i.e. maize consisting of not less than 90 per cent (mass by mass) maize of the yellow flint type, provided it complies with the requirements of the Grade YF1;

(d) *yellow flint-and-dent*, i.e. maize [other than maize of the class yellow flint as described in paragraph (c)] consisting of not less than 95 per cent (mass by mass) yellow maize of any type, provided it complies at least with the requirements of the Grade YM3;

(e) *sample-grade*, i.e. maize other than maize of any of the above-mentioned classes.

Grades

4. (1) The grades for the different classes of maize (excluding the class sample-grade) shall be as follows:

Class of maize	Grades
(a) White dent.....	WD1, WD2 and WD3.
(b) White flint.....	WF1 and WF2.
(c) Yellow flint.....	YF1.
(d) Yellow flint-and-dent.....	YM1, YM2 and YM3.

(2) Subject to the allowable deviations prescribed in regulation 5, maize of any of the grades referred to in subregulation (1) shall comply with the requirements prescribed in subregulation (3).

(3) The maize shall be—

(a) free from a musty, sour or other objectionable odour;

(b) free from foreign matter;

(c) of a standard which makes it suitable for the manufacture of maize products for human consumption;

(d) free from defective maize kernels: Provided that maize kernels which are chipped or cracked, or pieces of maize kernels that are in a sound condition shall not be regarded as defective maize kernels except in the case of such maize kernels and pieces of maize kernels that will pass through a 6,35 mm round-hole screen; and

(e) free from maize kernels of another colour and pinked maize kernels.

Afwykings

5. Die maksimum afwykings van die vereistes voorgeskryf kragtens regulasie 4 wat ten opsigte van enigeen van genoemde grade toegelaat mag word, is soos volg:

Deviations

5. The maximum deviation from the requirements prescribed under regulation 4 that may be allowed in respect of any of the said grades, shall be as follows:

	Maksimum persentasie (massa per massa) afwykings toegelaat								
	Wit duikpit			Wit rondepit		Geel rondepit	Geel rondepit- en duikpit		
	WD1	WD2	WD3	WF1	WF2	YF1	YM1	YM2	YM3
(i) Gebrekkige mieliepitte.....	7	13	20	10	25	9	9	20	30
(ii) Mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur.....	2	3	5	2	5	2	2	5	5
(iii) Vreemde voorwerpe (uitgesonderd klippe, stukkie steenkool of glas en mis).....	0,3	0,5	0,75	0,3	0,75	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,75
(iv) Gebrekkige mieliepitte, mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur en vreemde voorwerpe gesamentlik mits sodanige afwykings individueel binne die perke in subparagrafe (i), (ii) en (iii) gespesifiseer is.....	7	13	20	10	25	9	9	20	30
(v) Verrooide mieliepitte.....	12	12	12	12	12	7	7	7	7

	Maximum percentage (mass by mass) of deviation allowed								
	White dent			White flint		Yellow flint	Yellow flint-and-dent		
	WD1	WD2	WD3	WF1	WF2	YF1	YM1	YM2	YM3
(i) Defective maize kernels.....	7	13	20	10	25	9	9	20	30
(ii) Maize kernels of another colour.....	2	3	5	2	5	2	2	5	5
(iii) Foreign matter (excluding stones, pieces of coal or glass and manure).....	0,3	0,5	0,75	0,3	0,75	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,75
(iv) Defective maize kernels, maize kernels of another colour, and foreign matter collectively, provided such deviations are individual within the limits specified above.....	7	13	20	10	25	9	9	20	30
(v) Pinked maize kernels.....	12	12	12	12	12	7	7	7	7

Kalanderbesmette Mielies

6. Die in regulasies 3 en 4 bedoelde benamings van die onderskeie klasse en grade van mielies moet ondanks andersluidende bepalings die woord "Kalanderbesmet" insluit in die geval van mielies wat besmet is met lewende kalanders of ander lewende insekte wat skadelik vir opgebergde graan is ongeag of sodanige insekte in die mielies of op die houters daarvan voorkom.

DEEL III

VERPAKKING

7. (1) Mielies kan verkoop word of in losmaat of in graansakke.

(2) Graansakke waarin mielies verkoop word moet nuwe of goeie tweedehandse sakke wees wat—

(a) vervaardig is van jute of phormium of van jute en phormium;

(b) 'n oppervlakte-afmeting het van minstens 7 484 cm² en hoogstens 8 065 cm²;

(c) geweef is met skering- en inslagdrade ("porter and shot") van minstens 32 skering- en 32 inslagdrade per 100 mm in die geval van jutesakke en jute- en phormiumsakke en minstens 36 skering- en 40 inslagdrade per 100 mm in die geval van phormiumsakke;

(d) sterk genoeg is vir die vervoer van 90 kg netto mielies en nie sodanig verweer of verslyt dat dit met normale hantering of wanneer die sak leeg is en die een punt daarvan met die plat hak vasgetrap en die ander punt met die hand getrek word, sal skeur nie;

(e) skoon en nie gevlek is deur 'n kleurstof of 'n vloeistof wat vlekke kan veroorsaak nie, uitgesonderd handelsmerke of normale verkleuring as gevolg van blootstelling aan die son;

Weevily Maize

6. The designations of the respective classes and grades of maize referred to in regulations 3 and 4 shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, include the word "Weevily maize" in the case of maize infested with live weevils or other live insects injurious to stored grain irrespective of whether such insects are present in the maize or on the containers thereof.

PART III

PACKING

7. (1) Maize shall be sold either in bulk or in grain bags.

(2) Grain bags in which maize is sold shall be new or good second-hand grain bags which—

(a) shall be manufactured from jute or phormium or jute and phormium;

(b) shall have a superficial measurement of not less than 7 484 cm² and not more than 8 065 cm²;

(c) have been woven with porter and shot (warp and weft threads) of not less than 32 warp and 32 weft threads per 100 mm in the case of jute bags and jute-and-phormium bags and not less than 36 warp and 40 weft threads per 100 mm in the case of phormium bags;

(d) are strong enough for the conveyance of 90 kg net maize and are not so weathered or worn that they will break during normal handling, or when empty, will tear if one end is held down with the flat heel and the other end pulled by hand;

(e) are clean and not stained by any colouring substance or liquid capable of importing stains, excluding trade marks or normal discoloration due to exposure to the sun;

(f) sonder gate is maar kan gestop (met gare waarvan die breekkrag nie minder as 40 newton is nie) of gelap wees: Met dien verstande dat—

(i) geeneen van die stopplekke 26 cm² mag oorskry nie en tot minstens 13 mm aan alle kante van die gaatjies moet strek;

(ii) die stopplekke op so 'n wyse met die hand met jutegare oorkruis gestop of met 'n masjien gestop moet wees dat die stopplekke net so dig is as die weefsel van die sak en die materiaal van die sak nie ingetrek word en veroorsaak dat die drade van die sak verskuif of die stopplekke of drade van die sak breek wanneer die sak met mielies gevul word nie;

(iii) behalwe by die bek van die sak waar hoogstens twee lappe (een aan elke kant) van 38 mm by 254 mm vir die bedekking van snye en aangebring soos bepaal in paragraaf (v) toegelaat word, geeneen van die ander lappe 39 cm² mag oorskry nie;

(iv) lappe, hetsy aangestik of met 'n kleefstof aangebring, mekaar nie mag oordek nie;

(v) lappe behoorlik met jutegare met die hand aangewerk moet wees of behoorlik met 'n masjien oor die hele oppervlakte vasgestop moet wees met gare waarvan die breekkrag nie minder as 40 newton is nie;

(vi) lappe wat met 'n kleefstof aangeplak is, behoorlik aangeplak moet wees en slegs toelaatbaar is mits dit verder as 150 mm van die bek van die sak aangebring is; en

(vii) sakke waarvan die bekgedeeltes vervang is, nie aanvaarbaar is nie.

(3) Graansakke waarin mielies in gebied B verkoop word, kan nieteenstaande die bepalings van subregulasie (2) maar behoudens paragrawe (a) en (b) daarvan van enige kwaliteit wees.

DEEL IV

BEREKENINGS- EN TOETSMETODES

Monsterneming en Bepalings van Gebreke

8. By die vasstelling van die graad van mielies word die volgende metodes gevolg:

(a) *Monsterneming*.—Monsters van mielies wat gegradeer moet word, moet op so 'n wyse geneem word dat dit verteenwoordigend van daardie mielies is.

(b) *Bepaling van persentasie (massa per massa) gebrekkige mieliepitte*.—Die persentasie (massa per massa) gebrekkige mieliepitte word bepaal deur 'n monster van 100 g [geneem op die wyse in paragraaf (a) voorgeskryf] deur 'n 6,35 mm-rondegatsif te sif en die agterblywende deel met die hand uit te soek, en die massa die gebrekkige mieliepitte aldus met die hand uitgesoek tesame met dié van stukkie mieliepitte en mieliepitte wat deur die sif gegaan het, te bereken as 'n persentasie van die totale massa van die monster.

(c) *Bepaling van persentasie (massa per massa) mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur*.—Die persentasie (massa per massa) mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur word bepaal deur 'n monster van 200 g [geneem op die wyse in paragraaf (a) voorgeskryf] met die hand uit te soek en die massa van sodanige gekleurde mieliepitte as 'n persentasie van die totale massa van die monster te bereken.

(d) *Bepaling van persentasie (massa per massa) vreemde voorwerpe*.—Die persentasie (massa per massa) vreemde voorwerpe word bepaal deur 'n monster van minstens 200 g [geneem op die wyse in paragraaf (a) voorgeskryf] met die hand uit te soek en die massa van sodanige vreemde voorwerpe as 'n persentasie van die totale massa van die monster te bereken.

(e) *Bepaling van persentasie (massa per massa) verrooide mieliepitte*.—Die persentasie (massa per massa) verrooide mieliepitte word bepaal deur 'n monster van

(f) are free from holes but may be darned (with twine of which the tensile strength shall not be less than 40 newtons) or parched where necessary: Provided that—

(i) none of the darns shall exceed 26 cm² and that such darns shall overlap the small holes on all sides by at least 13 mm;

(ii) the darns shall be cross-stitched by hand with jute twine or machine-darned in such a manner that the darns correspond in closeness to the weave of the bag and that the material of the bag is not pulled together, thereby causing the snapping or displacement of the strands of the bag or the darns when the bag is filled with maize;

(iii) except for not more than two patches (one on each side) of not more than 38 mm by 254 mm each allowed at the mouth of the bag to cover cuts and affixed as indicated in paragraph (v) none of the other patches shall exceed 39 cm²;

(iv) patches, whether stitched or affixed with an adhesive, shall not overlap;

(v) patches shall be properly hand-sewn to the bag with jute twine or properly machine-darned over the entire surface of the patch with twine, the tensile strength of which shall not be less than 40 newtons;

(vi) patches affixed with an adhesive shall be properly affixed and will not be allowed to be closer than 150 mm from the mouth of the bag; and

(vii) bags of which the mouth sections have been replaced, shall not be acceptable.

(3) Grain bags in which maize is sold in Area B, may, notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (2) but subject to paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof, be of any quality.

PART IV

CALCULATION AND TESTING METHODS

Sampling and Determination of Defects

8. In the determination of the grade of maize the following methods shall be followed:

(a) *Sampling*.—Samples of maize to be graded shall be taken in such manner as to be representative of such maize.

(b) *Determination of percentage (mass by mass) of defective maize kernels*.—The percentage (mass by mass) of defective maize kernels shall be determined by screening a sample of 100 g [taken in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)] through a screen with 6,35 mm round holes and hand-picking the remaining portion and by calculating the mass of the defective maize kernels thus handpicked together with that of the pieces of maize kernels and maize kernels that passed through the screen as a percentage of the total mass of the sample.

(c) *Determination of percentage (mass by mass) maize kernels of another colour*.—The percentage (mass by mass) maize kernels of another colour shall be determined by separating by hand from a sample of 200 g [taken in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)] the maize kernels of another colour and by calculating the mass of such maize kernels of another colour as a percentage of the total mass of the sample.

(d) *Determination of percentage (mass by mass) of foreign matter*.—The percentage (mass by mass) of foreign matter shall be determined by separating by hand from a sample of at least 200 g [taken in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)] the foreign matter and by calculating the mass of such foreign matter as a percentage of the total mass of the sample.

(e) *Determination of percentage (mass by mass) of pinked maize kernels*.—The percentage (mass by mass) of pinked maize kernels shall be determined by separating

100 g [geneem op die wyse in paragraaf (a) voorgeskryf] met die hand uit te soek en die massa van sodanige verrooide mieliepitte as 'n persentasie van die totale massa van die monster te bereken.

Bepaling van Massa van Monsters

9. Die skaal wat gebruik word vir die bepaling van die massa van 'n monster mielies of van mieliepitte van 'n ander kleur of van verrooide mieliepitte of van gebrekkige mieliepitte of van vreemde voorwerpe in die monster, moet sodanig wees dat die betrokke massa tot binne 0,5 g presies bepaal kan word.

Bepaling van Netto Massa van Mielies

10. Die netto massa van mielies in graansakke word bereken deur van die bruto massa van die mielies af te trek 1,1 kg vir elke sak plus die massa verteenwoordig deur vog bo 12,5 persent (massa per massa) in die mielies [indien die voggehalte van die mielies op die tydstip waarop dit verkoop word 12,5 persent (massa per massa) oorskry].

Bepaling van Voggehalte

11. Die voggehalte van 'n hoeveelheid mielies word bepaal volgens die Marconi-elektriese weerstandsmetode of die Brown-Duvel-metode hieronder uiteengesit:

(a) *Marconi-elektriese weerstandsmetode.*—Die apparaat vir die bepaling van voggehalte volgens hierdie metode bestaan uit die Marconi-vogmeter Model TF 933 of TF 933A of TF 933B, waardeur vog in die mielies deur middel van elektriese weerstand bepaal word. Die apparaat word weg van 'n trek en direkte sonlig geplaas, in 'n vaste posisie in 'n kamer of skuur waar alle vogbepalings uitgevoer moet word. 'n Celsius-termometer word aan die buitekant van die instrumentekas van die apparaat geheg, sodat die termometerbol ten volle aan die vry lug in die kamer of skuur blootgestel is. 'n Hoeveelheid van minstens 70 g en hoogstens 80 g van 'n verteenwoordigende monster van die mielies waarvan die voggehalte getoets moet word, word in 'n handgraanmeule of koffiemeule gemaal wat so gestel is dat minstens 90 persent (massa per massa) van die gemaalde produk deur 'n 10-maashandsif en hoogstens 75 persent (massa per massa) daarvan deur 'n 20-maashandsif sal gaan. (Hierdie resultaat kan gewoonlik verkry word deur die meuleplate so styf moontlik deur middel van die stelskroef vas te draai en die stelskroef dan ongeveer 'n kwart-draai los te draai.) Die meule word egalig gedraai teen so 'n spoed dat die hele monster in 'n tydperk van minstens 30 sekondes en hoogstens 90 sekondes gemaal word. Die gemaalde monster word onmiddellik na 'n glasfles met 'n skroefdeksel en met 'n volume van tussen 300 ml en 400 ml oorgeplaas. Nadat die fles toegeskroef is, word die inhoud deeglik vermeng deur die fles vir minstens 30 sekondes te skud. Onmiddellik daarna word die toetsel van die Marconi-apparaat omtrent half-vol gemaak met die gemaalde monster en die metaaldrukprop daarop in posisie geplaas. Sorg dat die monster gelyk in die sel lê en dat die onderdele van die sel behoorlik in mekaar pas, en hanteer die sel slegs aan die buitenste isoleermateriaal daarom. Onmiddellik daarna word die sel (met die metaaldrukprop na bo) in die klamp wat deel van die Marconi-apparaat uitmaak, geplaas en daarin vasgeskroef totdat die twee dele van die silindervormige veeromhulsel wat met die skroef verbind is, bo gelyk is. Die klamp met die sel daarin vasgeskroef, word in korrekte elektriese verbinding met die hooftoestel gebring. Die skakelaar word nou na die "zero"-posisie gedraai en daarna word die galvanometernaald deur middel van die stelknoppie bokant die wyserskywe gestel totdat die naald presies regoor die horisontale strepie te staan kom. Wanneer

by hand from a sample of 100 g [taken in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a)] the pinked maize kernels as a percentage of the total mass of the sample.

Determination of Mass of Samples

9. The scale used for the determination of the mass of a sample of maize or other coloured maize kernels or of pinked maize kernels or of defective maize kernels or of foreign matter in the sample shall be such that the relevant mass can be accurately determined to within 0,5 g.

Determination of Net Mass of Maize

10. The net mass of maize in grain bags shall be calculated by subtracting from the gross mass of the maize 1,1 kg per each bag plus the mass represented by moisture in excess of 12,5 per cent (mass by mass) in the maize [if the moisture content of the maize at the time of sale exceeds 12,5 per cent (mass by mass)].

Determination of Moisture Content

11. The moisture content of a quantity of maize shall be determined by the Marconi electrical resistance method or the Brown-Duvel method set out below:

(a) *Marconi electrical resistance method.*—The apparatus for moisture determination according to this method shall consist of the Marconi Moisture Meter Model TF 933 or TF 933A or TF 933B by which moisture in maize is determined through electrical resistance. The apparatus shall be placed away from draughts and the direct rays of the sun in a permanent position in a room or store where all moisture determinations shall be carried out. A Celsius thermometer shall be attached to the outside of the instrument case of the apparatus so that the thermometer bulb is fully exposed to the free air in the room or store.

A quantity of not less than 70 g and not more than 80 g of a representative sample of the maize to be tested for moisture shall be ground in a hand grain mill or coffee mill which has been so adjusted that at least 90 per cent (mass by mass) of the ground product will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and not more than 75 per cent (mass by mass) thereof will pass through a 20-mesh hand sieve. (This result can generally be obtained by adjusting the grinding plates as tightly as possible by means of the adjusting screw and then loosening the latter about one-quarter turn.) The mill shall be operated at a uniform speed which allows the entire sample to be ground in a period of not less than 30 seconds and not more than 90 seconds. The ground sample shall immediately be transferred to a screw cap glass jar of between 300 ml and 400 ml capacity. After the jar has been properly closed by screwing the cap on tightly, the contents shall be thoroughly mixed by shaking the jar for at least 30 seconds. Immediately thereafter the test cell of the Marconi apparatus shall be filled approximately half full with the ground sample, and the metal plunger shall be placed in position on it. Care shall be taken to ensure that the surface of the sample is level in the cell and that the parts of the cell fit properly into one another. The cell shall be handled only by the outer insulating material surrounding it. Immediately thereafter the cell (with the metal plunger facing upwards) shall be fitted into the clamp which forms part of the Marconi apparatus and screwed tight until the two parts of the cylindrical spring housing mounted on the screw are flush. The clamp containing the cell shall have a proper electric contact with the main apparatus. The switch shall now be turned to the "zero" position, and the galvanometer pointer shall thereafter be adjusted by means of the "Setzero" knob above the dials until the pointer is

hierdie "zero"-instelling gemaak word, moet die linkerhandse wyserskywe op een van die posisie 1 tot 5 staan. Die skakelaar word daarna na die "lees"-posisie gedraai en die wyserskywe onmiddellik daarna gestel totdat die galvanometernaald terugkeer na die posisie regoor die horisontale strepie. Die lesing op die wyserskywe word nou geneem en die temperatuur op die termometer wat aan die hooftoestel geheg is, tot die naaste graad afgelees. Enige geleidelike verskuiwing van die naald nadat dit aanvanklik korrek ingestel is, word buite rekening gelaat. Van die oomblik wanneer die monster in die sel geplaas word totdat die finale lesing op die wyserskywe geneem word, mag hoogstens een minuut verloop. Waar moontlik, word lesings slegs op die swart of positiewe waardes op die wyserskywe geneem. Die lesings op die wyserskywe word herlei tot persentasie volgens onderstaande tabel:

Lesings op wyserskywe	Persentasie	Lesings op wyserskywe	Persentasie
0.....	8,6	26.....	13,1
1.....	8,8	27.....	13,4
2.....	8,9	28.....	13,6
3.....	9,0	29.....	13,8
4.....	9,2	30.....	14,0
5.....	9,3	31.....	14,2
6.....	9,5	32.....	14,5
7.....	9,6	33.....	14,7
8.....	9,8	34.....	14,9
9.....	10,0	35.....	15,1
10.....	10,1	36.....	15,4
11.....	10,3	37.....	15,7
12.....	10,5	38.....	16,0
13.....	10,6	39.....	16,3
14.....	10,8	40.....	16,6
15.....	11,0	41.....	16,8
16.....	11,2	42.....	17,1
17.....	11,3	43.....	17,4
18.....	11,5	44.....	17,7
19.....	11,7	45.....	18,0
20.....	12,0	46.....	18,3
21.....	12,2	47.....	18,6
22.....	12,3	48.....	19,0
23.....	12,5	49.....	19,4
24.....	12,7	50.....	19,9
25.....	12,9	51.....	20,3

Die resultaat aldus verkry, word vir temperatuur aan-gesuiwer deur dit met 0,1 te vermeerder vir elke een graad Celsius wat die termometerlesing onder 20° C is en met 0,1 te verminder vir elke een graad Celsius wat die termometerlesing bo 20° C is. Die toets word sonder onderbreking herhaal met afsonderlike hoeveelhede van die oorspronklike gemaalde monster, en indien die twee resultate aldus verkry, nie met meer as 0,3 verskil nie, word die gemiddelde daarvan geneem as die persentasie voggehalte van die mielies waarvan die monster geneem is. Indien die resultaat van die twee bepalinge met meer as 0,3 verskil, word die bepaling herhaal met verdere hoeveelhede van die oorspronklike gemaalde monster totdat twee resultate verkry word wat nie met meer as 0,3 verskil nie. Sorg dat die meule waarmee die monster gemaal word, die fles waarin dit vermeng word en die sel van die apparaat behoorlik skoon en droog is voor elke bepaling. Die vogmeter moet in ewig met die temperatuur van die omringende lug wees om die ontwikkeling van termo-elektriese strome in die instrument waardeur foute in die wyserskyflesings veroorsaak kan word, te verhoed. Om hierdie rede is dit gebiedend noodsaaklik dat die vogmeter vir 'n geruime tyd op een plek moet bly staan voordat 'n vogtoets gemaak word. Indien die vogmeter om een of ander spesiale rede na 'n ander posisie of 'n ander lokaliteit vervoer moet word, word dit vir minstens 'n uur in die nuwe posisie met rus gelaat sodat die instrument kans kry om in termiese ewig met die omringende lug te kom voordat 'n vogtoets gemaak word. Indien dit nie moontlik is, om die termometer aan die kas van die instrument te heg nie, word dit in 'n gerieflike horisontale posisie bo-op die apparaat geplaas minstens 15 minute voordat 'n vogtoets begin. Ook in die gevalle

exactly opposite the horizontal line. When setting to zero, the left-hand dial shall be at any one of the positions 1 to 5. The switch shall then be turned to the "Read" position and the dials immediately adjusted until the galvanometer pointer returns to the position of the horizontal line.

The dial reading shall now be taken and the temperature be read (to the nearest degree) from the thermometer attached to the main apparatus. Any gradual movement of the pointer, after having been correctly adjusted, shall be disregarded. Not more than one minute shall elapse between the placing of the samples in the cell and the taking of the final dial reading. Whenever possible, readings shall only be taken on the black or positive values on the dials. Dial reading shall be converted into percentages according to the following table:

Dial reading	Percentage	Dial reading	Percentage
0.....	8,6	26.....	13,1
1.....	8,8	27.....	13,4
2.....	8,9	28.....	13,6
3.....	9,0	29.....	13,8
4.....	9,2	30.....	14,0
5.....	9,3	31.....	14,2
6.....	9,5	32.....	14,5
7.....	9,6	33.....	14,7
8.....	9,8	34.....	14,9
9.....	10,0	35.....	15,1
10.....	10,1	36.....	15,4
11.....	10,3	37.....	15,7
12.....	10,5	38.....	16,0
13.....	10,6	39.....	16,3
14.....	10,8	40.....	16,6
15.....	11,0	41.....	16,8
16.....	11,2	42.....	17,1
17.....	11,3	43.....	17,4
18.....	11,5	44.....	17,7
19.....	11,7	45.....	18,0
20.....	12,0	46.....	18,3
21.....	12,2	47.....	18,6
22.....	12,3	48.....	19,0
23.....	12,5	49.....	19,4
24.....	12,7	50.....	19,9
25.....	12,9	51.....	20,3

The result thus obtained shall be corrected for temperature by increasing it by 0,1 for each degree Celsius that the temperature reading is below 20° C and by decreasing it by 0,1 for each degree Celsius that the temperature is above 20° C. The test shall be carried out in duplicate without interruption with separate quantities of the original ground sample, and if the two results thus obtained do not differ by more than 0,3 the average of the two results shall be taken as the percentage moisture content of the maize from which the sample was taken. If the results of the two determinations differ by more than 0,3 the determination shall be repeated with further quantities of the original ground sample until two results obtained which do not differ by more than 0,3. Care shall be taken that the mill used for the grinding of the sample, the jar used for mixing the sample and the pressure cell of the apparatus are clean and dry before each determination is commenced. The moisture meter shall be in equilibrium with the temperature of the ambient air in order to obviate the generation of thermo-electric currents in the instrument which may cause errors in the dial reading. For this reason it is imperative that the moisture meter shall remain in one position for an appreciable time before a moisture test is carried out. If for some special reason the moisture meter has to be moved to another position or some other locality, it should be left undisturbed for at least one hour in the new position to allow the instrument to come into thermal equilibrium with the ambient air before a moisture test is carried out. If it is not possible to affix the thermometer to the case of the instrument, it should be placed in a convenient horizontal position on top of the apparatus at least 15 minutes before a moisture test is started. In

waar die termometer aan die kas gehieg kan word maar dit nie permanent in daardie posisie gehou word nie, word dit in daardie posisie geplaas minstens 15 minute voordat 'n vogtoets begin.

Wanneer 'n voggelying deur middel van hierdie metode gedoen word, word gesorg dat die apparaat in goeie werkende toestand is deur met 'n kort stukkie draad 'n kortsluiting in die twee boonste steeksokke aan die hooftoestel te maak en daarna die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometer naald regoor die horisontale strepie in te stel. Nadat die skakelaar op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe, geneem op die wyse hierbo omskryf, ongeveer 60 wees. Die draad word dan verwyder. Hierna word die klamp, soos hierbo omskryf, elektries volgens voorskrif met die hooftoestel verbind, die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometer naald regoor die horisontale strepie ingestel en die basis van die toetsel in sy normale posisie in die klamp gehou. 'n Stukkie metaaldraad of silwerpapier (tinfolie) word dwarsoor die blootgestelde elektrodes (die metaaldele) van die toetsel vasgedruk sodat 'n kortsluiting veroorsaak word. Nadat die skakelaar op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe, geneem op die wyse hierbo omskryf, ongeveer 60 wees. Daarna word die basis en isoleerring van die toetsel sonder die metaaldrukprop in die klamp vasgeskroef totdat dit net stewig in posisie bly, en die skakelaar word op "zero" en die galvanometer naald regoor die horisontale strepie ingestel. Nadat die skakelaar nou op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe in hierdie geval nul of laer as nul wees, maar indien die lesing hoër as nul is, kan die basis van die toetsel vir 'n paar minute in die son of in redelik warm lug geplaas en die toets herhaal word.

(b) *Brown-Duvel-metode*.—Die apparaat vir die bepaling van voggehalte volgens hierdie metode bestaan uit die Brown-Duvel-vogtoetsapparaat. Die verhitingskompartement, die staander, die verkoelertenk en al die toebehore van hierdie apparaat uitgesonderd die verhitingsapparaat, moet voldoen aan die spesifikasies uiteengesit in die *United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, No. 1375 of 1926*. Die apparaat word op so 'n plek opgestel dat dit nie in 'n trek staan nie. Honderd gram van die monster geneem uit die mielies waarvan die voggehalte bepaal moet word, tesame met 150 ml vogtoetsolie, word in die distilleerfles van die apparaat geplaas. Nadat die inhoud deeglik gemeng is deur dit te skud, word die fles toegemaak met 'n rubberprop met die Celsius-termometer daardeur. Die termometer word so gestel dat presies vier-vyftes van die kwikbol onder die oppervlakte van die olie is. Die fles word dan in die apparaat geplaas en die afleibuis met die kondenseerbuis verbind sodat dit dig sluit. Die gaasdraad met asbesmiddelstuk moet in 'n goeie toestand wees. 'n Stroom koue water moet gedurig deur die kondenseertenk loop, of anders word die tenk voor elke toets met koue water gevul. Die meetcilinder, wat skoon en droog moet wees, word onder die kondenseerbuis geplaas om die water wat afgedryf word, op te vang, die deksel word dan oor die fleshouer geplaas en met die verhitting begin. Die verhitting geskied deur middel van elektrisiteit, blaaslampe, alkoholbranders (spirituslampe) of gasbranders. Indien 'n vlam gebruik word, word dit so gestel dat dit reg onder die middel van die asbesmiddelstuk is. Die verhitting moet egalig geskied en so gereël word dat 'n temperatuur van 190° C in minstens 19 minute en hoogstens 21 minute bereik word. Die verhitting word gestaak sodra die temperatuur 190° C bereik. (Gewoonlik duur dit 10 minute voordat die temperatuur tot omtrent 110° C styg, en nog 10 minute voordat 190° C bereik word.) Nadat die verhitting ophou, sal 'n geringe geleidelike styging in temperatuur plaasvind. 'n Skielike styging of daling van etlike grade in die temperatuur is egter 'n aanduiding dat

those cases too where the thermometer can be affixed to the apparatus but does not remain in that position permanently, it should be placed in that position at least 15 minutes before a commencement of a moisture test.

When a moisture determination is made by means of this method, it shall be ensured that the apparatus is in good working order by short circuiting the two topmost sockets on the main apparatus with a short piece of wire and turning the switch to "zero" and adjusting the galvanometer pointer until it is opposite the horizontal line. After the switch has been turned to "Read", the reading on the dials, taken in the manner described above, should be approximately 60. The wire shall then be removed. Thereafter the clamp shall be connected electrically with the main apparatus as described above, the switch turned to "zero", the galvanometer pointer adjusted to the position opposite the horizontal line and the base of the test cell kept in its normal position in the clamp. A piece of metal wire or silver paper (tin foil) shall be placed across the exposed electrodes (the metal parts) of the test cell and pressed down so as to cause a short circuit. After the switch has been turned to "Read", the dial reading, taken in the manner described above, should be approximately 60. Thereafter the base and the insulator ring of the test cell shall be placed in the clamp and screwed down without the plunger until they just fit tightly, the switch turned to "zero" and the galvanometer pointer adjusted to the position opposite the horizontal line. After the switch has been turned to "Read" the reading on the dials in this instance will be nil or lower, but if the reading is higher than nil, the base of the test cell may be exposed to sunlight or reasonably warm air for a few minutes and the test repeated.

(b) *Brown-Duvel method*.—The apparatus for the determination of moisture content according to this method shall consist of the Brown-Duvel moisture testing apparatus. The heating compartment, the stand, the cooling tank and all the accessories of this apparatus, shall comply with the specifications set out in the *United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, No. 1375 of 1926*. The apparatus shall be installed in such a position that it will not be exposed to draughts. One hundred gram of the sample of the maize of which the moisture content is to be determined together with 150 ml of moisture-testing oil, shall be placed in the distilling flask of the apparatus. After the contents have been thoroughly mixed by shaking, the flask shall be closed with a rubber stopper through which passes the Celsius thermometer. The thermometer shall be so adjusted that exactly four-fifths of the mercury bulb is immersed in the oil. The flask be placed in the apparatus and the delivery tube connected with the condenser tube so that it fits properly. The wire gauze with asbestos centre shall be in good condition. A continuous stream of cold water shall pass through the condenser tank, or the tank shall be filled with cold water before each test. The measuring cylinder, which shall be clean and dry, shall be placed under the condenser tube to collect the water driven off. The cover shall be placed over the flask compartment of the apparatus and the heating commenced. Heat shall be applied either by means of electricity, blow lamps, spirit lamps or gas burners. If a flame is used, it shall be placed in such a position that it will be beneath the centre of the asbestos centre. Heat shall be applied evenly and shall be so regulated that a temperature of 190° C is reached in not less than 19 and not more than 21 minutes. As soon as a temperature of 190° C is reached, the heating shall be discontinued. (It usually takes 10 minutes for the temperature to rise to approximately 110° C and another 10 minutes before a temperature of 190° C is reached.) After the heat is turned off, a slight gradual rise in temperature will occur. A sudden increase or sudden decrease in temperature of several degrees however,

die verhitting gedurende die laaste deel van die proses te skerp was, en die toets moet dan herhaal word. As die water wat deur die afleibuis gedistilleer word, verkleur is, dui dit aan dat die graan gebrand het en dan moet die toets herhaal word.

Die deksel en termometer word nie afgehaal voordat die temperatuur tot 160° C gedaal het nie. Wanneer die temperatuur 160° C is, word die deksel afgehaal, die termometer uitgehaal en die afleibuis daarna van die kondenseerbuis losgemaak, en alle druppels water wat aan die binnekant van die maatglas kleef, word afgeskud. Die hoeveelheid water onder die olielaag in die meetglas word afgelees in ml tot 0,1 ml. Alle bepalinge word twee keer gedoen, en indien die resultate van die twee bepalinge nie meer as 0,3 ml verskil nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee resultate as die persentasie voggehalte geneem. Indien die verskil tussen die twee resultate groter as 0,3 ml is, word die bepalinge herhaal totdat twee resultate verkry word wat nie met meer as 0,3 ml verskil nie. By die gebruik van die Brown-Duvel-apparaat moet gesorg word dat voos rubberproppe nie gebruik word nie, dat geen olie onmiddellik na 'n vorige toets weer gebruik word nie en dat die kwikkolom in die termometer ongebroke is voordat daar met 'n toets begin word. Vir iedere toets word 'n vars olie gebruik of olie wat vir geruime tyd nie gebruik is nie. In alle gevalle word die olie tot 'n temperatuur van ongeveer 200° C verhit en daarna afgekoel voordat dit gebruik word. Indien 'n nuwe fles gebruik word, of indien die apparaat nie gedurende die voorafgaande 24 uur in gebruik was nie, word 'n voorlopige vogbepaling eers met 'n monster mielies uitgevoer.

Wanneer die apparaat nie gebruik word nie, word die termometer in die fles gehou, en die fles word met die afleibuis verbind op dieselfde wyse as vir 'n vogtoets.

indicates that the heating was too intense during the latter part of the process, and the test shall be repeated. If the water which is distilled through the delivery tube is discoloured, it is an indication that the grain was burnt, in which case the test shall be repeated.

The cover and thermometer shall not be removed until the temperature has dropped to 160° C. As soon as the temperature of 160° C is reached, the cover shall be removed, the thermometer taken out and the delivery tube disconnected from the condenser tube and all drops of water clinging to the inside of the measuring cylinder shaken down. The quantity of water beneath the layer of oil in the measuring flask shall be read in ml to 0,1 ml. All determinations shall be made twice and should the results of the two determinations not differ by more than 0,3 ml the average of the two results shall be taken as the percentage of moisture content. If the results of the two determinations differ by more than 0,3 ml the determination shall be repeated until two results are obtained that do not differ by more than 0,3 ml. In using the Brown-Duvel apparatus, care shall be taken to avoid the use of mushy rubber stoppers, not to use oil directly from a previous test and that the column of mercury in the thermometer is continuous before commencing any test. Each test shall be done either with fresh oil or oil that has not been used for some time. In all cases the oil shall first be heated to a temperature of approximately 200° C and cooled before it is used. If a new flask is used, or if the apparatus was not used at any time during the previous 24 hours, a preliminary moisture determination shall first be carried out with a sample of maize.

When the apparatus is not in use, the thermometer shall be kept in the flask and the flask and delivery tube shall be connected in the same manner as when a test is made.

No. R. 136

4 Februarie 1972

TABAKSKEMA

VERBOD OP DIE VERKOOP VAN TABAK BEHALWE DEUR BEMIDDELING VAN BEPAALDE PERSONE.—VERBETERING

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 64 van 14 Januarie 1972 word hierby verbeter deur in die Afrikaanse teks van item (i) in artikel 2 die woord "Tabakwerkersmaatskappy" deur die woord "Tabakkwekersmaatskappy" te vervang.

No. R. 136

4 February 1972

TOBACCO SCHEME

PROHIBITION ON THE SALE OF TOBACCO EXCEPT THROUGH SPECIFIED PERSONS.—CORRECTION

Government Notice R. 64 of 14 January 1972, is hereby corrected by the substitution in the Afrikaans text in item (i) in section 2 for the word "Tabakwerkersmaatskappy" of the word "Tabakkwekersmaatskappy".

No. R. 127

4 Februarie 1972

SAGTEVRUGTESKEMA

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP SAGTEVRUGTE.—WYSIGING

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (No. 59 van 1968), maak ek, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Sagtevrugteraad genoem in artikel 3 van die Sagtevrugteskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 288 van 1962, soos gewysig, kragtens artikels 18 en 19 van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring en met ingang van datum van publikasie hiervan, die heffing en spesiale heffing op sagtevrugte, opgelê by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2155 van 26 November 1971, gewysig het soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister van Landbou.

No. R. 127

4 February 1972

DECIDUOUS FRUIT SCHEME

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON DECIDUOUS FRUIT.—AMENDMENT

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), I, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister of Agriculture, hereby make known that the Deciduous Fruit Board, referred to in section 3 of the Deciduous Fruit Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 288 of 1962, as amended, has, in terms of sections 18 and 19 of the said Scheme, with my approval and with effect from the date of publication hereof, amended the levy and special levy on deciduous fruit imposed by Government Notice R. 2155 of 26 November 1971, as set out in the Schedule hereof.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister of Agriculture.

BYLAE

Die Bylae van Goewermenskennisgewing R. 2155 van 26 November 1971 word hierby gewysig deur Tabel 1 met die volgende tabel te vervang:

TABEL I

Soort vrugte	Soort verpakking	Heffing per houer in sent	Spesiale heffing per houer in sent
Appelkose.....	Dubbellaagkissie...	6,6	3,7
Perskes en kaalperskes	Enkellaagkissie.....	6,6	3,7
Pruime.....	Enkellaagkissie.....	6,6	1,6
Pruime en pruime-dante	Dubbel- en drielaagkissie	6,6	2,2
Pere.....	Enkellaagkissie.....	6,6	2,2
Pere.....	Kis/Karton.....	6,6	6,4
Druie.....	Kissie.....	6,6	4,5
Appels.....	Karton.....	6,6	5,9

SCHEDULE

The Schedule to Government Notice R. 2155 of 26 November 1971, is hereby amended by the substitution for Table 1 of the following table.

TABLE I

Kind of fruit	Type of packing	Levy per container in cents	Special levy per container in cents
Apricots.....	Double-layer tray...	6,6	3,7
Peaches and nectarines	Single-layer tray....	6,6	3,7
Plums.....	Single-layer tray....	6,6	1,6
Plums and prunes..	Double- and triple-layer tray	6,6	2,2
Pears.....	Single-layer tray....	6,6	2,2
Pears.....	Case/Cartron.....	6,6	6,4
Grapes.....	Box.....	6,6	4,5
Apples.....	Cartron.....	6,6	5,9

No. R. 135

4 Februarie 1972

TABAJSKEMA

MINIMUM VERKOOPPRYSE VIR TABAK.—VERBETERING

Goewermenskennisgewing R. 61 van 14 Januarie 1972 word hierby verbeter deur die tabel in die Afrikaanse teks van artikel 2 deur die volgende tabel te vervang:

TABEL

Klas—Oondgedroogde tabak		Klas—Donker luggedroogde tabak		Klas—Vuurgedroogde tabak		Klas—Ligte luggedroogde tabak	
Graad	Sent per kg	Graad	Sent per kg	Graad	Sent per kg	Graad	Sent per kg
OR/1.....	162,25	<i>Snuiftabak</i>		F/DS1.....	79,50	A2.....	118,75
OR/3.....	158,25	DS1.....	74,00	F/DS2.....	77,00	A3.....	115,25
OR/4.....	156,25	DS2.....	70,50	F/DS3.....	70,50	A4.....	112,75
OR/2S.....	129,25	DS3.....	67,00	F/UG.....	65,50	A4S.....	99,25
OR/4S.....	127,75	UG.....	65,50	F/D.....	56,25	BS1.....	80,25
OR/GL1.....	124,25	DS4.....	63,50	F/E.....	53,75	DL.....	86,75
OR/BS1.....	109,75	GS.....	61,00	F/F.....	50,75	GL.....	78,25
OR/5.....	114,25	<i>Pyptabak</i>		F/G.....	50,75	DB.....	69,25
OR/5S.....	105,25	PS.....	63,75	F/H.....	50,75	HL.....	58,25
OR/GLM.....	96,25	D.....	56,25	F/SD.....	50,75	BS2.....	67,25
OR/DL.....	89,75	E.....	53,75	Gemiddeld		SL1.....	62,25
OR/DB.....	70,25	F.....	50,75	F/D—F/SD.....	52,75	SL.....	51,25
OR/HL.....	67,75	G.....	50,75	F/SDS.....	35,00	SLS1.....	41,00
OR/BS2.....	83,25	H.....	50,75			SLS.....	36,50
OR/SL1.....	81,25	SD.....	50,75	<i>Fyn brokkeltabak</i>		<i>Klas—Burleytabak</i>	
OR/SL.....	69,25	Gemiddeld		Alle klasse.....	28,00	B/PX.....	100,25
OR/E.....	41,00	D SD.....	52,75			B/CO.....	104,25
OR/F.....	41,00	SD/S1.....	39,00			B/CR.....	97,75
OR/G.....	41,00	SDS.....	35,00			B/LO.....	97,75
OR/H.....	41,00	<i>Roltabak</i>				B/LR.....	89,25
OR/SD.....	41,00	D(t).....	73,00			B/T.....	80,25
OR/SLS1.....	51,00	E(t).....	65,25			B/BS1.....	73,25
OR/SLS.....	44,00	F(t).....	64,25			B/SL1.....	64,75
OR/SDS.....	41,00	F(i).....	63,25			B/SL.....	59,75
		Gemiddeld				B/SLS1.....	41,00
		E(t)—F(i).....	64,25			B/SLS.....	36,50
						B/XL.....	61,25
						B/LL.....	61,25
						B/LSL.....	39,25
						B/LSLS.....	31,00
						B/XD.....	45,75
						B/LD.....	45,75
						B/SD.....	45,75
						B/SDS.....	31,00

No. R. 138

4 Februarie 1972

WET OP BEHEER OOR WYN EN SPIRITUS, 1970
(No. 47 VAN 1970)

MINIMUM PRYS VAN WYN, BEDRAG, TOESLAG EN OPBERGINGSSELDE WAT BY SO 'N PRYS GEVOEG MOET WORD, TYDPERK WAARIN BETALING MOET GESKIED EN RENTE BETAALBAAR OP AGTERSTALLIGE BETALINGS

Ooreenkoms artikel 18 (1) van die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970 (No. 47 van 1970), maak ek, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by gemelde artikel, ten opsigte van die jaar wat begin op die eerste dag van Februarie 1972—

(a) die minimum prys vir wyn van 'n sterkte van hoogstens 20 persent voor versterking, teen R70 per leër vasgestel het;

(b) die bedrag vasgestel het wat by so 'n prys gevoeg moet word as sodanige wyn gekoop word deur of verkoop word aan enige persoon in bottels, flesse of ander houers met 'n inhoud van minder as een gelling, teen 51c per bruto gelling;

(c) die toeslag vasgestel het wat by so 'n prys gevoeg moet word as sodanige wyn gedurende die maand Julie 1972 gekoop word deur of verkoop word aan 'n persoon wat gelisensieer is om in drank handel te dryf of 'n distilleerder (behalwe die Vereniging) teen 19c per bruto leër, en die ooreenstemmende toeslag vir elk van die oorblywende maande van daardie jaar teen 42c per bruto leër vir Augustus 1972, 62c per bruto leër vir September 1972, R1,18 per bruto leër vir Oktober 1972, R1,63 per bruto leër vir November 1972, R2,28 per bruto leër vir Desember 1972 en R2,84 per bruto leër vir Januarie 1973;

(d) die opbergingsgelde vasgestel het wat by so 'n prys gevoeg moet word as sodanige wyn, nadat dit verkoop is, deur die verkoper opgeberg word, naamlik, as sodanige opberging te eniger tyd gedurende die tydperk wat op 1 Desember 1972 begin en op 31 Januarie 1973 eindig, plaasvind, teen 35c per bruto leër ten opsigte van elke kalendermaand of gedeelte daarvan waarin die wyn aldus opgeberg word: Met dien verstande dat geen opbergingsgelde ten opsigte van die maand waarin daardie verkoping aangegaan is, betaalbaar sal wees nie;

(e) die tydperk vasgestel het waarin so 'n prys en enige so 'n bedrag, toeslae en opbergingsgelde betaal moet word, naamlik—

(i) ten opsigte van wyn verkoop voor die eerste dag van Augustus 1972, moet betaling van so 'n prys en enige so 'n bedrag en toeslae gedoen word op die 15de dag van die tweede maand wat volg op die maand waarin aflewering plaasgevind het, of op die 31ste dag van Augustus 1972, watter datum ook al die vroegste is, en moet betaling van enige sodanige opbergingsgelde gedoen word op die laaste dag van die maand waarin aflewering plaasgevind het of op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1973, watter datum ook al die vroegste is;

(ii) ten opsigte van wyn verkoop op of na die eerste dag van Augustus 1972, moet betaling van so 'n prys en enige so 'n bedrag en toeslae gedoen word op die laaste dag van die maand wat onmiddellik volg op die maand waarin die verkoping aangegaan is of op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1973, watter datum ook al die vroegste is, en moet betaling van enige opbergingsgelde gedoen word op die laaste dag van die maand waarin aflewering plaasgevind het of op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1973, watter datum ook al die vroegste is;

No. R. 138

4 February 1972

WINE AND SPIRIT CONTROL ACT, 1970
(No. 47 OF 1970)

MINIMUM PRICE FOR WINE, AMOUNT, SURCHARGE AND STORAGE CHARGES TO BE ADDED TO SUCH PRICE, PERIOD WITHIN WHICH PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE AND INTEREST PAYABLE ON ARREAR PAYMENTS

In terms of section 18 (1) of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970 (No. 47 of 1970), I, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that the Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt, has under the powers vested in it by the said section, fixed in respect of the year commencing on the first day of February 1972—

(a) the minimum price for wine, of a strength not exceeding 20 per cent, prior to fortification, at R70 per leaguer;

(b) the amount which shall be added to such price if such wine is purchased by or sold to any person in bottles, jars or other containers of a capacity of less than one gallon, at 51c per bulk gallon;

(c) the surcharge which shall be added to such price if such wine is purchased by or sold to a person licensed to deal in liquor or a distiller (other than the Vereniging) during the month of July 1972, at 19c per bulk leaguer, and the corresponding surcharge for each of the remaining months of such year at 42c per bulk leaguer for August 1972, 62c per bulk leaguer for September 1972, R1,18 per bulk leaguer for October 1972, R1,63 per bulk leaguer for November 1972, R2,28 per bulk leaguer for December 1972 and R2,84 per bulk leaguer for January 1973;

(d) the storage charges which shall be added to such price if such wine is stored by the seller after the wine has been sold, viz., if such storage takes place at any time during the period commencing 1 December 1972, and ending on 31 January 1973, at 35c per bulk leaguer in respect of each calendar month or part thereof during which the wine is so stored: Provided that no storage charge shall be payable in respect of the month in which such sale was concluded;

(e) the period within which such price and any such amount, surcharges and storage charges shall be paid, viz.—

(i) in respect of wine sold prior to the first day of August 1972, payment of such price and any such amount and surcharges shall be made on the 15th day of the second month succeeding the month in which delivery was made or on the 31st day of August 1972, whichever date shall be the earlier, and payment of any such storage charges shall be made on the last day of the month in which delivery was made or on the 31st day of January 1973, whichever date shall be the earlier;

(ii) in respect of wine sold on or after the first day of August 1972, payment of such price and any such amount and surcharges shall be made on the last day of the month immediately succeeding the month in which the sale was concluded or on the 31st day of January 1973, whichever date shall be the earlier, and payment of any such storage charges shall be made on the last day of the month in which delivery was made or on the 31st day of January 1973, whichever date shall be the earlier;

(f) die rente wat op alle agterstallige betalings betaal moet word, vasgestel het teen—

(i) nege en 'n half 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 of tot op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1973, watter datum ook al die vroegste is;

(ii) elf persent per jaar, op enige bedrag wat op die 31ste dag van Januarie 1973 nie betaal is nie bereken vanaf die eerste dag van Februarie 1973, tot op die datum van betaling.

Alle belanghebbende persone kan enige besware wat hulle het teen die prys, bedrag, toeslae, opbergingsgelde, tydperke of rente in hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, skriftelik indien by die Minister van Landbou binne 'n tydperk van 14 dae met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister van Landbou.

No. R. 139

4 Februarie 1972

WET OP BEHEER OOR WYN EN SPIRITUS, 1970 (No. 47 VAN 1970)

MINIMUM PRYS VIR WYN VIR DISTILLERINGS- DOELEINDES BESTEM, TYDPERK WAARIN KOOPPRYS BETAAL MOET WORD EN DIE RENTE BETAALBAAR OP AGTERSTALLIGE BETALINGS

Ooreenkomstig artikel 5 (1) van die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970 (No. 47 van 1970), maak ek, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by gemelde artikel, ten opsigte van die jaar wat begin op die 1ste dag van Januarie 1972—

(a) die vasgestelde minimum prys wat groothandelaars deur hom gevra gaan word vir wyn wat vir distilleringsdoeleindes bestem is, bepaal het op R50,80 per lêer, bereken teen 'n sterkte van 20 persent;

(Nota.—Die uitdrukking “sterkte” het die betekenis wat in artikel 14 van die genoemde Wet daaraan toegeskryf is.)

(b) die tydperk bepaal het waarin die koopprys van sodanige wyn betaal moet word, naamlik op die laaste dag van die maand wat onmiddellik volg op die maand waarin aflewering plaasgevind het; en

(c) die rente wat op alle agterstallige betalings betaal moet word, bepaal het teen nege en 'n half persent per jaar, bereken van die dag wat volg op die datum waarop 'n betaling opeisbaar word tot op die datum waarop die betaling geskied.

Alle belanghebbende persone kan enige besware wat hulle het teen die minimum prys, tydperk of rente in hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, skriftelik indien by die Minister van Landbou binne 'n tydperk van 14 dae met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister van Landbou.

(f) the interest which shall be paid on all arrear payments, at the rate of—

(i) nine and a half per cent per annum, calculated from the day following the date on which a payment becomes due until the date of payment or until the 31st day of January 1973, whichever date shall be the earlier;

(ii) eleven per cent per annum, on any amount remaining unpaid on the 31st day of January 1973, calculated from 1 February 1973, until the date of payment.

All interested persons may lodge with the Minister of Agriculture, in writing, within a period of 14 days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, any objections they have to the price, amount, surcharges, storage charges, periods or interest specified in this notice.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister of Agriculture.

No. R. 139

4 February 1972

WINE AND SPIRIT CONTROL ACT, 1970 (No. 47 OF 1970)

MINIMUM PRICE FOR WINE INTENDED FOR DISTILLATION PURPOSES, PERIOD WITHIN WHICH PURCHASE PRICE SHALL BE PAID AND THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON ARREAR PAY- MENTS

In terms of section 5 (1) of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970 (No. 47 of 1970), I, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that the Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt, has, under the powers vested in it by the said section, determined in respect of the year commencing on the 1st day of January 1972—

(a) the fixed minimum price to be charged by it to wholesale traders for wine intended for distillation purposes at R50,80 per leaguer, calculated at a strength of 20 per cent;

(Note.—The expression “strength” shall bear the meaning assigned to it in section 14 of the said Act.)

(b) the period within which the purchase price of such wine shall be paid, viz. on the last day of the month immediately succeeding the month in which delivery was made; and

(c) the interest which shall be paid on all arrear payments, at the rate of nine and a half per cent, per annum, calculated from the day following the date on which a payment becomes due until the date of payment.

All interested persons may lodge with the Minister of Agriculture, in writing, within a period of 14 days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*, any objections they may have to the minimum price, period or interest specified in this notice.

D. C. H. UYS, Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTEMENT VAN POS-EN-TELEGRAAFWESE

No. R. 122

4 Februarie 1972

WYSIGING VAN TELEGRAAFREGULASIES

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 2 (4) van Wet 44 van 1958, sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande wysiging van die Telegraafregulasies:

Regulasie 93

Vervang die bestaande regulasie deur die volgende nuwe regulasie:

"Gesamentlike Gebruikers"

93. Na goeddunke van die Posmeester-generaal kan enige nie-telekshuurder met kantore in dieselfde gebou as 'n telekshuurder, asook 'n nie-telekshuurder wat 'n filiaal van 'n telekshuurder is en wie se kantore nie in dieselfde gebou as dié van die telekshuurder is nie met die toestemming van die telekshuurder van sy teleksdiens gebruik maak. Die telekshuurder is aanspreeklik vir alle teleksgeld en -koste op rekening van die medegebruiker en moet aan die Posmeester-generaal die voorgeskrewe medegebruiksgeld per medegebruiker betaal.

Vir die doel van hierdie regulasie berus die besluit of 'n onderneming 'n filiaal van die telekshuurder is uitsluitlik by die Posmeester-generaal."

No. R. 123

4 Februarie 1972

WYSIGING VAN TELEGRAAFREGULASIES VIR SUIDWES-AFRIKA

Dit het die Minister van Pos-en-telegraafwese behaag om kragtens artikel 2 (4) van die Suidwes-Afrika-posordonnansie van 1963, soos vertolk ingevolge artikel 19 van die Wet op Aangeleenthede met Betrekking tot Suidwes-Afrika, 1969, sy goedkeuring aan onderstaande wysiging van die Telegraafregulasies vir Suidwes-Afrika te heg:

Regulasie 93

Vervang die bestaande regulasie deur die volgende nuwe regulasie:

"Gesamentlike Gebruikers"

93. Na goeddunke van die Posmeester-generaal kan enige nie-telekshuurder met kantore in dieselfde gebou as 'n telekshuurder, asook 'n nie-telekshuurder wat 'n filiaal van 'n telekshuurder is en wie se kantore nie in dieselfde gebou as dié van die telekshuurder is nie met die toestemming van die telekshuurder van sy teleksdiens gebruik maak. Die telekshuurder is aanspreeklik vir alle teleksgeld en -koste op rekening van die medegebruiker en moet aan die Posmeester-generaal die voorgeskrewe medegebruiksgeld per medegebruiker betaal.

Vir die doel van hierdie regulasie berus die besluit of 'n onderneming 'n filiaal van die telekshuurder is uitsluitlik by die Posmeester-generaal."

No. R. 128

4 Februarie 1972

INTERNASIONALE TELEFOONDIENS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 3 van Wet 44 van 1958, sy goedkeuring daaraan te heg dat die lys van oproepkoste vir die internasionale telefoon-diens afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 175 van 14 Februarie 1969, soos gewysig, verder soos volg gewysig word:

Diens na	Basiese tarief		Verslag-koste
	Drie minute	Een minuut	
Australië.....	R 8,40	R 2,80	R 0,63

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

No. R. 122

4 February 1972

AMENDMENT TO TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS

The State President has been pleased, under section 2 (4) of Act 44 of 1958, to approve of the following amendment to the Telegraph Regulations:

Regulation 93

Substitute the following new regulation for the existing regulation:

"Joint Users"

93. At the discretion of the Postmaster General any non-telex subscriber occupying offices in the same building as a telex subscriber, as well as a non-telex subscriber who is affiliated to a telex renter and whose offices are not in the same building as the telex subscriber's may, with the permission of the telex subscriber, be allowed to make use of his telex service. The telex subscriber shall be responsible for all telex fees and charges debited to the joint user and shall pay the Postmaster General the prescribed joint-use fee per joint user.

For the purpose of this regulation the decision as to whether an undertaking is an affiliate of the telex subscriber rests exclusively with the Postmaster General."

No. R. 123

4 February 1972

AMENDMENT TO TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS FOR SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has been pleased under section 2 (4) of the South-West Africa Postal Ordinance of 1963, as interpreted in terms of section 19 of the Act on Matters Concerning South-West Africa, 1969, to approve of the following amendment to the South-West Africa Telegraph Regulations:

Regulation 93

Substitute the following new regulation for the existing regulation:

"Joint Users"

93. At the discretion of the Postmaster General any non-telex subscriber occupying offices in the same building as a telex subscriber, as well as a non-telex subscriber who is affiliated to a telex renter and whose offices are not in the same building as the telex subscriber's may, with the permission of the telex subscriber, be allowed to make use of his telex service. The telex subscriber shall be responsible for all telex fees and charges debited to the joint user and shall pay the Postmaster General the prescribed joint-use fee per joint user.

For the purpose of this regulation the decision as to whether an undertaking is an affiliate of the telex subscriber rests exclusively with the Postmaster General."

No. R. 128

4 February 1972

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

The State President has been pleased, in terms of section 3 of Act 44 of 1958, to approve that the list of call charges for the international telephone service published under Government Notice R. 175 of 14 February 1969, as amended, be further amended as follows:

Service to	Basic charge		Report charge
	Three minutes	One minute	
Australia.....	R 8,40	R 2,80	R 0,63

Geregistreerde pos is nie verseker nie.

Stuur waardevolle artikels per

VERSEKERDE PAKKETPOS

en

Geld deur middel van 'n POSORDER of

POSWISSEL.

♦

Stuur u pakkette per lugpos

———*dis vinniger!*

♦

RAADPLEEG U PLAASLIKE POSMEESTER.

Registered mail carries no insurance.

Send valuables by

INSURED PARCEL POST

and

Money by means of a POSTAL ORDER or

MONEY ORDER.

♦

Use air mail parcel post

———*It's quicker!*

♦

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL POSTMASTER.

INHOUD

No.	BLADSY
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS	
Arbeid, Departement van	
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING	
R. 141. Bounywerheid, Oos-Londen: Hernuwing van Ooreenkoms	1
Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking, Departement van	
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS	
R. 121. Regulasies met betrekking tot die gradering en verpakking van mielies	1
R. 127. Heffing en spesiale heffing op sagtevrugte: Wysiging	9
R. 135. Minimum verkoopprijs vir tabak: Verbetering	10
R. 136. Verbod op die verkoop van tabak: Verbetering	9
R. 138. Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970: Minimum prys van wyn	11
R. 139. Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970: Minimum prys van wyn	12
Pos-en-telegraafwese, Departement van	
GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS	
R. 122. Wysiging van die Telegraafregulasies ...	13
R. 123. Wysiging van die Telegraafregulasies vir Suidwes-Afrika	13
R. 128. Internasionale Telefoondiens	13

CONTENTS

No.	PAGE
GOVERNMENT NOTICES	
Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Department of	
GOVERNMENT NOTICES	
R. 121. Regulations relating to the grading and packing of maize	1
R. 127. Levy and special levy on deciduous fruit: Amendment	9
R. 135. Minimum selling prices for tobacco: Correction	10
R. 136. Prohibition on the sale of tobacco: Correction	9
R. 138. Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970: Minimum price for wine	11
R. 139. Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970: Minimum price for wine	12
Labour, Department of	
GOVERNMENT NOTICE	
R. 141. Building Industry, East London: Renewal of Agreement	1
Posts and Telegraphs, Department of	
GOVERNMENT NOTICES	
R. 122. Amendment to Telegraph Regulations ...	13
R. 123. Amendment to Telegraph Regulations for South-West Africa	13
R. 128. International Telephone Service	13

