

RECORDS DEPT.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF S.A. LTD.
EXTRAORDINARY



BUITENGEWONE

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA Government Gazette Staatskoerant

VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper]

SEEN BY	
R.B.H.	
A.C.W.	
J.B.	
E.A.R.	
H.C.K.	

EXTRAORDINARY
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

No. 3119. 20th. November, 1942.

No.

Page.

2381. National Emergency Regulations.

iii.

2366. Control of Materials and Articles and Appointment of Controller.

v.

2395. Control of Non-Ferrous Materials.

viii.

2396. Appointment of District Controllers of Building Materials.

xi.

FORCES ACT, 1932.—VISITING ALLIED FORCES: IMPRISONMENT AND DETENTION.

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by subsection (2) of section eight of the Defence Act (Amendment) and Dominion Forces Act, No. 32 of 1932, the provisions of which have been applied by War Measure No. 108 of 1942 to the visiting forces of any allied Government or country, and by Proclamation No. 253 of 1942 to visiting forces raised by the Government of any Colony, in the like manner as if those forces were visiting Dominion forces, I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that—

- (1) members of a visiting force of any allied Government or country or of any Colony sentenced by a Service Court of that Government or country or Colony to penal servitude, imprisonment or detention may, under the authority of the Minister of Defence, given at the request of the officer commanding the visiting force, be provisionally detained in custody in any prison or detention barracks duly established under the laws of the Union, and if so sentenced to imprisonment may, under the like authority, be imprisoned during the whole or any part of the term of their sentences in any prison in the Union;
- (2) any member imprisoned or detained under the provisions of section one of this Proclamation shall be received in any prison or detention barracks of the Union, detained therein, discharged therefrom and in all respects be treated in a like manner as if he were a member of the Union Defence Forces sentenced to imprisonment or detention by any Court of the Union.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa at Bloemfontein on this the Eighteenth day of November One thousand Nine hundred and Forty-two.

N. J. DE WET,
Officer Administering the Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council.

F. C. STURROCK.

* No. 292, 1942.]

Under the powers vested in me by section one bis of the War Measures Act, 1940 (Act No. 13 of 1940), as inserted by section one of the War Measures Amendment Act, 1940 (Act No. 32 of 1940), I do hereby make the regulations set forth in the Annexure to this Proclamation.

A

STRAF EN AANHOUDING. GEVANGENIS.

Ingevolge en kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by sub-artikel (2) van artikel agt van die Wet tot Wysiging van die Verdedigingswet, en op Vrygewestelike Magte, Wet No. 32 van 1932, waarvan die bepalings by Oorlogsmaatreël No. 108 van 1942 van toepassing gemaak is op 'n besoekende mag van 'n geallieerde regering of land, en by Proklamasie No. 253 van 1942 op 'n besoekende mag wat deur die regering van 'n kolonie op die been gebring is, op dieselfde manier asof dié mag 'n besoekende vrygewestelike mag is, verklaar, prokla-meer en maak ek hierby bekend dat—

- (1) lede van 'n besoekende mag van 'n geallieerde regering of land of kolonie, wat deur 'n dienshof van daardie regering of land of kolonie tot dwangarbeid, gevangenisstraf of aanhouding gevonnis is, op magtiging van die Minister van Verdediging verleen op versoek van die bevelvoerende offisier van die besoekende mag, voorlopig in 'n gevangenis of aanhoudingskaserne wat behoorlik kragtens die wette van die Unie opgerig is, in hegtenis aangehou kan word, en indien aldus tot gevangenisstraf veroordeel, hulle kragtens gelyke magtiging gedurende die hele termyn van hul vonnis of 'n gedeelte daarvan in 'n gevangenis in die Unie gevange gehou kan word;
- (2) 'n lid wat kragtens die bepalings van artikel een van hierdie Proklamasie gevange gehou of aangehou word, in 'n gevangenis of aanhoudingskaserne in die Unie ontvang, daarin aangehou, daaruit vrygelaat en in alle opsigte behandel moet word asof hy 'n lid van die Unie-Verdedigingsmag is, wat deur 'n hof van die Unie tot gevangenisstraf of aanhouding veroordeel is.

GOD BEHOEDE DIE KONING.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Grootseël van die Unie van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Agtiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehoonderd Twee-en-veertig.

N. J. DE WET,
Amptenaar Belas met die Uitoeffening van die Uitvoerende Gesag.

Op las van Sy Eksellensie die Amptenaar Belas met die Uitoeffening van die Uitvoerende Gesag-in-rade.

F. C. STURROCK.

D.C. 1885.

* No. 292, 1942.]

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel een bis van die Wet op Oorlogsmaatreëls, 1940 (Wet No. 13 van 1940), soos ingevoeg deur artikel een van die Oorlogsmaatreëls-Wysigingswet, 1940 (Wet No. 32 van 1940), vaardig ek hierby die regulasies wat in die bylae van hierdie Proklamasie uiteengesit is, uit.

This Proclamation shall be called War Measure No. 127 of 1942.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa at Bloemfontein on this the Eighteenth day of November One thousand Nine hundred and Forty-two.

N. J. DE WET,
Officer Administering the Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Officer
Administering the Government-in-Council.

F. C. STURROCK.

ANNEXURE.

DOCK COMMANDANTS.—EXTENSION OF POWERS.

Any Dock Commandant, appointed in terms of orders and instructions issued pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section eighty-five of the South Africa Defence Act, 1912 (Act No. 13 of 1912), may from time to time, by order notified to the persons affected thereby, regulate and restrict, further to any regulation and restriction contained in such orders and instructions, the movement of persons, vehicles, ships, vessels, boats and any goods, articles or things within the area subject to his control, and may vary or cancel any order so made by him.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The following Government Notices are published for general information:—

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

* No. 2380.]

[20 November 1942.

I, IVAN LAWRENCE WALKER, Controller of Industrial Man Power, acting in terms of the powers conferred upon me by regulation 6 (g) of the Annexure to War Measure No. 6 of 1941 (Proclamation No. 26 of 1941), hereby—

- (a) withdraw Government Notice No. 1163 of the 20th August, 1941; and
- (b) regulate the remuneration and other conditions of employment of togt labourers employed in stevedoring (the loading and unloading of ships) in the Magisterial District of Durban as follows:—

1. In these regulations—

“labourer” means an employee who is a togt labourer employed in stevedoring; and

“ordinary weekday shift” means—

(a) Monday to Friday: 7.20 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Saturday: 7.20 a.m. to 12 noon.

2. The basic minimum wage for labourers in respect of an ordinary weekday shift shall be five shillings (5s.) per diem: Provided that where an employer and a labourer agree to the latter being employed on a weekly basis, the basic minimum wage in respect of such labourer shall be twenty-six shillings (26s.) per week.

3. In addition to the basic minimum wage, all labourers shall be paid a cost of living allowance at the rate of one shilling (1s.) for each ordinary weekday shift worked, if employed on a daily basis, or four shillings (4s.) per week if employed on a weekly basis.

4. A labourer who, upon completion of a shift commencing not later than 7.20 a.m. and terminating at 5 p.m., continues to work without a break after 5 p.m., shall be remunerated for the additional period of employment as follows:—

- (a) If the additional period is two hours or less, an amount of not less than one shilling and ninepence (1s. 9d.);
- (b) if the additional period is more than two hours, an amount of not less than three shillings and sixpence (3s. 6d.), together with ordinary overtime or Sunday rates, as the case may be, in respect of any period worked in excess of four hours.

5. If a labourer ceases work of his own accord during any period of additional employment referred to in regulation 4, he shall be entitled only to ordinary overtime or Sunday rates, as the case may be, in respect of the period worked.

6. Labourers shall be paid remuneration—

- (a) at the rate of ninepence (9d.) per hour or part of an hour for work performed on a weekday outside the ordinary weekday shift;
- (b) at the rate of one shilling (1s.) per hour or part of an hour for work performed on a Sunday.

Hierdie Proklamasie heet Oorlogsmaatreël No. 127 van 1942.

GOD BEHOEDE DIE KONING.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Grootseël van die Unie van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Agtiende dag van November Eenduiseid Negehoenderd Twee-en-veertig.

N. J. DE WET,
Amptenaar Belas met die Uitoeffening
van die Uitvoerende Gesag.

Op las van Sy Eksellensie die Amptenaar Belas met die
Uitoeffening van die Uitvoerende Gesag-in-rade.

F. C. STURROCK.

D.C. 1407/1.

BYLAË.

DOKKOMMANDANTE.—UITBREIDING VAN BEVOEGTHEDE.

'n Dokkomaandant wat aangestel is kragtens die bepalinge van orders en instruksies wat ingevolge die bepalinge van subartikel (1) van artikel vyf-en-tagtig van die „Zuid Afrika Verdedigings Wet, 1912” (Wet No. 13 van 1912), uitgevaardig is, kan van tyd tot tyd, by lasgewing wat aan diegene wat daardeur geraak word, bekendgemaak is, ten gevolge op 'n reëling en beperking wat in sodanige orders en instruksies vervat is, die beweging van persone, voertuie, skepe, vaartuie, bote, asook van goedere, artikels of dinge binne die gebied onder sy beheer, reël en beperk en kan 'n lasgewing wat aldus deur hom uitgevaardig is, wysig of intrek.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

Onderstaande Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer:—

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDICING.

* No. 2380.]

[20 November 1942.

Ek, IVAN LAWRENCE WALKER, Kontroleur van Nywerheidsmannekrag, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 6 (g) van die aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 6 van 1941 (Proklamasie No. 26 van 1941)—

- (a) herroep hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1163 van 20 Augustus 1941; en
- (b) reguleer hierby die besoldiging en ander diensvoorwaardes van togtarbeiders werksaam in die stuwadoorsbedryf (die laai of aflaai van skepe) in die magistraatsdistrik Durban as volg:—

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken—

„arbeider”, ’n werknemer wat ’n togtarbeider is en in die stuwadoorsbedryf werksaam is; en

„gewone skof van ’n weeksdag”,—

(a) Maandag tot Vrydag: 7.20 vm. tot 5 nm.

(b) Saterdag: 7.20 vm. tot 12-uur middag.

2. Die basiese minimum loon vir arbeiders ten opsigte van ’n gewone skof van ’n weeksdag is vyf sjielings (5s.) per dag; met dien verstande dat as ’n werkgewer en ’n arbeider ooreenkom dat laasgenoemde op ’n weeklikse basis werk, die basiese minimum loon ten opsigte van sodanige arbeider ses-en-twintig sjielings (26s.) per week is.

3. So en behalwe die basiese minimum loon, moet alle arbeiders ’n lewenskostetoelae betaal word teen die tarief van een sjieling (1s.) vir elke gewone skof van ’n weeksdag wat gewerk is, indien werksaam op ’n daaglikse basis, of vier sjielings (4s.) per week indien werksaam op ’n weeklikse basis.

4. ’n Arbeider wat by beëindiging van ’n skof beginnende nie later nie as 7.20 vm. en eindigende om 5 nm., sonder ’n pouse aanhou om na 5 nm. te werk, moet as volg vir die bykomende werktydperk besoldig word—

(a) as die bykomende tydperk twee uur of minder is, ’n bedrag van minstens een sjieling en negen pennies (1s. 9d.);

(b) as die bykomende tydperk meer as twee ure is, ’n bedrag van minstens drie sjielings en negen pennies (3s. 6d.), tesame met gewone oortyd of Sondagtariewe, na gelang van die geval, ten opsigte van enige tydperk wanneer daar langer as vier uur gewerk is.

5. As ’n arbeider gedurende enige bykomende werktydperk genoem in regulasie 4 uit eie wil ophou om te werk, is hy ten opsigte van die tydperk wat gewerk is slegs op gewone oortyd of Sondagtariewe, na gelang van die geval, geregtig.

6. Arbeiders moet besoldiging betaal word—

(a) teen die tarief van nege pennies (9d.) per uur of gedeelte van ’n uur vir werk wat op ’n weeksdag buite die gewone skof van ’n weeksdag verrig is;

(b) teen die tarief van een sjieling (1s.) per uur of gedeelte van ’n uur vir werk wat op ’n Sondag verrig is.

Estate No. Boedel No.	Estate late. Boedel van wyls.	Within a Period of Binne 'n Tydperk van	Name and Address of Executor or Authorized Agent. Naam en Adres van Eksekuteur of Gemagtigde Agent.	What Province, Welke Provinsie.
35572	William Christian Kirkman, butcher, and surviving spouse, Constance Ella Dora Kirkman	30 days...	Darby & Higgs, 12 Murray Court, 377 Smith Street, Durban	Natal.
35728	Audrey Elspeth Altschul, housewife.....	30 days...	C. P. Robinson & Goulding, Attorneys for Executor Testamentary, National Bank Chambers, West Street, Durban	Natal.
35721	Charles Walker Charlton, retired, of Ladysmith, Natal....	30 days...	Walton & Tatham, P.O. Box 128, Ladysmith, Natal, Agents for Executrix Testamentary	Natal.
35680	Dennis Alfred Platt, director of companies.....	30 days...	Cecil Platt, c/o Clothier, Frost & Brown, P.O. Box 2283, Durban	Natal.
35710	Jacoba Cornelia Nel (born Martens), widow.....	14 days...	Nel & Stevens, Solicitors for Executor Testamentary, P.O. Box 80, Greytown	Natal.
34902	Robert Hugh Skiffington, store manager.....	30 days...	C. C. Foxon, P.O. Endulindi.....	Natal.
35131	Vallaganni Mary Martin (born Moonsamy), Nos. 24064/ 4790/4791, widow	21 days...	E. Varley, P.O. Box 137, Pietermaritzburg.....	Natal.
35130	David Martin, Indian immigrant, No. 93991, cook.....	21 days...	E. Varley, P.O. Box 137, Pietermaritzburg.....	Natal.
35720	George Winlock, Private, No. 94000, 1st N.M.R., late sugar chemist, of Stanger, Natal	30 days...	Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Trustee Department, P.O. Box 1365, Pretoria	Natal.
35678	William Harper Campbell Davison McElney.....	30 days...	Douglas Alexander Mackenzie, Nominee of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., West Street, Durban, Executor Testamentary	Natal.
—	Charles Edward Neve, pensioner.....	21 days...	Clifford Sidney Neve, P.O. Box 22, Escombe.....	Natal.
35611	Testate Estate Cullapan, colonial-born Indian, No. Dead/ 21102, storekeeper, of 57 Furness Avenue, Overport, Durban, in the Province of Natal, and surviving spouse, Padavatamma, Indian immigrant, No. 74503	30 days...	A. Christopher, Attorney for Executrix Testamentary, Madoline Buildings, Baker Street, Durban	Natal.
35383	Intestate Estate Pariyakarupen, Indian immigrant, No. 78269, labourer, of Mount Edgecombe, in the Province of Natal, and surviving spouse, Papammal, colonial-born Indian, No. 94595/94596	21 days...	A. Christopher, Attorney for Executrix Dative, Madoline Buildings, Baker Street, Durban	Natal.
35315	Intestate Estate Ramlal, colonial-born Indian, No. 31604/ 31671 (also known as Ramlal Ramchurn Sing), picture- framer, of 7 Queen Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and surviving spouse, Mercia, colonial-born Indian, No. 30560/ 5554/5551	21 days...	A. Christopher, Attorney for Executrix Dative, Madoline Buildings, Baker Street, Durban	Natal.
35480	Elizabeth Slack, housewife.....	21 days...	E. Slack, The Bungalow, Windsor Avenue, Hillary.....	Natal.
D.E. 1225/42	Abdool Kader, unemployed, of Rossburgh, Durban.....	14 days...	W. T. Clark, Solicitor for Executor, Caxton Hall, Beach Grove, Durban	Natal.
35694	Rajcoomaree, colonial-born Indian woman, No. 11144/ 18479, housewife	30 days...	Stocken & McClean, 392 West Street, Durban, Solicitors for Executors Testamentary	Natal.
35271	Jules Elzeard Garcin, retired.....	30 days...	E. R. Browne & Bonamour, 331 Smith Street, Durban, Attorneys for Executor Testamentary	Natal.
35676	Virgil Edward Bridger, retired, late of Newcastle.....	21 days...	Crook & Ingram, 26 Scott Street, P.O. Box 33, Newcastle..	Natal.
35734	Ian Charles McBean (also known as Charles Ian McBean), coal merchant and company director	30 days...	Shephstone & Wylie, Attorneys for Executors Testamentary, Municipal Buildings, West Street, Durban	Natal.
35724	Henry Thomas Wilkinson, S.A.R. pensioner, of 341, Pieter- maritz Street, Pietermaritzburg, and surviving spouse, Zirkia Jacoba Wilkinson	14 days...	William Thomas Watton, 169 Retief Street, Pietermaritzburg	Natal.
35731	Adelaide Maria Wood, housewife.....	30 days...	Violet Kathleen Wood, 241 Boom Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal	Natal.
35640	Leonard Anthony Nichol, draughtsman, of Amanzimtoti, South Coast, Natal, who was killed in action while on active service	30 days...	Myrtle Alice Nichol, Executrix Testamentary, P.O. Amanzim- toti	Natal.
35394	M. Appalsamy, Indian immigrant, No. 82674, of Clairwood	21 days...	A. de Charmoy, Attorney for Executor Dative, 15-20 Michael's Court, Masonic Grove, Durban	Natal.
35502	John William Blamires Dixon, soldier, of 1 St. Albans Grove, Musgrave Road, Durban	30 days...	Palmer's Trust Investments and Estate Administrators, Ltd. (Wm. Palmer & Son, Managers), 298 Smith Street, Durban, Agents for Executrix Dative	Natal.
35647	Henry James Lee, retired, of 158 Conyngham Lane, Red Hill, Durban	21 days...	Palmer's Trust Investments and Estate Administrators, Ltd. (Wm. Palmer & Son, Managers), 298 Smith Street, Durban, Agents for Executor Testamentary	Natal.
35698	Louis Vorster, printer's traveller, of 364 Rippon Road, May- ville, Durban, and surviving spouse, Cornelia Clemens Vorster	30 days...	Palmer's Trust Investments and Estate Administrators, Ltd. (Wm. Palmer & Son, Managers), 298 Smith Street, Durban, Agents for Executrix Testamentary	Natal.
35677	Edwin James Wilson, retired, of 36 Goodricke Road, Durban	30 days...	Palmer's Trust Investments and Estate Administrators, Ltd. (Wm. Palmer & Son, Managers), 298 Smith Street, Durban, Agents for Executors Testamentary	Natal.
35645	William James Whiteley, retired, of 86 Highlands Road, Greenwood Park, Durban	30 days...	Palmer's Trust Investments and Estate Administrators, Ltd. (Wm. Palmer & Son, Managers), 298 Smith Street, Durban, Agents for Executrix and Executor Testamentary	Natal.
35471	James Cunningham Laidlaw.....	30 days...	F. Becker, Attorney for Executrix, Change Lane, Pieter- maritzburg	Natal.
35535	Abdool Nabbi, colonial-born Indian, No. 29485/11133, tailor, and surviving spouse, Mariam, No. 12589/2608- 2609	21 days...	Dyer & Dyer, Attorneys for Executor Dative, Palmer House, 298 Smith Street, Durban	Natal.
35263	Bartuel Ernst August Rabe, boer, en nagelate eggenote Maria Magdalena Rabe (gebore Scheepers)	30 dae....	Chris S. Cadle, g.g. Eksekutrisse Testamentêr, Posbus 44, Vryheid, Natal	Natal.
35741	Martha Maria Steyn (gebore de Jager), huisvrou, en nagelate eggenoot Pieter Gysbert Steyn	30 dae....	Chris S. Cadle, g.g. Eksekuteur Testamentêr, Posbus 44, Vryheid, Natal	Natal.
35549	Herbert George Paige, book-keeper.....	21 days...	Emily Paige, Pinetown.....	Natal.
35517	Julia Howard, widow, of 34 Geneva Place, Congella, Durban	30 days...	David Strachan & Taylor, 78-82 Salisbury House, Smith Street, Durban	Natal.
34738	Roger Aiden van Heerden.....	14 days...	Mrs. E. A. van Heerden, Executrix, 146 Commissioner Street, Vryheid, Natal	Natal.
35711	George Norton Perfect, farmer, of Dalton.....	30 days...	J. Leslie Smith & Co., 250 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritz- burg	Natal.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.

34536	Alfred Humphry Beamish, bachelor, farmer, of Excelsior, District of Trompsburg	6 weeks...	Jacs. A. du Toit, g.g. Executor Testamentary, Trompsburg	Orange Fr ^{ee} State.
34021	George Anthony Dithrey, radio mechanic, of Bloemfontein	21 days...	R. Dithrey, 6 Brill Street, Bloemfontein.....	Orange Free State.
34574	Johanna Philippina Claassen (gebore van Niekerk), huisvrou, en oorlywende eggenoot Petrus Cornelius Claassen, van Brakvlei, Distrik Smithfield	30 dae....	P. A. Potgieter, Posbus 1, Smithfield.....	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34590	Lucy Hurst, formerly Weir (born Spies), widow, of Grass- lands, District of Bloemfontein	30 days...	Donald Murray & Co., g.g. Executor Testamentary, P.O. Box 231, Bloemfontein	Orange Free State.
34462	Jan Wentzel Christiaan Maasdorp, afgetree munisipale amptenaar, en nagelate eggenote Lucia Christina Maas- dorp (gebore Pretorius), van Brandfort	6 weke....	Roos & Marais, Posbus 15, Brandfort.....	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34461	Lucia Christina Maasdorp, weduwe, huisvrou, van Brand- fort	6 weke....	Roos & Marais, Posbus 15, Brandfort.....	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34573	Johannes Jurie van Staden, boer, en nagelate eggenote Johanna Catharina van Staden (gebore Senekal), van Modderfontein, Parys	30 dae vanaf 21/11/42	Troskie Maré, g.g. Eksekutrisse Testamentêr, Posbus 43, Parys	Oranje-Vry- staat.
33776	Gesamelike Boedel Michael Hendrik Koch, boer, en nage- late eggenote Maria Magdalena Isabella Koch, van Tweeling, Distrik Frankfort	30 dae....	Barry & Barry, g.g. Eksekutrisse Testamentêr, Maitland- straat 154, Bloemfontein	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34514	Barend Jacobus van Niekerk, farmer, of Telpoort, District of Edenburg	30 days...	Thos. R. Middleton, P.O. Box 7, Edenburg.....	Orange Free State.
34575	Johanna Maria Dorothea Kruger (gebore van der Walt) en nagelate eggenoot Andries Jacobus Kruger, boer, van Bothaville	30 dae vanaf 23/11/42	I. J. Coetzer, Prokureur vir Eksekuteur, Posbus 11, Botha- ville	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34001	Hester Cornelia van der Walt (gebore Norval), huisvrou, van Philippolis	30 dae....	I. A. J. Malherbe, Posbus 5, Philippolis.....	Oranje-Vry- staat.
33919	Johanna Albertina Wilhelmina Serfontein (born Meyer), widow, of Bethlehem	30 days...	Frank S. Smuts, Executrix Dative, P.O. Box 19, Bethlehem..	Orange Free State.
34576	Sarel Arnoldus Cilliers, boer, en langsewende eggenote Johanna Helena Cilliers (gebore Strydom), van Orange- fontein, Distrik Vrede	30 dae....	J. L. Uijls, g.g. Eksekutrisse Testamentêr, Kerkstraat, Pos- bus 146, Vrede	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34554	Philippus Jacobus Janse van Rensburg, boer, van Hendrina, Distrik Vrede, en nagelate eggenote Magdalena Christina Janse van Rensburg (gebore van den Bergh)	6 weke....	Alex van Zijl, g.g. Eksekutrisse Testamentêr, Posbus 50, Memel, Oranje-Vrystaat	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34583	Arthur Gradidge, pensionaris, en nagelate eggenote Martha Magritha Gradidge (gebore Koer)	30 dae....	P. W. de Villiers, Prokureur vir Eksekutrisse, Posbus 32, Parys	Oranje-Vry- staat.
34581	Anna Magdalena Scott (gebore Janse van Rensburg), huis- vrou, en nagelate eggenoot Willem Barend Johannes Scott, boer	30 dae....	P. W. de Villiers, Prokureur vir Eksekuteur, Posbus 32, Parys	Oranje-Vry- staat.

Estate No. Boedel No.	Estate late. Boedel van ylle.	Within a Period of. Binne 'n Tydperk van.	Name and Address of Executor or Authorized Agent. Naam en Adres van Eksekuteur of Gemagtigde Agent.	What Province. Welke Provinsie.
84585	Susanna Beatrix Hendriekes Noordman (gebore Bekker), boerin, en nagelate eggenoot Jacob Johannes Noordman, van Voorwaarts, Distrik Bethulie	1 maand..	Izaak C. Potgieter, g.g. Eksekuteur Testamentêr, Posbus 13, Springfontein.	Oranje-Vrystaat.
84401	Motel Gordon, retired.	30 days...	E. C. Deas, P.O. Box 29, Theunissen.	Orange Free State.
84434	Lodewikus Johannes Venter, jonkman, boer, van Roodekop, Distrik Ventersburg	21 dae....	D. J. P. Scholtz, Posbus 10, Ventersburg.	Oranje-Vrystaat.

MASTER'S NOTICES.

Pursuant to section sixteen, sub-section (3), of the Insolvency Act, 1916, and pursuant to section seventeen, sub-section (4) of the Insolvency Act, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that the Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule have been placed under sequestration provisionally by Order of the Supreme Court as therein set forth.

H. G. BOTHA-REID, Master of the Supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.
J. M. M. COMMAILLE, Master of the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division.
J. F. PEROLD, Master of the Supreme Court, Natal Provincial Division.
JAMES J. BECK, Master of the Supreme Court, Orange Free State Provincial Division.
L. A. VAN BILJON, Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, Kimberley.

KENNISGEWING VAN DIE MEESTER.

Ingevolge artikel sesien, subartikel (3), van die Insolvensiewet, 1916, en ingevolge artikel sewentien, subartikel (4), van die Insolvensiewet, 1931.

Hierby word kennis gegee dat in die onderstaande Skedule vermelde Boedels voorlopig gesequestreer is ingevolge Order van die Hooggeregshof soos daarin uiteengesit.

H. G. BOTHA-REID, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Kaap de Goede Hoop.
J. M. M. COMMAILLE, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Transvaal.
J. F. PEROLD, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Natal.
JAMES J. BECK, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Oranje-Vrystaat.
L. A. VAN BILJON, Assistent-Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Kimberley.

FORM No. 1—VORM No. 1.

SCHEDULE—SKEDULE.

No. of Estate. No. van Boedel.	Name and Description of Estate. Naam en Beskrywing van Boedel.	Date upon which and Division of Court by which Order made. Datum waarop en Afdeling van Hof waardeur Order gemaak is.	Upon the Application of. Op die Applikasie van.
3160	Ernest Augustus Ritter, a chemist, of Lamontville, Durban.	9/11/42, Durban and Coast Local.....	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.
C/21350	Maureen Solomon, of 68A Kotze Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg	16/11/42, Witwatersrand Local.....	Mary Glauber.

MASTER'S NOTICES.

Pursuant to section sixteen, sub-section (4), and section thirty-nine, sub-section (1), of the Insolvency Act, 1916, and Pursuant to section seventeen, sub-section (4), and section forty sub-section (1), of the Insolvency Act, 1931.

The Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule having been placed under sequestration by order of the Supreme Court as therein set forth, notice is hereby given that a first meeting of creditors will be held in the said Estates on the dates and at the times and places mentioned on the Schedule for the proof of claims and for the election of a Trustee. Meetings in a town in which is the office of a Master will be held before the Master elsewhere they will be held before the Magistrate.

H. G. BOTHA-REID, Master of the Supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.
J. M. M. COMMAILLE, Master of the Supreme Court, Transvaal Provincial Division.
J. F. PEROLD, Master of the Supreme Court, Natal Provincial Division.
JAMES J. BECK, Master of the Supreme Court, Orange Free State Provincial Division.
L. A. VAN BILJON, Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, Kimberley.

KENNISGEWING VAN DIE MEESTER.

Ingevolge artikel sesien, subartikel (4), en artikel negen-en-dertig, subartikel (1), van die Insolvensiewet, 1916, en ingevolge artikel sewentien, subartikel (4), en artikel veertig, subartikel (1), van die Insolvensiewet, 1931.

Nademaal die Boedels vormeld in onderstaande Skedule gesequestreer is ingevolge order van die Hooggeregshof, soos daarin uiteengesit, so word hierby kennisgegee dat 'n eerste byeenkoms van skuldeisers in genoemde Boedels gehou sal word op die datums, ure en plekke vermeld in die Bylae vir die bewys van vorderinge en die verkiesing van 'n Kurator. In 'n stad waarin die kantoor van 'n Meester is word die byeenkoms voor die Meester gehou, in ander plekke word dit voor die Magistraat gehou.

H. G. BOTHA-REID, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Kaap de Goede Hoop.
J. M. M. COMMAILLE, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Transvaal.
J. F. PEROLD, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Natal.
JAMES J. BECK, Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Provinsiale Afdeling Oranje-Vrystaat.
L. A. VAN BILJON, Assistent-Meester van die Hooggeregshof, Kimberley.

FORM No. 2—VORM No. 2.

SCHEDULE—SKEDULE.

No. of Estate. No. van Boedel.	Name and Description of Estate. Naam en Beskrywing van Boedel.	Date upon which and Division of Court by which Order made. Datum waarop en Afdeling van Hof waardeur Order gemaak is.	Day, Date, Hour, and Place of Meeting. Dag, Datum, Uur en Plek van Byeenkoms.
8705	McCausland, John Wilson, trading under the style or firm of The George Butchery, and married without community of property to Agnes Beatrice McCausland (born Warren), a butcher, of Market Street, George	6/11/42, Cape of Good Hope Provincial	Fri., 4/12/42, 10 a.m., George.
3457	David Abraham Foord, Umbango, Dannhauser, Natal.....	10/11/42, Natal Provincial.....	Thurs., 3/12/42, 10 a.m., Durban.
C/21347	Lawton Lewis, a milliner, trading as Gladys May, at Carlton Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg	16/11/42, Witwatersrand Local...	Wed., 2/12/42, 9.30 a.m., Johannesburg.
C/21349	Ahmed, Saleh Mia, of 1 Jennings Street, Newton, Johannesburg.....	16/11/42, Witwatersrand Local...	Wed., 2/12/42, 9.30 a.m., Johannesburg.
C/21336	Gideon Schoonbee, a farmer and drilling contractor, of Boskop, District of Pretoria, or of Babsfontein, District of Pretoria	12/11/42, Transvaal Provincial...	Fri., 4/12/42, 10 a.m., Pretoria.

NOTICES OF TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES.

Pursuant to sections forty and forty-one of the Insolvency Act, 1916, and pursuant to sections forty-one and forty-two of the Insolvency Act, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held in the Sequestered or Assigned Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule on the dates, at the times and places, and for the purposes therein set forth. Meetings in a town in which is the office of a Master or Assistant Master will be held before the Master elsewhere they will be held before the Magistrate.

KENNISGEWINGS VAN VOOGDE EN KURATORS.

Ingevolge artikels veertig en een-en-veertig van die Insolvensiewet, 1916, en ingevolge artikels een-en-veertig en twee-en-veertig van die Insolvensiewet, 1931.

Hierby word kennisgegee dat 'n byeenkoms van skuldeisers gehou sal word in die Gesequestreerde of Afgestane Boedels vermeld in onderstaande Skedule op die datums, ure en plekke en vir die doeleindes daarin vermeld.

In stede waar 'n kantoor van 'n Meester of 'n Assistent-Meester is word die byeenkoms voor die Meester gehou en in ander plekke voor die Magistraat.

FORM No. 4—VORM No. 4.

SCHEDULE—SKEDULE.

No. of Estate. No. van Boedel.	Name and Description of Estate. Naam en Beskrywing van Boedel.	Whether Assigned or Sequestered. Of Boedel Afgestaan of Gesequestreer is.	Day, Date, Hour, and Place of Meeting. Dag, Datum, Uur en Plek van Byeenkoms.	Purpose of Meeting. Doel van Byeenkoms.
3445	A. K. M. Paruk, of Flat No. 5, 81/83 Victoria Street, Durban	Insolvent.....	Thurs., 3/12/42, 10 a.m., Durban....	To give Trustee instructions re truck purchased by Insolvent on hire purchase plan.
3451	Julekka Hassin, a general dealer, of 307 Randles Road, Sydenham, Durban, Natal	Sequestered...	Thurs., 3/12/42, 10 a.m., Durban....	Proof of further claims.
C.A./3774	Adlerwerke (South Africa), Ltd. (in Liquidation)...	Sequestered...	Wed., 2/12/42, 9.30 a.m., Johannesburg	Special meeting for proof of further claims.

NOTICES OF TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES.

Pursuant to section ninety-four of the Insolvency Act, 1916, and pursuant to section one hundred and nine (1) of the Insolvency Act, 1931.

Notice is hereby given that fourteen days after the date hereof it is the intention of the Trustees or Assignees of the Sequestered or Assigned Estates mentioned in the subjoined Schedule to apply to the Master for an extension of time, as specified in the Schedule, within which to lodge a Liquidation Account and Plan of Distribution or/and Contribution.

7. Whenever the remuneration payable under these regulations in respect of any period of work is governed by more than one provision of these regulations, the provision more favourable to the labourer shall prevail.

8. These regulations shall come into operation with effect from the 25th November, 1942.

IVAN L. WALKER,
Controller of Industrial Man Power.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

* No. 2381.] [20 November 1942.
NATIONAL EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that a person in Germany as defined in National Emergency Regulation 1, now includes persons in the whole of France and the Island of Corsica in view of the occupation of the remainder of France and of this Island by Germany.

The provisions of National Emergency Regulation 8 and of the Minister's order published in Government Notice No. 845 of the 29th May, 1940, now apply to the whole of France, including that portion administered by the Vichy Government and to Corsica.

Persons in the Union and the Mandated territory of South West Africa who owe any money to or hold any money, goods, shares, stock, debentures, or other negotiable securities belonging to persons in the territories mentioned must notify the Custodian of Enemy Property, Private Post Bag, Pretoria, forthwith.

Persons who have claims against persons in the territories mentioned may register them with the Custodian of Enemy Property.

This notice does not apply to other French possessions in North Africa or elsewhere.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

* No. 2364.] [20 November 1942.
CONTROL OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

I, GEORGE HAMER DAWSON, Controller of Motor Vehicles, do hereby amend the regulations contained in the schedule to Government Notice No. 510 of the 24th March, 1942 (as amended by Government Notice No. 2073 of the 9th October, 1942), issued under the authority of regulation 5 of the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), as follows:—

1. By the addition of the following definition to regulation 1 of the said regulations:—

“Dealer” shall mean any company, firm or person whose business or part of whose business it is to sell or supply any new motor vehicle and shall include any company, firm or person whose business or part of whose business it is to assemble new motor vehicles.

2. By the deletion of regulation 5 of the said regulations, and the substitution therefor of the following new regulation:—

“5. Applications for permits shall be addressed to the Controller of Motor Vehicles, 58 Koedoe Buildings, Pretoria.”

3. By the insertion of the words “and shall immediately thereafter return such permit to the Controller of Motor Vehicles, 58 Koedoe Buildings, Pretoria”, between the words “vehicle” and “Permits” in the fourth line of regulation 7 of the said regulations.

4. By the deletion of regulation 10 of the said regulations, and the substitution therefor of the following new regulation:—

“10. (a) Every dealer shall render a statement showing the number, make and types of new motor vehicles imported by him during each calendar month. In the case of trucks, the wheelbase, capacity and model of such trucks shall also be specified.

(b) Every dealer shall render a statement in the manner prescribed hereunder, of new motor vehicles sold or supplied, and delivered by him during each calendar month.

MONTHLY RETURN OF DEALER'S SALES.

Month Ended

Dealer's Name and Address

Permit Number.	Description of Vehicle. State Make and Model. In the case of trucks wheelbase must be shown.	Quantity of Cars and Station Wagons.	Quantity of Commercial Vehicles (of carrying capacities of up to and including 1 ton).			Quantity of Trucks.			Quantity of Bus Chassis.	Quantity of Special Chassis. Supply Specifications.
			Open Bodies.	Closed Bodies.	Chassis.	Over 1 ton to 3 ton.	Over 3 ton to 5 ton.	Over 5 ton.		

MAANDELIKSE OPGAAF VAN HANDELAAR SE VERKOPE.

Maand geëindig

Naam en adres van handelaar

Permit-nummer.	Beskrywing van voertuig. Meld soort en model. Die afstand moet in die geval van vrugmotors gemeld word.	Getal motorkarre en stasiewaens.	Getal kommersiële voertuie (met draagvermoë tot en met 1 ton).			Getal vrugmotors.			Getal bus-onderstelle.	Getal spesiale onderstelle. Meld spesifikasies.
			Met oop bakke.	Met toe bakke.	Onderstelle:	Meer as 1 ton tot 3 ton.	Meer as 3 ton tot 5 ton.	Meer as 5 ton.		

7. As die besoldiging betaalbaar ingevolge hierdie regulasies ten opsigte van enige werktydperk deur meer as een bepaling van hierdie regulasies beheer word, moet die bepaling wat die gunstigste vir die arbeider is aangeneem word.

8. Hierdie regulasies tree in werking met ingang van 25 November 1942.

IVAN L. WALKER,
Kontroleur van Nywerheidsmannekrag.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES.

* No. 2381.] [20 November 1942.
LANDSNOODTOESTANDREGULASIES.

Hierby word vir algemene informasie bekendgemaak dat 'n persoon in Duitsland soos omskrew in Landsnoodtoestand-regulasie 1, nou persone in die hele gebied van Frankryk en die eiland Corsica insluit, met die oog op die besetting van die onbesette deel van Frankryk en van die eiland Corsica deur Duitsland.

Die bepaling van Landsnoodtoestandregulasie 8 en van die Minister se bevel afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 845 van 29 Mei 1940, is nou van toepassing op die hele gebied van Frankryk, met inbegrip van die deel wat deur die Vichy-regering beheer word, en op Corsica.

Persone in die Unie en die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika wat geld skuld aan of geld, goedere, aandele, effekte, skuld-briewe of ander verhandelbare geldwaardige papiere hou ten behoeve van persone in bogenoemde lande, moet die Bewaarder van Vyandseïendom, Private Possak, Pretoria, onmiddellik daarvan in kennis stel.

Persone wat eise teen persone in bogenoemde lande het, kan hul eise by die Bewaarder van Vyandseïendom registreer.

Hierdie kennisgewing is nie op ander Franse besittings in Noord-Afrika en elders van toepassing nie.

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID.

* No. 2364.] [20 November 1942.
BEHEER VAN MOTORVOERTUIE.

Ek, GEORGE HAMER DAWSON, Kontroleur van Motorvoertuie, wysig hierby die regulasies vervat in die bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 510 van 24 Maart 1942 (soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2073 van 9 Oktober 1942), uitgereik kragtens regulasie 5 van die aangesang van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), as volg:—

1. Deur onderstaande omskrywing aan regulasie 1 van genoemde regulasies toe te voeg:—

„Handelaar”, enige maatskappy, firma of persoon wie se besigheid of deel van wie se besigheid dit is om 'n nuwe motorvoertuig te verkoop of te lewer, en ook enige maatskappy, firma of persoon wie se besigheid of deel van wie se besigheid dit is om nuwe motorvoertuie te monteer.

2. Deur regulasie 5 van genoemde regulasies te skrap en dit deur onderstaande nuwe regulasie te vervang:—

„5. Aansoeke om permitte moet gerig word aan die Kontroleur van Motorvoertuie, Koedoegebou, 58, Pretoria.”

3. Deur die woorde „en so 'n permit onmiddellik daarna aan die Kontroleur van Motorvoertuie, Koedoegebou 58, Pretoria, terugstuur” tussen die woorde „aanteken” en „Permitte” in die vyfde reël van regulasie 7 van genoemde regulasie in te voeg.

4. Deur regulasie 10 van genoemde regulasies te skrap en dit deur die volgende nuwe regulasie te vervang:—

„10. (a) Elke handelaar moet 'n opgaaf verstrek van die getal, soort en tipe nuwe voertuig wat gedurende elke kalendermaand deur hom ingevoer word. In die geval van vrugmotors moet die afstand, draagvermoë en model van sulke vrugmotors ook aangedui word.

(b) Elke handelaar moet 'n opgaaf verstrek, op die wyse soos hieronder voorgeskryf, van nuwe voertuie wat hy gedurende elke kalendermaand verkoop of gelewer en afgelewer het.

(c) Every dealer shall render a statement in the manner prescribed hereunder, of new motor vehicles in stock on the last working day of each calendar month.

Provided that a dealer shall not include in such statement any new motor vehicle the sale of which has been authorised in terms of a permit issued to a purchaser by the Controller.

Provided further that such statements in respect of the month ending the 30th November, 1942, shall also include particulars of new motor vehicles the sale of which has been authorised in terms of permits issued by the Controller and the permit numbers shall be given.

(c) Elke handelaar moet 'n opgaaf verstrek, op die wyse soos hieronder voorgeskryf, van nuwe motorvoertuie voorhande op die laaste werkdag van elke kalendermaand.

Met dien verstande dat 'n handelaar nie by so'n opgaaf enige nuwe motorvoertuig moet insluit nie waarvan die verkoop gemagtig is kragtens 'n permit wat deur die Kontroleur aan 'n koper uitgereik is.

Met dien verstande verder dat sulke opgawes ten opsigte van die maand geëindig 30 November 1942 ook besonderhede moet insluit van nuwe motorvoertuie waarvan die verkoop gemagtig is kragtens permitte uitgereik deur die Kontroleur, en die permitnommers aangetoon moet word.

MONTHLY RETURN OF DEALER'S STOCK.

Month Ended _____

Dealer's Name and Address _____

Description of Vehicle. State Make and Model. In the case of trucks wheelbase must be shown.	Quantity of Cars and Station Wagons.	Quantity of Commercial Vehicles (of carrying capacities of up to and including 1 ton).			Quantity of Trucks.			Quantity of Bus Chassis.	Quantity of Special Chassis. Supply Specifications.
		Open Bodies.	Closed Bodies.	Chassis.	Over 1 ton to 3 ton.	Over 3 ton to 5 ton.	Over 5 ton.		

MAANDELIKSE OPGAAF VAN HANDELAAR SE VOORRAAD. Maand geëindig _____

Handelaar se naam en adres _____

Beskrywing van voertuig. Meld soort en model. Die afstand moet in die geval van vragmotors gemeld word.	Getal motorkarre en stasiewaens.	Quantity of Getal kommersiële voertuie (met draagvermoë tot en met 1 ton).			Getal vragmotors.			Getal bus- onderstelle.	Getal spesiale onderstelle. Meld spesifikasies.
		Met oop bakke.	Met toe bakke.	Onderstelle.	Meer as 1 ton tot 3 ton.	Meer as 3 ton tot 5 ton.	Meer as 5 ton.		

(d) Every company, firm or person whose business or part of whose business it is to assemble new motor vehicles shall render a statement in the manner prescribed hereunder, of new motor vehicles sold or supplied to a dealer.

(d) Elke maatskappy, firma of persoon wie se besigheid of deel van wie se besigheid dit is om nuwe motorvoertuie te monteer, moet 'n opgaaf verstrek, op die wyse soos hieronder uiteengesit, van nuwe motorvoertuie wat aan 'n handelaar verkoop of gelewer is.

RETURN OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES SOLD OR SUPPLIED TO A DEALER BY A COMPANY, FIRM OR PERSON WHOSE BUSINESS OR PART OF WHOSE BUSINESS IT IS TO ASSEMBLE NEW MOTOR VEHICLES.

Name and Address of Company, Firm or Person _____

Description of Vehicle. State Make and Model. In the case of trucks wheelbase must be shown.	Quantity of Cars and Station Wagons.	Quantity of Commercial Vehicles (of carrying capacities of up to and includ- ing 1 ton).			Quantity of Trucks.			Quantity of Bus Chassis.	Quantity of Special Chassis. Supply Specification.
		Open Bodies.	Closed Bodies.	Chassis.	Over 1 ton to 3 ton.	Over 3 ton to 5 ton.	Over 5 ton.		

OPGAAF VAN NUWE MOTORVOERTUIE WAT DEUR 'N MAATSKAPPY, FIRMA OF PERSOON WIE SE BESIGHEID OF DEEL VAN WIE SE BESIGHEID DIT IS OM NUWE MOTORVOERTUIE TE MONTEER, AAN 'N HANDELAAR VERKOOP OF GELEWER IS.

Naam en adres van maatskappy, firma of persoon _____

Beskrywing van voertuig. Meld soort en model. Die afstand moet in die geval van vragmotors gemeld word.	Getal motorkarre en stasiewaens.	Getal kommersiële voertuie (met draagvermoë tot en met 1 ton).			Getal vragmotors.			Getal bus- onderstelle.	Getal spesiale onderstelle. Meld spesifikasies.
		Met oop bakke.	Met toe bakke.	Onderstelle.	Meer as 1 ton tot 3 ton.	Meer as 3 ton tot 5 ton.	Meer as 5 ton.		

Statements in terms of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this regulation shall be forwarded to the Controller on the first working day of the calendar month succeeding that to which such statements relate, whilst statements in terms of paragraph (d) shall be forwarded to the Controller immediately after a new motor vehicle leaves the premises or factory of the company, firm or person rendering such statements.

No forms will be supplied.

Dealers having more than one branch, factory or place of business shall make a separate statement for each such branch, factory or place of business."

G. H. DAWSON,
Controller of Motor Vehicles.

NOTE.—In terms of regulation 8 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), any person who fails to comply within a reasonable time with an order, request or demand of the Controller, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 (two hundred pounds) or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Opgawes ingevolge paragrawe (a), (b) en (c) van hierdie regulasie moet op die eerste werkdag van die kalendermaand na dié waarop sulke opgawes betrekking het, aan die Kontroleur gestuur word, terwyl opgawes ingevolge paragraaf (d) onmiddellik nadat 'n nuwe motorvoertuig die perseel of fabriek van die maatskappy, firma of persoon wat sulke opgawes verstrek, verlaat, aan die Kontroleur gestuur moet word.

Vorms word nie verskaf nie.

Handelaars met meer as een tak, fabriek of besigheidsplek moet 'n afsonderlike opgaaf ten opsigte van elke sodanige tak, fabriek of besigheidsplek verstrek."

G. H. DAWSON,
Kontroleur van Motorvoertuie.

LET WEL.—Ingevolge regulasie 8 van die regulasies uiteengesit in die aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942) begaan enigeen wat versuim om binne 'n redelike tyd 'n bevel, versoek of eis van die Kontroleur na te kom, 'n oortreding, en is hy by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £200 (tweehonderd pond) of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar, of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf.

* No. 2365.] [20 November 1942.
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY-CONTROLLER OF SOAP AND OILS.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 4 (b) of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, DANIEL JACOBUS ROSELT VAN WYK, Controller of Soap and Oils, do hereby appoint ERNST BEYERS as Deputy-Controller of Soap and Oils. Government Notice No. 889 of the 15th May, 1942, is hereby repealed.

D. J. R. VAN WYK,
Controller of Soap and Oils.

* No. 2366.] [20 November 1942.
CONTROL OF MATERIALS AND ARTICLES AND APPOINTMENT OF CONTROLLER.

I, RICHARD STUTTAFORD, Minister of Commerce and Industries, acting under the powers conferred upon me by regulation 3 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), do hereby appoint GEORGE HAMER DAWSON as Controller of Motor Vehicles.

Item 6 of the Schedule to Government Notice No. 909 of the 20th May, 1942, as amended, is hereby amended by the deletion of the name Edmund John Alexander Rink, and the insertion of the name George Hamer Dawson.

R. STUTTAFORD,
Minister of Commerce and Industries.

Pretoria, 14th November, 1942.

* No. 2385.] [20 November 1942.
NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF WAR MEASURE No. 100 of 1942.

AERATED OR MINERAL WATERS.—FREEZING OF PRICES.

1. In terms of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 100 of 1942, I, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Price Controller, do hereby throughout the Union, prohibit—
(a) any aerated or mineral water manufacturer, and
(b) any retail seller of aerated or mineral water
from increasing the price charged by him for any aerated or mineral waters sold by him above the price ordinarily charged by him during the month of October, 1942, for any like aerated or mineral waters sold in similar quantities and on similar terms and conditions regarding delivery or payment.

2. For the purposes of this notice "Union" includes the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay.

A. B. McDONALD,
Price Controller.

* 2386.] [20 November 1942.
NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF WAR MEASURE No. 100 of 1942.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF TOBACCOES.

In terms of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 100 of 1942, I, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Price Controller, do hereby, throughout the Union, fix the prices specified in the schedule hereto as the maximum prices at which the tobaccos specified therein may be sold by a retail dealer to any other person.

For the purposes of this Notice—

"Union" excludes the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay.

A. B. McDONALD,
Price Controller.

SCHEDULE.

MANUFACTURED BY MISOORP, LTD.

Type of Tobacco.	Maximum Prices.		
	Per 1 oz.	Per 2 oz.	Per 4 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

A. When sold loose:—			
II.—From Original 10-lb. Containers.			
(1) Havana House, Long Trail, Sunland Light	0 2	0 4	0 7½
Tvl. and Dark Tvl.	0 2	0 4	0 8
(2) Jockey Club.	0 2½	0 4½	0 9
(3) Rhodesian Blend, Misor Piet Retief and Jubilee Piet Retief.	0 3½	0 7	1 2
(4) Black Cav.	0 4	0 8	1 3½
(5) Shamrock M.	0 4	0 8	1 3½
III.—From Original Containers exceeding 10 lb.			
(1) The tobaccos specified in II (1) above.	0 2	0 3½	0 7

B. When sold in containers of ½ or 1 lb.:—			
I.—Packets or other Containers.			
(1) Sunland.	0 8		
(2) Broad Highway M. and Broad Highway Navy Cut.	0 11½	3 0	
(3) X.L.N.T. and Jubilee Curly Cut.	1 1½		
(4) Dark Flake, Colonel Eazy Plug Cut and Ranch Plug Cut.	1 0	6 0	
(5) Shamrock M. and Ranch Flake.	1 6½		
(6) Medico Flake, Light Flake Spec., Jubilee M., Windsor M., Dark Plumb M., Medico M. and Colonel Eazy M.	1 9	7 0	
(7) Virginian Blend, Golden Shag, Shamrock (perfumed), and Honeysuckle.	2 9		
II.—Bags.			
(1) Aeroplane, Ring, Tom Mix, Cheerio, M.L. and Kat River.	0 8		
(2) Hunter, As You Like It, Lucky Jim and Supercool.	0 9		

Note.—The meaning of the abbreviations used above is as follows:—
Cav. = Cavendish; M. = Mixture and Spec. = Special.

* No. 2365.] [20 November 1942.
AANSTELLING VAN ADJUNK-KONTROLEUR VAN SHEEP EN OLIES.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 4 (b) van die regulasies uiteengesit in die Aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), benoem ek, DANIEL JACOBUS ROSELT VAN WYK, Kontroleur van Sheep en Olies, hierby ERNST BEYERS tot Adjunk-kontroleur van Sheep en Olies.

Goewermmentskennigsewing No. 889 van 15 Mei 1942 word hierby herroep.

D. J. R. VAN WYK,
Kontroleur van Sheep en Olies.

* No. 2366.] [20 November 1942.
BEHEER VAN MATERIALE EN ARTIKELS EN AANSTELLING VAN KONTROLEUR.

Ek, RICHARD STUTTAFORD, Minister van Handel en Nywerheid, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 3 van die regulasies uiteengesit in die Aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), benoem hierby GEORGE HAMER DAWSON tot Kontroleur van Motorvoertuie.

Item 6 van die bylae van Goewermmentskennigsewing No. 909 van 20 Mei 1942, soos gewysig, word hierby gewysig deur die skrapping van die naam Edmund John Alexander Rink en die invoeging van die naam George Hamer Dawson.

R. STUTTAFORD,
Minister van Handel en Nywerheid.

Pretoria, 14 November 1942.

* No. 2385.] [20 November 1942.
KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE REGULASIE 3 VAN OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 100 VAN 1942.

MINERAALWATER-BEVRIESING VAN PRYSE.

1. Kragtens subregulasie (1) van regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 100 van 1942 bepaal ek, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Pryskontroleur, vir die hele Unie, dat—

(a) 'n fabrikant van mineraalwater, en
(b) 'n kleinhandelaar in mineraalwater
nie 'n hoër prys vir enige mineraalwater deur hom verkoop mag vra nie as dié wat hy gewoonlik gevra het vir enige dergelike mineraalwater wat hy gedurende die maand Oktober 1942 in soortgelyke hoeveelhede en op soortgelyke voorwaardes, wat aflewering en betaling betref, verkoop het.

2. Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasie omvat „Unie" die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai.

A. B. McDONALD,
Pryskontroleur.

* No. 2386.] [20 November 1942.
KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE REGULASIE 3 VAN OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 100 VAN 1942.

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN TABAKSOORTES.

Ek, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Pryskontroleur, handelende kragtens subregulasie (1) van regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 100 van 1942, bepaal hierby vir die hele Unie dat die pryse wat in die bygaande lys aangegee is die maksimum pryse is waarteen die daarin vermelde soorte tabak deur 'n kleinhandelaar aan iemand anders verkoop mag word.

Vir doeleindes van hierdie kennisgewing omvat—
„Unie" nie die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai nie.

A. B. McDONALD,
Pryskontroleur.

BYLAE.

VERVAARDIG DEUR MISOORP, LTD.

Soort Tabak.	Maksimum Pryse.		
	Per 1 ons.	Per 2 ons.	Per 4 ons.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

A. Wanneer los verkoop:—			
II.—Uit oorspronklike 10 pond houers.			
(1) Havana House, Long Trail, Sunland Light	0 2	0 4	0 7½
Tvl. en Donker Tvl.	0 2	0 4	0 8
(2) Jockey Club.	0 2½	0 4½	0 9
(3) Rhodesian Blend, Misor Piet Retief en Jubilee Piet Retief.	0 3½	0 7	1 2
(4) Swart Cav.	0 4	0 8	1 3½
(5) Shamrock M.	0 4	0 8	1 3½
III.—Uit oorspronklike houers van meer as 10 pond.			
(1) Die tabak aangegee in II (1) hierbo.	0 2	0 3½	0 7

B. Wanneer in houers van ½ of 1 pond verkoop:—			
I.—Pakkies of ander houers.			
(1) Sunland.	0 8		
(2) Broad Highway M. en Broad Highway Navy Cut.	0 11½	3 0	
(3) X.L.N.T. en Jubilee Curly Cut.	1 1½		
(4) Donker Flake, Colonel Eazy Plug Cut en Ranch Plug Cut.	1 0	6 0	
(5) Shamrock M. en Ranch Flake.	1 6½		
(6) Medico Flake, Light Flake Spec., Jubilee M., Windsor M., Donker Plumb M., Medico M. en Colonel Eazy M.	1 9	7 0	
(7) Virginian Blend, Golden Shag, Shamrock (geparfumeerde) en Honeysuckle.	2 9		
II.—Sakkies.			
(1) Aeroplane, Ring, Tom Mix, Cheerio, M.L. en Kat Rivier.	0 8		
(2) Hunter, As You Like It, Lucky Jim en Supercool.	0 9		

LEK WEL.—Die betekenis van die afkortings hierbo gebruik is as volg:—
Cav. = Cavendish; M. = Mixture and Spec. = Special.

* No. 2387.]

[20 November 1942.]

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF WAR MEASURE
No. 100 of 1942.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF WOMEN'S STOCKINGS.

1. In terms of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 100 of 1942, I, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Price Controller, do hereby, throughout the Union, fix—

- cost plus 60 per cent. of such cost as the maximum price at which any stockings may be sold by the importer thereof to any person other than a dealer;
- cost plus 22½ per cent. of such cost as the maximum price at which any stockings may be sold by the importer thereof to any dealer; and
- cost plus 30 per cent. of such cost as the maximum price at which any stockings may be sold by any person other than the importer thereof to any other person.

2. For the purposes of this notice—

“cost” shall mean cost to the seller determined in accordance with the provisions of Government Notice No. 1467 of 24th October, 1941;

“stockings” shall mean women's and girls' stockings made wholly or partly of natural silk and/or of artificial silk of any description and/or of cotton and/or of wool and/or of any combination or mixture of these materials;

“Union” includes the Mandated Territory of South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay.

NOTE.—(1) The provisions of this notice supersede, in so far as stockings are concerned, item IX. (17) of the Schedule to Government Notice No. 1768 of 28th August, 1942, in which 33½ per cent. is specified as a standard retail mark-up for hosiery (women's).

(2) The attention of all persons dealing in stockings is directed to the provisions of sub-regulations (1) and (2) of regulation 6 of War Measure No. 100 of 1942.

(3) In all cases in which stockings are sold by a dealer to another dealer (except in the case of a wholesaler selling to a retailer) the invoice must show the maximum price which the selling dealer is permitted to charge under the regulations, as well as the price actually charged. The purchasing dealer may not resell at a price in excess of such maximum.

A. B. McDONALD,
Price Controller.

* No. 2388.]

[20 November 1942.]

NOTICE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF WAR MEASURE
No. 100 of 1942.AMENDMENT TO MAXIMUM PRICES OF COOKING
AND/OR SALAD OIL AND HONEY.

In terms of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 100 of 1942, I, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Price Controller, do hereby—

- insert “Port Elizabeth” after “Mossel Bay” where it appears in sub-section (1) of section 6 (Cooking and/or Salad Oil) of Part IV of the Annexure to Government Notice No. 2339 of the 13th November, 1942; and
- exclude the item “Honey” from sub-section (b) of section 3 of Part III of the Annexure to Government Notice No. 249 of the 6th February, 1942.

A. B. McDONALD,
Price Controller.

* No. 2389.]

[20 November 1942.]

EXPORTATION OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING.

1. It is hereby notified that applications to export to a particular country will not be considered in the case of applicants who did not export to that country in 1939, except in special cases.

2. Applications in any one quarter should not exceed 50 per cent. of one quarter of applicant's 1939 exports, but it may be necessary to reduce even this figure.

3. Applications must be supported by a certificate of essentiality from the country to which it is desired to export.

4. The following information which was called for in Government Notice No. 1761, which appeared in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of 28th August, 1942, must be shown on application form C.I. 100X:—

Stock of commodity at date of application.

Total sales of commodity during last six months.

Total exports of commodity during last six months.

Total exports of commodity to particular destination during 1939.

Manufacturers should also show their stocks of the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of the particular article exported as well as of the finished article itself.

The expression “particular destination” used above means a particular country and not a particular town or importer in that country.

* No. 2387.]

[20 November 1942.]

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE REGULASIE 3 VAN
OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 100 VAN 1942.

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN VROUEKOUSE.

1. Ek, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Pryskontroleur, handelende kragtens subregulasie (1) van regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmatreel No. 100 van 1942, bepaal hierby dat deur die hele Unie—

- die maksimum prys waarteen kouse deur die invoerder daarvan aan enigiemand behalwe 'n handelaar verkoop mag word, die kosprys plus 60 persent van sodanige kosprys is;
- die maksimum prys waarteen kouse deur die invoerder aan 'n handelaar verkoop mag word, die kosprys plus 22½ persent van sodanige kosprys is;
- die maksimum prys waarteen kouse deur enigiemand behalwe die invoerder daarvan aan iemand anders verkoop mag word, die kosprys plus 30 persent van sodanige kosprys is.

2. Vir doeleindes van hierdie kennisgewing—

beteken „kosprys” die kosprys vir die verkoper soos dit ooreenkomstig die bepaling van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1467 van 24 Oktober 1941 vasgestel is;

beteken „kouse” vroue- en meisieskouse wat uitsluitend of gedeeltelik van natuurlike sy en/of van enige soort kunssy hoegenaamd en/of van katoen en/of van wol en/of van enige kombinasie of mengsel van hierdie stowwe vervaardig is;

sluit „Unie” die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai in.

LET WEL.—(1) Die bepaling van hierdie kennisgewing vervang, vir sover dit kouse betref, item IX (17) van die lys in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1768 van 28 Augustus 1942 waarin 33½ persent aangegee word as die standaardbyvoeging wat in die kleinhandel tot die pryse van vrouekouse gedoen kan word.

(2) Die aandaag van almal wat in kouse handel dryf, word gevestig op die bepaling van subregulasies (1) en (2) van regulasie 6 van Oorlogsmatreel No. 100 van 1942.

(3) In elke geval waar 'n handelaar kouse aan 'n ander handelaar verkoop (behalwe in die geval waar 'n groot-handelaar dit aan 'n kleinhandelaar verkoop), moet die faktuur die maksimum prys toon wat die verkoper kragtens die regulasies mag vra, sowel as die prys wat hy werklik vra. Die handelaar wat die kouse koop, mag dit nie weer verkoop teen 'n hoër prys as sodanige maksimum prys nie.

A. B. McDONALD,
Pryskontroleur.

* No. 2388.]

[20 November 1942.]

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE REGULASIE 3 VAN
OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 100 VAN 1942.WYSIGING VAN MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN KOOK-
EN/OF SLAAI-OLIE EN HEUNING.

Ek, ALEXANDER BUTTER McDONALD, Pryskontroleur, handelende kragtens subregulasie (1) van regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmatreel No. 100 van 1942—

- voeg hierby na „Mosselbaai” waar dit in subartikel (1) van artikel 6 (Kook- en/of Slaai-olie) van Deel IV van die aanhangsel van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2339 van 13 November 1942, voorkom, „Port Elizabeth” in; en
- skrap die item „Heuning” in subartikel (b) van artikel 3 van Deel III van die aanhangsel van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 249 van 6 Februarie 1942.

A. B. McDONALD,
Pryskontroleur.

* No. 2389.]

[20 November 1942.]

UITVOER VAN WEEFSTOWWE EN KLERASIE.

1. Hierby word bekendgemaak dat, behalwe in spesiale gevalle, geen aansoek om bogemelde artikels na 'n bepaalde land toe uit te voer, oorweeg sal word in die geval van applikante wat in 1939 nie daarheen uitgevoer het nie.

2. Die aansoek vir 'n bepaalde kwartaal mag hoogstens soveel as 50 persent van die applikant se uitvoer in 'n enkele kwartaal van 1939 wees, hoewel dit nodig mag word om dié syfer selfs nog verder te verminder.

3. Alle aansoek moet gesteun word deur 'n noodsaaklikheidsertifikaat van die land waarheen die applikant die artikels wil uitvoer.

4. Onderstaande gegewens wat ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1761 in die *Buitengewone Staatskoerant* van 28 Augustus 1942, vereis word, moet op aansoekvorm C.I. 100X getoon word, t.w.:—

Voorraad van artikel voorhande op datum van aansoek.

Totale verkope van artikel gedurende afgelope ses maande.

Totale uitvoer van artikel gedurende afgelope ses maande.

Totale uitvoer van artikel na die besondere bestemming gedurende 1939.

Fabrikante moet verder opgee wat hul voorrade van die vernaamste grondstowwe wat by die vervaardiging van die bepaalde uitvoerartikel gebruik word, asook hul voorrade van die afgewerkte artikel is.

Die uitdrukking „die besondere bestemming” wat hierbo gebruik word, beteken 'n bepaalde land, en nie 'n bepaalde stad of invoerder in so 'n land nie.

5. Applications to export to private individuals, even in the case of bona fide gifts, except as provided for in the said Government Notice No. 1761, will not be entertained except where special arrangements have been made, as in the case of certain refugees

A. J. NORVAL,
Controller of Textiles.

* No. 2391.]

[20 November 1942.]

CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.

I, GABRIEL DANIEL LOUW, Controller of Industrial Chemicals, do hereby amend Government Notice No. 1648 of the 14th August, 1942, issued under the authority of regulation 5 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), as follows:—

By the deletion of the form headed "Quarterly Return of Industrial Chemicals" published in the Schedule to the said Government Notice, and the substitution thereof of the form published hereunder:—

QUARTERLY RETURN OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.—KWARTAALOPGAWE VAN NYWERHEIDSCHEMIKALIEË.

For quarter ending/Vir kwartaal eindigende

Name of firm/Naam van firma

Postal address/Posadres

Chemical. Chemi-kalie.	Unit. (Tons or gallons.) Eenhed. (Ton of gellings.)	Annual Requirements. Hoeveelhede jaarliks benodig.		Stock at beginning of Quarter. Voorraad aan begin van kwartaal.	Received during Quarter. Gedurende kwartaal ontvang.		Disposals during Quarter. Van die hand gesit gedurende kwartaal.		Stock at End of Quarter. Voorraad aan end van kwartaal.	Opmerkinge. Remarks.
		For Use. Vir gebruik.	For Sale. Vir verkoop.		Acquired from sources within the Union or South West Africa. Verkry vanaf bronne binne die Unie of Suidwes- Afrika.	Acquired by Direct Importation. (State Country from which Imported.) Verkry deur regstreekse invoer. (Meld land vanwaar ingevoer.)	Manufactured. Vervaardig.	Used. Gebruik.	Sold. Verkoop.	

I/We certify that the above details are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.
Ek/Ons sertifiseer dat bogenoemde besonderhede na my/ons beste wete en oortuiging waar en juis is.

Date/Datum

Signed/Onderteken

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

All future returns submitted in terms of Government Notice No. 1648 must clearly indicate in the column headed "Received during quarter" whether such quantities were imported from sources outside the Union or South West Africa by the person submitting the return.

In the case of all such direct imports, the country from which the chemicals were imported must be stated. Where supplies of any product are imported from two or more countries, the name of each country and the quantity obtained therefrom must be given separately.

It must be noted that this instruction applies only to imports by the firm submitting the return and does not apply to goods purchased from any person in the Union or South West Africa even though such goods are known to have been imported by the person from whom they were purchased.

It must further be noted that, in all returns, quantities must be quoted in lb., tons or gallons, as the case may be. Failure to observe this instruction will entail the return of the statement for amendment of the details submitted and the withholding of all import and export facilities until the corrected statement is received.

G. D. LOUW,
Controller of Industrial Chemicals.

VERDUIDELIKING.

Voortaan moet in alle opgawes wat ingevolge Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1648 ingedien word, in die kolom met die opskrif „Gedurende kwartaal ontvang" gemeld word of die vermelde hoeveelhede deur die persoon wat die opgawe indien, uit bronne buite die Unie of Suidwes-Afrika ingevoer is.

In die geval van sodanige regstreekse invoer moet die land waarvandaan die chemikalieë ingevoer is, gemeld word. Waar voorrade van 'n chemikalie uit twee of meer lande ingevoer word, moet die naam van elke land en die hoeveelheid wat daaruit verkry is, afsonderlik gemeld word.

Daar dien op gelet te word dat hierdie instruksie alleen betrekking het op die firma wat die opgawe indien, en dat dit nie van toepassing is op goedere wat van iemand binne die Unie of Suidwes-Afrika aangekoop is nie, selfs al is dit bekend dat sulke goedere deur die persoon van wie dit aangekoop word, ingevoer is.

Verder dien daar op gelet te word dat die hoeveelhede in alle opgawes, na gelang van die geval, in lb., ton of gellings aangegee moet word. Versium om aan hierdie instruksie na te kom, beteken dat die opgawe teruggestuur sal word vir wysiging van die besonderhede soos dit ingedien is, terwyl alle invoer- en uitvoer-fasiliteite opgeskort sal word tot tyd en wyl die verbeterde opgawe terug ontvang is.

G. D. LOUW,
Kontroleur van Nywerheidschemikalieë

* No. 2392.]

[20 November 1942.]

CONTROL OF WHALE OIL AND SPERM OIL.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, DANIEL JACOBUS ROSELT VAN WYK, Controller of Soap and Oils, do hereby prohibit and order as follows:—

1. No person shall acquire any whale oil or sperm oil except upon the authority of and subject to the conditions set forth in a permit issued by the Controller or by an officer duly authorised by him to act on his behalf; provided that in the case of any whale oil or sperm oil imported into the Union or the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, no permit under this regulation will be required in addition to any import permit issued under any other statutory provision.

No application for a permit in terms of this regulation will be considered unless the applicant furnishes the following information, which shall be certified by the applicant as true and correct:—

- Name and address of applicant.
- Name and address of supplier.
- The quantity, type and grade of oil to be acquired.
- The monthly quantity of oil used during the 12 months preceding the date of application.
- Stocks of oil on hand at date of application.
- The purpose for which the oil is required.
- The quantities of oil must be stated in short tons of 2,000 pounds.

2. No person shall dispose of any whale oil or sperm oil to any other person unless the latter delivers a permit issued to him in terms of regulation 1 hereof. Such permit shall be retained by the supplier.

3. No person shall use any whale oil or sperm oil except upon the authority of and subject to the conditions set forth in a permit issued by the Controller or by an officer duly authorised by him to act on his behalf.

No application for a permit in terms of this regulation will be considered unless the applicant furnishes the following information, which shall be certified by the applicant as true and correct:—

* No. 2392.]

[20 November 1942.]

BEHEER VAN WALVISTRAAN EN SPERMACEETI.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies uiteengesit in die Aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), verbied en beveel ek, DANIEL JACOBUS ROSELT VAN WYK, Kontroleur van Seep en Olies, hierby as volg:—

1. Niemand mag walvistraan of spermaceti aankoop nie, behalwe op gesag van en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes uiteengesit in 'n permit uitgereik deur die Kontroleur of deur 'n beamppte wat behoorlik deur hom gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree; met dien verstande dat in die geval van walvistraan of spermaceti wat in die Unie of die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika ingevoer word, geen permit kragtens hierdie regulasie bo en behalwe 'n invoerpermit wat kragtens 'n ander wetsbepaling uitgereik is, nodig is nie.

Geen aansoek om 'n permit kragtens hierdie regulasie sal oorweeg word nie, tensy die applikant die volgende inligting verstrek en sertifiseer dat dit waar en juis is:—

- Naam en adres van applikant.
- Naam en adres van leweransier.
- Die hoeveelheid, tipe en graad olie wat aangekoop sal word.
- Die maandelikse hoeveelheid olie wat gedurende die 12 maande wat die datum van die aansoek voorafgaan het, gebruik is.
- Voorrade olie voorhande op datum van aansoek.
- Doel waarvoor die olie nodig is.
- Die hoeveelhede olie moet in Kaapse ton van 2,000 pond vermeld word.

2. Niemand mag walvistraan of spermaceti aan iemand anders vervoer nie, tensy laasgenoemde 'n permit verstrek wat ingevolge regulasie 1 hiervan aan hom uitgereik is. So'n permit moet deur die leweransier gehou word.

3. Niemand mag walvistraan of spermaceti gebruik nie, behalwe op gesag van en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes uiteengesit in 'n permit uitgereik deur die Kontroleur of deur 'n beamppte wat behoorlik deur hom gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree.

Geen aansoek om 'n permit kragtens hierdie regulasie sal oorweeg word nie, tensy die applikant die volgende inligting verstrek en sertifiseer dat dit waar en juis is:—

- (i) Name and address of applicant.
- (ii) The quantity, type and grade of oil to be used.
- (iii) The purpose for which the oil is to be used.
- (iv) Stocks on hand at the date of application.
- (v) The monthly average quantity of oil consumed during the twelve months preceding the date of application.

Applications for permits must be made in writing to the Controller of Soap and Oils, 31-34 De Villiers Buildings, Bureau Lane, Pretoria.

D. J. R. VAN WYK,
Controller of Soap and Oils.

NOTE.—In terms of regulation 8 of the Annexure to War Measure No. 7 of 1942, any person who contravenes any prohibition under regulation 5 of the said War Measure shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 (two hundred pounds) or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

* No. 2393.] [20 November 1942.
CONTROL OF GLASS, GLASSWARE AND CERAMICS.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, ARTHUR JOSEPH NORVAL, Controller of Glass, do hereby prohibit and order as follows:—

No person shall, without the written permission of the Controller of Glass, use any glass bottle or any other glass container for the purpose of manufacturing any portion of such container into a tumbler, drinking-glass, utensil or any other article.

A. J. NORVAL,
Controller of Glass.

* No. 2395.] [20 November 1942.
CONTROL OF NON-FERROUS MATERIALS.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, SIDNEY HENRY HAUGHTON, Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials, do hereby prohibit and order as follows:—

1. As from the 1st December, 1942, no person shall use copper, copper alloy, zinc, or zinc alloy in any form for the manufacture of any of the following articles:—

(a) Architectural and decorative metal work (internal and external):—

Barrel bolts; brackets; catches, with the exception of spring fanlight catches; chains (including sink and bath waste chains); cills; clips, cornice coverings; damp courses; draught excluders; drawer pulls; fire irons; flashings; floor plates and flooring strip; glazing bars; grills; gutters and rainwater goods; hangers; hasps; hinges; hooks; knobs; plaques; plates (name, number, letter, kicking); rails and railings; rings; roofing sheets; sash lifts; sheathing generally; show cases, shop fronts and display equipment generally; staples; stays; step treads; strips (e.g. for counter edges).

(b) Household and canteen cooking equipment:—

The following parts of gas, steam, and electrically heated canteen or household water boilers:—

Handles, lids, base rings, external flues, hinges, flanges, clamping rings and, in general, all parts accessory to the main container.

Tea, coffee, milk and similar urns; kettle bodies and lids; coffee percolators; toasters, saucepans and lids; boiling pans and lids; steaming ovens; steamers and similar apparatus; drip trays; hot cupboards; bain maries, waffle plates.

(c) Household appliances and domestic utensils:—

Ash trays; bins; bowls; buckets; coal scuttles; containers of oil lamps and stoves; electroplate ware; funnels; gongs; hardware and hollow-ware generally; picture wire; pot scourers; stoppers and necks of hot water bottles; tea strainers; towel rails; vases; wash boilers; washing machines.

(d) Dress accessories:—

Buttons, badges, insignia, slide fasteners.

(e) Electrical and gas accessories and appliances:—

Conduit tubing; earthing plates; fan blades and guards; lighting reflectors, shades, galleries and shade carriers, and suspension chains; ornamental lighting fittings of all types, including table and standard lamps; reflectors, guards and ornamental parts of electric radiators and bowl fires; switch, socket and bell-push plates; tumbler switch covers; wiring clips and non-current carrying parts of wiring fittings and accessories.

(f) Garden and agricultural requisites:—

Barrows; sives; troughs; mowers; tools; netting; cans; any other requisite save those for which the prohibited metal or alloy has been proved essential.

(g) Locks:—

Bolts; cases; springs.

(h) Ornamental:—

Jewellery boxes, cases, and containers of all kinds; badges, brooches; tinsel thread and braid; bag frames and fittings.

(i) Naam en adres van applikant.

(ii) Die hoeveelheid, tipe en graad olie wat gebruik sal word.

(iii) Die doel waarvoor die olie gebruik sal word.

(iv) Voorrade voorhande op datum van aansoek.

(v) Die maandelikse gemiddelde hoeveelheid olie wat gedurende die 12 maande wat die datum van die aansoek voorafgegaan het, verbruik is.

Aansoek om permitte moet skriftelik by die Kontroleur van Seep en Olies, De Villiersgebou 31-34, Burolaan, Pretoria, gedoen word.

D. J. R. VAN WYK,
Kontroleur van Seep en Olies.

LET WEL.—Ingevolge regulasie 8 van die Aanhangel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942 is enigeen wat 'n verbod kragtens regulasie 5 van vermeldde Oorlogsmaatreël oortree, aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £200 (tweehonderd pond) of met gevangenisstraf van hoogstens een jaar of met sodanige boete sowel as sodanige gevangenisstraf.

* No. 2393.] [20 November 1942.
BEHEER VAN GLAS, GLASWARE EN POTTEBAKKERS-WARE.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies uiteengesit in die Aanhangel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), verbied en beveel ek, ARTHUR JOSEPH NORVAL, Kontroleur van Glas, hierby as volg:—

Niemand mag sonder die Kontroleur van Glas se skriftelike toestemming 'n glasbottel of 'n ander glas-houer gebruik met die doel om van 'n deel van so'n houer 'n waterglas, drinkglas, stuk breekgoed of 'n ander artikel te vervaardig nie.

A. J. NORVAL,
Kontroleur van Glas.

* No. 2395.] [20 November 1942.
BEHEER VAN NIE-YSTERHOUDENDE STOWWE.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies soos uiteengesit in die aanhangel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), verbied en beveel ek, SIDNEY HENRY HAUGHTON, Kontroleur van Nie-Ysterhoudende Stowwe, as volg:—

1. Vanaf 1 Desember 1942 mag niemand koper, koperalooi, sink of sinkalooi in enige vorm vir die vervaardiging van die volgende artikels gebruik nie:—

(a) Boukunsigte en dekoratiewe metaalwerk (binne- en buitewerk):—

Skuifgrendels; konsoles; knippe, met uitsondering van veerknippe vir boligte; kettings (met inbegrip van vuilwaterwasbak- en badkettings); drempels; knippe; kornisbekledings; vogwerende lae; togafsluiters; laaihandgrepe; pokers; slabbe; vloerplate en vloerstroke; glasroedes; roosters; geute en reën-watergoedere; hangers; hangslotsluitings; skarniere; hakies; knoppe; gedenkplate; plate (naam-, nommer-, letter-, deur-); stawe en leunings; ringe; dakplate; raamgrepe; bekleding, algemeen; uitstakaste, winkelkaste en algemene uitstalnitrusting; kramme; raam-uitsetters; lawe (vir traptredes) stroke (bv. vir toon-bankkante).

(b) Huishoudelike en veldkombuiskookuitrusting:—

Die volgende dele van gas-, stoom-, en elektriese verhitte veldkombuis- of huishoudelike waterketels:—

Handgrepe, deksels, grondvlakringe, buitestoorskeeneppye, hingsels, flense, klampringe en, oor die algemeen, alle hulpstukke vir die hoofketel.

Tee-, koffie-, melk- en soortgelyke potte en kanne; ketels en deksels; koffiefiltreerkanne; broodroosters; kastrolle en deksels; kookpote en deksels; stoom-oonde; stomers en soortgelyke apparaat; drupplate; warmtekaste; dubbelkastrolle; wafelplate.

(c) Huishoudelike toestelle en geraadskap:—

Asbakkies; blikke; skottels; emmers; koolbakke; houers van olielampe en stowe; versilwerde ware; tregters; ghongs; ysterware en skottels, kanne en holgoed oor die algemeen; prentedraad; potskrobbers; proppe en nekke van warmwatersake; teesiffies; handdoekrekke; blompotte; wasketels; wasmasjiene.

(d) Klerasiebenodigdhede:—

Knope; kentekens; insignes; skuifvasmakers.

(e) Elektriese en gasbenodigdhede en -toestelle:—

Isolierbuise; grondplate; waaiervlae- en -skerms; ligreflektors, kappe, galerye en kapdraers en afhangkettings; ornamentele ligtoebehore van alle tipes, met inbegrip van tafel- en staanlampe; reflektors, skerms en ornamentele dele van elektriese radiators en konvormige verwarmers; skakel-, sok- en drukknopplate; deksels vir tuimelaarskakels; draadbeuels en nie-stroomdraende dele van geleidingstoehore en hulpstukke.

(f) Tuin- en landhoubenodigdhede:—

Kruivaens; siwwe; trogge; grassnyers; gereedskap; ogiesdraad; kanne; enige ander benodigdhede behalwe dié waarvoor daar bewys bestaan dat die verbode metaal of allooï noodsaaklik is.

(g) Slotte:—

Boute; slotkaste; vere.

(h) Ornamenteel:—

Juweelkissies, -dosies en -houers van alle soorte; kentekens; borsspelde; klatergoudraad en -vlegsel; sakrame en toebehore.

- (i) Water services:—
Tubes or pipes for new installations.
- (j) Miscellaneous:—

Antique metal-ware generally; bell pulls; binding and bundling wire; bird cages; card, mirror and photo frames; chains; checks and tallies; clock cases; cycle bells; darts and ferrules; dip sticks; eyelets for general purposes; fancy goods generally; lipstick cases; luggage fittings; oil cans; paint and other brushes; toilet sets.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in this notice, the Controller may, upon being satisfied by good and sufficient reason, authorise any person to use a fixed quantity, or fixed quantities, of one or more of the metals and alloys named, in the manufacture of a definite number of any article referred to in regulation 1 hereof, for a specified purpose.

S. H. HAUGHTON,
Controller of Non-Ferrous Materials.

NOTE.—In terms of regulation 8 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), any person who contravenes any prohibition under regulation 5 of the said War Measure, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 (two hundred pounds), or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

* No. 2397.] [20 November 1942.

CONTROL OF LEATHER.
PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations set forth in the Annexure to Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, JOHANNES ARNOLDUS BOSMAN, Controller of Leather, do hereby order as follows:—

- (1) These regulations shall apply in the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.
 - (2) Every company, firm or person whose business or part of whose business it is to manufacture boots and shoes, shall render to the Controller not later than the 15th day of January, 1943, and not later than the 15th day of each succeeding month thereafter, a return in respect of the preceding month in the form set out in Annexure L.C. 2 hereto.
 - (3) Every company, firm or person whose business or part of whose business it is to manufacture boots and shoes shall render to the Controller not later than the 15th day of January, 1943, a return for the calendar years of 1939 and 1942, respectively, in the form set out in Annexure L.C. 2 hereto, as modified by the notes appearing at the foot of the form.
 - (4) Companies, firms or persons conducting business at more than one point shall render separate returns in respect of each point.
 - (5) All returns must be addressed to the Controller of Leather, Gresham Buildings, Pretoria, and must be certified true and correct by the person rendering the return.
- No forms will be provided, but returns must conform in every respect to the Annexure L.C. 2 hereto.
- (6) All quantities must be expressed in pairs.

J. A. BOSMAN,
Controller of Leather.

NOTE.—In terms of regulation 8 of War Measure No. 7 of 1942 (Proclamation No. 20 of 1942) any person who fails to comply with an order of the Controller, or knowingly furnishes any incorrect or incomplete information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £200 (two hundred pounds) or to imprisonment during a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine or imprisonment.

ANNEXURE L.C. 2.

PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR (IN PAIRS).

Manufacturer's name and address

A.—LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Wetted.	Staple Welts, Machine Sewn, Riveted and Stitched, Screwed and Stitched.	Stitch Down.	Stuck on Process.	Total.
1. Mens' :—					
(a) Military :—					
(i) R + F.....					
(ii) Officer and Naval and Air Force.....					
(b) Government, Provincial and Municipal Contract..					
(c) Miners'.....					
(d) Civilians.....					
2. Women's :—					
(a) Military: Auxiliary (D.G.W.S. Contract).....					
(b) Government, Provincial and Municipal Contract..					
(c) Civilian :—					
(i) Calf.....					
(ii) Kid.....					
(iii) Suede.....					
(iv) Other.....					
3. Maids'.....					
4. Youths'.....					
5. Children's.....					
6. Infants' :—					
(i) Sizes 0-3.....					
(ii) Sizes 4-6½.....					

* Delete words not applicable.

- (i) Waterdienste:—
Buise of pype vir nuwe installasies.
- (j) Diverse:—

Antieke metaalware, algemeen; belkoorde; bind- en pakdraad; voëlkoutjies; kaartjie-, speel- en portret-rame; kettings; nommerplaatjies en penne; klokkaste; traphietklokkies; pyle en beslagringe; indoopstokke; ogies vir algemene doeleindes; fantasiegoedere, algemeen; lipstiftodasies; bagasi-toebehore; oliekanne; verf- en ander borsels; toiletstelle.

Ondanks die bepalings van hierdie kennisgewing kan die Kontroleur, wanneer hy op grond van afdoende redes daarvan oortuig is, enigeen magtig om 'n vasgestelde hoeveelheid of vasgestelde hoeveelhede van een of meer van genoemde metale en allooië vir die vervaardiging van 'n vasgestelde aantal van enige artikel waarna in regulasie 1 hiervan verwys is, vir 'n spesiale doel te gebruik.

S. H. HAUGHTON,
Kontroleur van Nie-Ysterhoudende Stowwe.

Noor.—Ooreenkomstig regulasie 8 van die regulasies soos uiteengesit in die aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), is enigeen wat 'n verbod ingevolge regulasie 5 van genoemde Oorlogsmaatreël oortree, aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens £200 (tweehonderd pond) of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar, of met sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf.

* No. 2397.] [20 November 1942.

BEHEER VAN LEER.
SKOEISELPRODUKSIE.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies uiteengesit in die Aanhangsel van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942, beveel ek, JOHANNES ARNOLDUS BOSMAN, Kontroleur van Leer, hierby as volg:—

- (1) Hierdie regulasies is van toepassing op die Unie van Suid-Afrika en die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika.
 - (2) Elke maatskappy, firma of persoon wie se besigheid of 'n deel van wie se besigheid dit is om stewels en skoene te vervaardig, moet aan die Kontroleur nie later as die 15de dag van Januarie 1943 en daarna nie later as die 15de dag van elke daaropvolgende maand 'n opgaaf ten opsigte van die vorige maand verstrek in die vorm uitgereik in Aanhangsel L.C. 2 hiervan.
 - (3) Elke maatskappy, firma of persoon wie se besigheid of 'n deel van wie se besigheid dit is om stewels en skoene te vervaardig, moet aan die Kontroleur nie later as die 15de dag van Januarie 1943 'n opgaaf vir die kalenderjare 1939 en 1942 onderskeidelik verstrek in die vorm uiteengesit in Aanhangsel L.C. 2 hiervan, soos gewysig deur die aantekeninge onderaan die vorm.
 - (4) Maatskappye, firmas of persone wat op meer as een plek besigheid dryf, moet afsonderlike opgawes ten opsigte van elke plek verstrek.
 - (5) Alle opgawes moet gerig word aan die Kontroleur van Leer, Greshamgebou, Pretoria, en moet deur die persoon wat die opgaaf verstrek, as waar en juis gesertifiseer word.
- Geen vorms word verskaf nie, maar opgawes moet in elke opsig ooreenstem met Aanhangsel L.C. 2 hiervan.
- (6) Alle hoeveelhede moet in pare aangegee word.

J. A. BOSMAN,
Kontroleur van Leer.

LET WEL.—Ingevolge rgeulasie 8 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942 (Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942) kan enigeen wat in gebreke bly om 'n bevel van die Kontroleur na te kom, of wat willens en wetens enige onjuiste of onvolledige inligting verstrek, tot betaling van 'n boete van hoogstens £200 (tweehonderd pond) of tot gevangenisstraf gedurende 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar, of tot beide sodanige boete en sodanige gevangenisstraf veroordeel word.

- * Return for month of.....
* Return for calendar year 1939.
* Return for calendar year 1942.

B.—SLIPPERS.

	Stuck On.	Turn Shoe.		Stitch Down.		Other.		Total.	
	Leather Sole.	Leather Sole.	Felt Sole.	Leather Sole.	Felt Sole.	Leather Sole.	Felt Sole.	Leather Sole.	Felt Sole.
Men's.....									
Women's.....									
Maids'.....									
Youths'.....									
Children's.....									
Infants'.....									

C.—CANVAS SHOES.

	Stuck On.	Stitch Down.	Total.	D.—CLOGS.	E.—NUMBER OF PAIRS OF LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES MANUFACTURED WITH MOULDED RUBBER HEELS AND SOLES.
Men's.....					
Women's.....					
Maids'.....					
Youths'.....					
Children's.....					
Infants'.....					

I hereby certify that the above information given by me is true and correct.

Date

Signature

NOTES.—(a) The return for 1939 must reflect the total number of pairs of footwear manufactured under each heading as indicated in the first column above. No information regarding systems of manufacture is required.

(b) The return for 1942 must reflect—

(i) the total number of pairs of footwear manufactured under each heading;

(ii) the respective systems of manufacture as indicated in the second and succeeding columns, and must include the figures for the month of December, 1942.

(c) Under heading "E"—Moulded Rubber Heels and Soles—annual figures for 1939 and 1942 are not required.

AANHANGSEL L.C. 2.

PRODUKSIE VAN SKOEISEL (IN PARE).

* Opgaaf vir maand
* Opgaaf vir kalenderjaar 1939.
* Opgaaf vir kalenderjaar 1942.

Fabrikant se naam en adres

A.—LEERSTEWELS EN -SKOENE.

	Bandgenaai.	Bandsoolwerk (staple), masjien-genaai, gespyker en gestik, geskroef en gestik.	Buitenaatgestik.	Aanplakproses.	Totaal.
1. Vir mans:—					
(a) Militêre:—					
(i) R + F.....					
(ii) Offisiere en see- en lugmag.....					
(b) Regerings-, provinsiale en munisipale kontrak.....					
(c) Mynwerkers.....					
(d) Burgerlike.....					
2. Vir vroue:—					
(a) Militêre: Hulpdienste (D.G.O.B.-kontrak).....					
(b) Regerings-, provinsiale en munisipale kontrak.....					
(c) Burgerlike:—					
(i) Kalfsleer.....					
(ii) Bokleer.....					
(iii) Suede.....					
(iv) Ander.....					
3. Vir meisies.....					
4. Vir seuns.....					
5. Vir kinders.....					
6. Vir babetjies:—					
(i) Groottes 0-3.....					
(ii) Groottes 4-6½.....					

*Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

B.—PANTOFFELS.

	Aangeplak.	Omdraaiwerk.		Buitenaatgestik.		Ander.		Totaal.	
	Leersoel.	Leersoel.	Viltsoel.	Leersoel.	Viltsoel.	Leersoel.	Viltsoel.	Leersoel.	Viltsoel.
Vir mans.....									
Vir vroue.....									
Vir meisies.....									
Vir seuns.....									
Vir kinders.....									
Vir babetjies.....									

C.—SEILSKOENE.

	Aangeplak.	Masjiengestik.	Totaal.	D.—HOUTSOOL-SKOENE.	E.—AANTAL PARE LEERSTEWELS EN -SKOENE VERVAARDIG MET GEFORMDE RUBBER-HAKKE EN -SOLE.
Vir mans.....					
Vir vroue.....					
Vir meisies.....					
Vir seuns.....					
Vir kinders.....					
Vir babetjies.....					

Hierby sertifiseer ek dat die inligting wat ek hierbo verstrek het, waar en juis is.

Datum

Handtekening

AANTEKENINGS.—(a) Die opgaaf vir 1939 moet die totale aantal pare skoelstel weergee wat vervaardig is onder elke hoof soos aangedui in die eerste kolom van bostaande. Geen inligting betreffende vervaardigingstelsels word vereis nie.

(b) Die opgaaf vir 1942 moet weergee—

(i) die totale aantal pare skoelstel onder elke hoof vervaardig;

(ii) die onderskeie vervaardigingstelsels soos aangedui in die tweede en daaropvolgende kolomme, en moet die syfers vir die maand Desember 1942 insluit.

(c) Onder hoof „E"—gevormde rubberhakke en -sole—word geen jaarsyfers vir 1939 en 1942 vereis nie.

* No. 2396.]

[20 November 1942.]

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT CONTROLLERS OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 4 (b) of Proclamation No. 20 of 1942 (War Measure No. 7 of 1942), I, CARL LUDWIG FERDINAND BORCKENHAGEN, Controller of Building Materials, do hereby appoint JOHN McFARLANE DONALDSON as District Controller of Building Materials, Pretoria, and NORMAN HARVEY as District Controller of Building Materials, Cape Town.

Government Notice No. 577 of the 2nd April, 1942, is hereby amended by the deletion of the following:—

„1. The District Representative of the Department of Public Works, Pretoria.”; and

„3. The District Representative of the Department of Public Works, Cape Town.”;

and the substitution therefor of the following:—

„1. John McFarlane Donaldson, Pretoria.”; and

„3. Norman Harvey, Cape Town.”

C. L. F. BORCKENHAGEN,
Controller of Building Materials.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

* No. 2390.]

[20 November 1942.]

CONTROL OF THE ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF MEALIES AND MEALIE PRODUCTS.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 22 of 1942, published by Proclamation No. 55 of 1942, as amended, I, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, acting in the capacity of Controller of Food Supplies, do hereby prohibit—

(a) any person (not being a producer of mealies as defined in the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 20 of 1942, published by Proclamation No. 47 of 1942, as amended) from disposing of mealies, mealie products or mixtures containing mealies or mealie products, except to a person who is in possession of a permit issued by the Mealie Industry Control Board authorising the purchase thereof and subject to the conditions specified in such permit; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the disposal of—

(i) mealie rice, samp and crushed mealies in quantities not exceeding in the aggregate 100 lb. of one or more of those products per month to any one person;

(ii) mealies or mealie meal in quantities not exceeding in the aggregate 400 lb. of either or both of those products per month to any one person, subject to the condition that, except in the case of disposal to a native in a native area as defined in section 37 of the Mealie Control Scheme published by Proclamation No. 77 of 1939, as amended, not more than half the total quantity which may be so disposed of shall be in the form of mealies;

(b) any person from purchasing or otherwise acquiring mealies, mealie products or such mixtures otherwise than in accordance with the terms of proviso (i) or (ii) to paragraph (a) or under the authority of a permit as aforesaid;

(c) any person from grinding, crushing, gristing or otherwise processing mealies, except under the authority of a permit issued by the said Board and in such quantities and on such conditions as may be specified in such permit; provided that no such permit shall be required by a bona fide farmer for grinding, crushing, gristing or otherwise processing mealies for consumption by his household or for the feeding of his own labourers or livestock.

The prohibitions made known by Government Notice No. 1033 of 3rd June, 1942, as amended, are hereby repealed.

W. R. COLLINS,
Controller of Food Supplies.

* No. 2394.]

[20 November 1942.]

MINIMUM AND QUALITY PRICES OF WINE 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), I, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, hereby make known that the “Koöperatieve Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Bepoort” has, under the powers vested in it by that sub-section, fixed,

* No. 2396.]

[20 November 1942.]

AANSTELLING VAN DISTRIKSKONTROLEURS VAN BOUMATERIALE.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 4 (b) van Proklamasie No. 20 van 1942 (Oorlogsmaatreël No. 7 van 1942), benoem ek, CARL LUDWIG FERDINAND BORCKENHAGEN, Kontroleur van Boumateriale, hierby JOHN McFARLANE DONALDSON tot Distrikskontroleur van Boumateriale, Pretoria, en NORMAN HARVEY tot Distrikskontroleur van Boumateriale, Kaapstad.

Goewermmentskennigewing No. 577 van 2 April 1942 word hierby gewysig deur die skraping van die volgende:—

„1. Distriksvertegenwoordiger van die Departement van Publieke Werke, Pretoria.”; en

„3. Distriksvertegenwoordiger van die Departement van Publieke Werke, Kaapstad.”;

en die invoeging in die plek daarvan van die volgende:—

„1. John McFarlane Donaldson, Pretoria.”; en

„3. Norman Harvey, Kaapstad”.

C. L. F. BORCKENHAGEN,
Kontroleur van Boumateriale.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN BOSBOU.

* No. 2390.]

[20 November 1942.]

BEHEER OOR DIE VERKRYGING EN AFSET VAN MIELIES EN MIELIEPRODUKTE.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies vervat in die aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 22 van 1942, gepubliseer by Proklamasie No. 55 van 1942, soos gewysig, verbied ek, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister van Landbou en Bosbou, handelende in die hoedanigheid van Kontroleur van Voedingsware, hierby—

(a) enigiemand (behalwe 'n produsent van mielies soos omskryf in die regulasies vervat in die aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 20 van 1942, afgekondig by Proklamasie No. 47 van 1942, soos gewysig) om mielies, mielieprodukte of mengsels bevattende mielies of mielieprodukte van die hand te sit, behalwe aan 'n persoon wat in besit is van 'n permit uitgereik deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Mielienywerheid en op die voorwaardes in daardie permit uiteengesit; met dien verstande dat niks hierin die afset belet van—

(i) mielierys, stampmielies en gebreekte mielies in hoeveelhede van altesaam hoogstens 100 lb. van een of meer van daardie produkte aan enige persoon per maand;

(ii) mielies of mieliemeel in hoeveelhede van altesaam hoogstens 400 lb. van een of albei van hierdie produkte aan enige persoon per maand, onderworpe aan die voorwaarde dat, behalwe in die geval van afset aan 'n naturel in 'n naturelle gebied, soos omskryf in artikel 37 van die Mielie-reelingskema gepubliseer by Proklamasie No. 77 van 1939, soos gewysig, nie meer as die helfte van totale hoeveelheid wat aldus van die hand gesit mag word in die vorm van mielies mag wees nie;

(b) enigiemand om mielies, mielieprodukte of sulke mengsels te koop of andersins te verkry behalwe ooreenkomstig die bepaling van voorbehoud (i) of (ii) tot paragraaf (a) of op gesag van 'n permit soos voornoem;

(c) enigiemand om mielies te maal, te breek, tot gruis te maak of andersins te verwerk, behalwe op gesag van 'n permit uitgereik deur gemelde Raad en in die hoeveelhede en op die voorwaardes in daardie permit uiteengesit; met dien verstande dat 'n bona fide boer nie so 'n permit nodig het om mielies te maal, te breek, tot gruis te maak of andersins te verwerk vir verbruik deur sy gesin of sy werksmense, of om sy lewende hawe te voer nie.

Die verbodsbepalings bekendgemaak by Goewermmentskennigewing No. 1033 van 3 Junie 1942, soos gewysig, word hierby ingetrek.

W. R. COLLINS,
Kontroleur van Voedingsware.

* No. 2394.]

[20 November 1942.]

MINIMUM EN KWALITEITPRYSE VAN WYN EN PERSENTASIE WYN WAT TEEN KWALITEITPRYS VERKRY MOET WORD.

Ooreenkomstig subartikel (1) van artikel vyf van die Wysigingswet op die Kontrole oor Wyn en Spirituallies, 1940 (Wet No. 23 van 1940), maak ek, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister van Landbou en Bosbou, hierby bekend dat die “Koöperatieve Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Bepoort”, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by daardie

in respect of the year commencing on the first day of February, 1943—

- (a) the minimum price for wine at £7 per leaguer free on rail at the winegrower's nearest railway station or siding;
- (b) the quality price for wine at £11 per leaguer free on rail at the winegrower's nearest railway station or siding; and
- (c) the percentage of the total quantity of wine purchased or acquired by any wholesale trader, 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, at five per cent.,

and that it is my intention to approve of the said prices and percentage.

W. R. COLLINS,
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

* No. 2377.] [20 November 1942.
GRADING, PACKING AND MARKING OF CERTAIN
WINTER CEREALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has, under the powers vested in him by regulation 6 of the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 124 of 1942 (Proclamation No. 284 of 1942)—

- (a) prescribed in respect of the winter cereals and rye products mentioned in Schedules A, B, C and D hereto, the grades and the manner of grading, packing and marking thereof, as specified in the said Schedules;
- (b) prohibited the sale of any such winter cereal or rye product which has not been packed, or has not been marked according to grade, in the manner so prescribed, or which does not comply with the requirements for one or other of the grades so prescribed.

SCHEDULE A.

1. (1) All rye shall be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

Grade.	Minimum Bushel Weight.	FOREIGN MATTER.		Maximum Percentage of Wheat (by Weight).	Maximum Percentage of Moisture (by Weight).	Maximum Percentage of Broken Rye (by Weight).	Maximum Percentage of Damaged Rye, other than Broken Rye (by Weight).	Maximum Percentage of Damaged Rye, plus Broken Rye, plus Foreign Matter (by Weight).
		Maximum Percentage of Vetch (by Weight).	Maximum Percentage of Foreign Matter including Vetch (by Weight).					
1.....	58	1.5	2.0	10.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	7.5
2.....	56	2.0	3.0	10.0	13.0	8.0	6.0	9.0
3.....	54	3.5	5.0	10.0	13.0	11.0	8.0	11.5
Undergrade....	less than 54 lb.	more than 3.5 per cent.	more than 5 per cent.	more than 10 per cent.	more than 13 per cent.	more than 11 per cent.	more than 8 per cent.	more than 11.5 per cent.

Graad.	Minimum-skepelgewig.	VREEMDE MATERIAAL.		Maksimum-persentasie koring (volgens gewig).	Maksimum-persentasie vog (volgens gewig).	Maksimum-persentasie gebreekte rog (volgens gewig).	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde rog, behalwe gebreekte rog (volgens gewig).	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde rog, plus gebreekte rog, plus vreemde materiaal (volgens gewig).
		Maksimum-persentasie wilde ertjies (volgens gewig).	Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal insluitende wilde ertjies (volgens gewig).					
1.....	58	1.5	2.0	10.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	7.5
2.....	56	2.0	3.0	10.0	13.0	8.0	6.0	9.0
3.....	54	3.5	5.0	10.0	13.0	11.0	8.0	11.5
Ondergraad....	Minder as 54 lb.	Meer as 3.5 persent.	Meer as 5 persent.	Meer as 10 persent.	Meer as 13 persent.	Meer as 11 persent.	Meer as 8 persent.	Meer as 11.5 persent.

(2) Any rye which contains any rye kernels or wheat kernels damaged by insects injurious to rye or wheat, but is free from live insects injurious to rye or wheat, shall be graded one grade lower than that determined in accordance with the table set out in sub-clause (1); provided that rye containing rye kernels or wheat kernels damaged by insects injurious to rye or wheat and delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be degraded in accordance with the terms of this sub-clause if that rye was threshed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

(3) Any rye which does not conform to the requirements for one or other of the grades set out in sub-clause (1), or which—

- (a) cannot be used for the purpose of milling therefrom sound meal or flour fit for human consumption; or
- (b) is smutty; or
- (c) has a musty, mouldy, sour or any other objectionable odour; or
- (d) has been treated with any chemical and thereby rendered commercially objectionable; or
- (e) is commercially objectionable because it contains any poisonous weeds or weed seeds or any chemical or other substance likely to be deleterious to the health of human beings; or
- (f) complies with the requirements for grade 3, but contains rye kernels or wheat kernels damaged by insects injurious to rye or wheat; or

subartikel, ten opsigte van die jaar wat begin op die eerste dag van Februarie 1943—

- (a) die minimum prys vir wyn teen £7 per lêer, vry op spoor by wynbouer se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte;
- (b) die kwaliteitprys vir wyn teen £11 per lêer, vry op spoor by wynbouer se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte; en
- (c) die persentasie van die totale hoeveelheid wyn gedurende daardie jaar deur 'n groothandelaar gekoop of verkry, wat daardie handelaar moet koop of verkry teen 'n prys wat nie laer is nie as die prys in sub-artikel (4) van genoemde artikel voorgeskryf, op vyf persent,

vasgestel het, en dat ek voornemens is om genoemde pryse en persentasie goed te keur.

W. R. COLLINS,
Minister van Landbou en Bosbou.

* No. 2377.] [20 November 1942.
GRADERING, VERPAKKING EN MERK VAN SEKERE
WINTERGRAANSOORTE EN PRODUKTE DAARVAN.

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Landbou en Bosbou, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 6 van die regulasies vervat in die Aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreef No. 124 van 1942 (Proklamasie No. 284 van 1942)—

- (a) ten opsigte van die wintergraansoorte en rogprodukte in Bylaes A, B, C en D hierby genoem, die grade en die manier van gradering, verpakking en merk daarvan voorgeskryf het, soos in daardie Bylaes uiteengesit;
- (b) die verkoop verbied het van enigeen van daardie wintergraansoorte of rogprodukte wat nie op die aldus voorgeskrewe wyse verpak of volgens graad gemerk is nie, of wat nie aan die vereistes vir een of ander van die aldus voorgeskrewe grade voldoen nie.

BYLAE A.

1. (1) Alle rog word ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel gespesifiseer, gegradeer:—

(g) contains live insects injurious to rye or wheat; shall be graded as undergrade rye; provided that rye having live insects injurious to rye or wheat present therein and delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be graded as undergrade rye if that rye was threshed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

METHODS OF TESTING.

2. (1) *Taking of Samples.*—Samples for the purpose of testing rye are obtained by taking small quantities of grain from each bag by means of a grain probe, different levels in the bag being probed. Probing must in all cases be done towards the centre of the bag. If the rye from all the bags in a lot is found to be generally of the same quality, the samples from all the bags are thrown together into a pan and thoroughly mixed. The grade is then determined from the sample in the pan, care being taken that the grain is thoroughly mixed before each test is made. Any bags differing in any respect from the others are placed aside and graded separately.

(2) *Determination of Bushel Weight.*—The bushel weight shall be determined by one or other of the following two methods:—

(a) *Chondrometer Method.*—The standard apparatus in this method is a chondrometer of standard dimensions, viz.:

Hopper.—Height, 8.9 in.; top diameter of hopper, 3.6 in.; diameter of shutter hole, 1.125 in.

Bucket.—Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in.; capacity, 34.675 cu. in.; i.e., 1 pint (Imperial); drop of grain from shutter hole to top of bucket, 1.2 in.

Wooden Scraper.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and 1.4 in. wide, and at least 4 in. long. The edges of the scraper must be well rounded, but not worn. If the scraper has both a round and a sharp edge, only the round edge may be used for scraping.

Method of Using Apparatus.—The entire apparatus must be placed on a hard, smooth, level surface, not subject to jarring or shaking. The hopper is filled with grain and scraped off level full. The bucket is then placed directly below the centre of the shutter of the hopper, so that it rests firmly on its base. Thereupon the hopper shutter is opened wide with a quick swing, allowing the grain to fill the bucket and to overflow on all sides, after which the chondrometer box is moved back six inches without jarring or shaking the bucket and the hopper swung away. The surplus grain is then scraped from the bucket with the standard scraper, which is held vertically. In scraping, the scraper is placed lightly but firmly on the edge of the bucket, which is grasped gently but firmly with one hand, and the surplus grain scraped off with one firm scrape straight across the rim of the bucket. The scraping should leave the bucket just level full of grain. The bucket with the grain is weighed on the counterpoise beam, taking care to have the beam exactly horizontal before reading the weight.

The bushel weight must be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree, the test must be repeated.

(b) *The Four-in-One-Scale Method.*—The standard apparatus in this method of test is the following:—

A "four-in-one" scale.

A bucket of 1 pint Imperial capacity of the following dimensions.—Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in. (The volume of the bucket is 34.675 cu. in.).

A conical hopper of the following dimensions.—Top diameter, 8.45 in.; shutter hole diameter, 1.25 in.; height 6.2 in.

A scraper of wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and 1.4 in. wide and at least 4 in. long. The edges of the scraper must be well rounded, but not worn. If the scraper has both a round and sharp edge, only the round edge may be used for scraping.

Method of Using Apparatus.—The hopper is marked on the inside at a point where it will hold sufficient grain to fill the bucket and cause an overflow over all its sides the same volume of grain being used for each test. The bucket must rest on a firm base in such a position that when the hopper is placed thereon, the drop of grain from the shutter hole to the top of the bucket will be 2.0 in. The hopper is filled up to the mark with rye, placed in such a position that its legs rest firmly upon the rim of the bucket, the shutter is opened and the grain is allowed to fill the bucket and overflow, whereupon the hopper is removed without jarring the bucket of grain. The scraper is then placed lightly but firmly on the edge of the bucket without jarring, the bucket being held gently but firmly with one hand and with a firm stroke straight across the bucket the surplus grain is scraped off, the scraper being held vertically. The four-in-one scale is placed

(c) lewendige insekte bevat wat vir rog of koring skadelik is, word as ondergraadrog gegradeer; met dien verstande dat rog waarin insekte wat vir rog of koring skadelik is, aanwesig is, en wat op of na die eerste dag van Mei in enige jaar aan 'n koper gelewer word, nie as ondergraadrog gegradeer word as dit voor genoemde eerste dag van Mei in daardie jaar of te eniger tyd gedurende 'n vorige jaar gedors was nie.

TOETSMETODES.

2. (1) *Monsterneming.*—Monsters vir die toets van rog word verkry deur met 'n steker klein hoeveelhede rog op verskillende hoogtes uit elke sak te neem. Die steker moet in alle gevalle diep in die sak ingesteek word. As gevind word dat die rog van al die sakke in 'n party oor die algemeen van dieselfde kwaliteit is, word die monsters van al die sakke saam in 'n pan gegooi en deeglik gemeng. Die graad word dan van die monsters in die pan bepaal. Daar moet egter gesorg word dat die rog deeglik gemeng is voordat 'n toets gemaak word. Sakke waarvan die rog in enige opsig verskil van die res, word opsy gesit en afsonderlik gegradeer.

(2) *Bepaling van skepelgewig.*—Die skepelgewig word bepaal volgens een van die twee onderstaande metodes:—

(a) *Chondrometer-metode.*—Die standaard-apparaat by hierdie metode is 'n chondrometer (skepelgewigskaal) van standaard-afmetings, naamlik:—

Tregter.—Hoogte, 8.9 duim, bo-deursnee van tregter, 3.6 duim; deursnee van klepgat, 1.125 duim.

Emmer.—Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 3 duim; inhoud, 34.675 kubieke duim, d.w.s., een pint (imperiaal); val van graan van klepgat na top van emmer, 1.2 duim.

Houtskraper.— $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik, 1.4 duim breed, en minstens 4 duim lank. Die rande van die skraper moet goed gerond wees, maar nie afgeslyt nie. As 'n skraper 'n ronde sowel as 'n skerp rand het, mag slegs die ronde rand gebruik word om mee te skraap.

Hoe die apparaat gebruik word.—Die hele apparaat moet geplaas word op 'n harde, gladde, waterpas oppervlakte wat nie ruk of skud nie. Die tregter word gevul met rog en bo afgeskraap sodat dit gelykvol is. Daarna word die emmer reg onder die middel van die tregterklep geplaas sodat die emmer vas op sy bodem staan. Dan word die tregterklep wyd oopgestoot met 'n vinnige swaai sodat die rog die emmer vol maak en aan alle kante oorloop, waarna die kas van die skepelgewigskaal 6 duim agteruit gestoot en die tregter opsy geswaai word sonder dat die emmer gestamp of geskud word. Die oortollige rog word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die standaardskraper wat vertikaal op sy rand gehou word. By die afskraap word die skraper lig maar vas op die rand van die emmer geplaas en die oortollige graan met een vaste beweging regoor die rand van die emmer heen afgeskraap sodat die emmer dan net gelyk vol rog bly. Die emmer word versigtig maar goed met die een hand vasgehou. Daarna word die emmer en die rog geweg op die teenwig-arm wat presies waterpas moet wees wanneer die gewig afgelees word.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met iedere monster bepaal word, en as die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets herhaal word.

(b) *Die Vier-in-een-skaal-metode.*—Die standaard-apparaat vir dié metode van toets is as volg:—

'n Vier-in-een-skaal.

'n Emmer met 'n inhoudsmaat van een imperiale pint en met die volgende afmetings: Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 3 duim. (Die inhoud van die emmer is 34.675 kubieke duim.)

'n Keelvoornige tregter met die volgende afmetings: Bo-deursnee, 8.45 duim; deursnee van klepgat, 1.25 duim; hoogte 6.2 duim.

'n Houtskraper, $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik, 1.4 duim breed, en minstens 4 duim lank. Die rande van die skraper moet goed gerond wees, maar nie afgeslyt nie. As die skraper 'n ronde sowel as 'n skerp rand het, mag slegs die ronde rand gebruik word om mee te skraap.

Hoe die apparaat gebruik word.—Die tregter moet aan die binnekant gemerk word op 'n hoogte waar dit genoeg rog sal hou om die emmer vol te maak en aan alle kante te laat oorloop. Dieselfde volume rog word vir elke toets gebruik. Die emmer moet vas op sy bodem staan in so'n posisie dat as die tregter daarop geplaas word, die val van die rog van die klepgat af na die top van die emmer 2 duim is. Die tregter word tot by die merk met rog gevul en op die emmer geplaas sodat sy pote stewig op die rand van die emmer staan. Dan word die klep oopgemaak sodat die rog die emmer vul en oorloop, en daarna word die tregter verwyder sonder om die emmer rog te skud. Vervolgens word die skraper lig maar vas op die rand van die emmer geplaas sonder om laasgenoemde te skud, en die oortollige rog met een gelyke beweging regoor die emmer heen, afgeskraap, terwyl die skraper vertikaal op sy rand gehou word. Wanneer die oortollige rog afgeskraap word, word die emmer versigtig maar goed met die een hand vasgehou. Die vier-in-een-skaal word dan op 'n gelyke, vaste oppervlakte geplaas en in ewewig

on a firm base and balanced, the grain in the bucket poured into the pan of the "four-in-one" scale and weighed to determine the weight per bushel.

The test must be made in duplicate on each sample, and if the readings do not agree the test must be repeated.

(3) *Determination of Foreign Matter.*—Duplicate 100-gramme samples are hand-picked for foreign matter. The weight of the foreign matter, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, gives the foreign matter content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(4) *Determination of Wheat.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are hand-picked for wheat kernels. The weight of the wheat kernels, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, gives the wheat content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(5) *Determination of Broken Rye and Wheat.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are hand-picked for broken rye and wheat kernels. The weight of the broken rye and wheat kernels expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample gives the broken rye content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(6) *Determination of Damaged Rye and Wheat other than Broken Rye and Broken Wheat.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are hand-picked for damaged rye and wheat kernels. The weight of the damaged rye and wheat kernels, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, gives the damaged rye content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(7) *Determination of Moisture Content.*—The moisture content of the grain must be determined by the Standard Brown-Duvel moisture test for rye as described below:—

The Brown-Duvel Moisture Test.—The apparatus consists of the Standard Brown-Duvel moisture testing apparatus in which free moisture in grain is driven off by hot oil, in which the grain is immersed and is distilled into measuring cylinders so graduated that the moisture content may be read directly.

Method of Testing.—Install the apparatus in a place away from draughts. Introduce 100 grammes of rye into the flask, and then add 150 c.c. of moisture testing oil. The rye and oil must be well-mixed by shaking. Close the opening of the flask by means of a rubber cork through which passes a standard thermometer, so adjusted that $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mercury bulb is submerged in the grain and oil. Only correctly graduated centigrade thermometers specially made for this apparatus, may be used. The flask is then placed in the Brown-Duvel apparatus, and the arm of the flask is connected with the condenser tube so that it fits properly. The wire gauze with asbestos centre below the flask must be in good condition, and so adjusted that when the flask is heated, the flame plays directly in the centre of the asbestos. The stand upon which the flask rests should be of such a height that the bottom of the flask is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the asbestos. A correctly graduated measuring cylinder is placed under the condenser tube to collect the water driven off. A continuous stream of cold water should pass through the condenser tank, or, if a small single compartment Brown-Duvel outfit with no provision for a stream of water is used, the water in the tank should be changed after each test.

The cover is then placed over the flask compartment and heating started. The heating may be brought about by electrical elements, coal-gas blow-lamps or alcohol burners (spirit lamps) as supplied for the apparatus.

In all cases, however, the heat must be so regulated that the temperature of 185° C. is reached in not less than 19 minutes and not more than 21 minutes. A longer heating times gives results too low and a shorter time results too high. The heat must be cut off immediately when the temperature reaches 185° C. (Normally it takes 10 minutes for the temperature to rise to about 100-110° C. and a further 10 minutes to rise to 185° C.).

If the moisture content of the sample is very high, foaming and bubbling over may result with the normal method of heating. Under such conditions the best way of getting the true moisture content is to heat rapidly until the oil bubbles, and then to apply little heat until

gebring. Die rog wat in die emmer is, word in die pan van die vier-in-een-skaal geplaas en geweeg ten einde die skepelgewig van die rog te bepaal.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met iedere monster rog bepaal word, en as die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets herhaal word.

(3) *Bepaling van vreemde materiaal.*—Duplikaatmonsters (100 gram elk) word geneem en die vreemde materiaal met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die vreemde materiaal, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, verteenwoordig die hoeveelheid vreemde materiaal in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters verkry, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus verkry is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(4) *Bepaling van koring.*—Duplikaatmonsters (25 gram elk) word geneem en die koringkorrels met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die koringkorrels uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, verteenwoordig die hoeveelheid koring in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters verkry, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus verkry is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(5) *Bepaling van gebreekte rog en koring.*—Duplikaatmonsters van 25 gram elk word geneem en die gebreekte rogkorrels en koringkorrels met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die gebreekte rogkorrels en koringkorrels, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, verteenwoordig die hoeveelheid gebreekte rogkorrels en koringkorrels in die monster. As die verskil tussen die twee persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters verkry, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus verkry is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(6) *Bepaling van persentasie beskadigde rog en koring sonder inbegrip van gebreekte rog- en koringkorrels.*—Die persentasie beskadigde rog- en koringkorrels in rog word bepaal deur die beskadigde rog- en koringkorrels in duplikaatmonsters van 25 gram elk met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van die beskadigde korrels aldus verwyder, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, verteenwoordig die persentasie beskadigde rog en koring in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat vir die twee monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(7) *Bepaling van voggehalte.*—Die voggehalte van rog word bepaal deur die Brown-Duvel-standaardtoets vir voggehalte van rog (soos hieronder beskryf):—

Die Brown-Duvel-vogtoets.—Die apparaat bestaan uit die Brown-Duvel-standaard-vogtoetsapparaat waardeur vrye vog verwyder word deur die rog in warm olie te dompel, en vervolgens gedistilleer word in maatglase wat so gemerk is dat die voggehalte regstreeks afgelees kan word.

Toetsmetode.—Rig die apparaat op in 'n plek waar daar geen trek is nie. Gooi eers 100 gram rog in die fles, en voeg dan 150 kubieke sentimeter vogtoetsolie by. Die rog en olie word deeglik gemeng deur die fles te skud. Sluit die opening van die fles met 'n gomlastiekprop waardeur 'n standaardtermometer gaan wat so gestel is dat $\frac{1}{2}$ van die kwiksilwerbol in die olie en graan versink is. Slegs korrek-gegradeerde Celsius-termometers, spesiaal vir die apparaat gemaak, mag gebruik word. Die fles word dan in die Brown-Duvel-apparaat geplaas, en die arm van die fles met die kondenseerbuis verbind sodat dit goed pas. Die gaasdraad met 'n asbes-middelstuk onder die fles moet in goeie toestand wees en so gestel word dat die vlam direk onder die middel van die asbes is terwyl die fles verhit word. Die staander waarop die fles rus, moet so hoog wees dat die bodem van die fles omtrent $\frac{1}{2}$ duim bo die asbes is. 'n Korrek-gegradeerde maatglas word onder die kondenseerbuis geplaas om die water wat verdamp, op te vang. 'n Stroom koue water moet gedurig deur die kondenseer-tenk loop, of, as 'n klein enkelvak-Brown-Duvel-apparaat sonder voorsiening vir 'n stroom water gebruik word, moet die water in die tenk na elke toets deur koue water vervang word.

'n Deksel word dan oor die fleshouer geplaas en die verhitting begin. Verhitting kan geskied deur middel van elektrisiteit, koolgas-blaaslampe of alkohollampe soos vir die apparaat verskaf word.

Die hitte moet in alle gevalle egter so gereël word dat die temperatuur van 185° C. in minstens 19 minute maar hoogstens 21 minute bereik word. As dit langer duur, sal die resultate te laag wees, en as dit korter duur, sal die resultate te hoog wees. Die verhitting moet dadelik stopgesit word sodra die temperatuur van 185° C. bereik word. (Gewoonlik duur dit 10 minute voordat die temperatuur styg tot 100° C. of 110° C. en nog 10 minute voordat 185° C. bereik word.)

As die voggehalte van die monster besonder hoog is, kan skuum gevorm word en die inhoud oorkook as die normale metode van verhitting toegepas word. Onder sulke omstandighede kan die regte voggehalte die beste bepaal word deur die mengsel vinnig te verhit totdat opborreling van olie plaasvind, en dan min hitte te gee

a few cubic centimetres of water have been driven off. Then the heat may be turned on to normal again and the remaining moisture driven off without foaming within the prescribed period of heating.

After the heat is cut off a slight gradual rise in temperature is to be expected. A sudden increase or a sudden decrease in temperature of several degrees indicates that the flame was too intense during the latter part of heating and the test should be repeated. If the water which distills over is discoloured, the rye has evidently been burned and the test must be repeated.

Do not remove the cover nor thermometer until the temperature has dropped to 160° C. After the temperature has fallen to 160° C. or lower, remove the cover, disconnect thermometer and then the delivery tube.

Shake down all drops clinging to the sides of the measuring cylinder and read off the percentage of moisture. The reading is taken beneath the layer of oil on top of the water. Read results to one-tenth of one per cent. All tests must be made in duplicate and if the difference between the two readings does not exceed 0.2, the average of the two readings shall be taken as the moisture content; if the said difference exceeds 0.2, the test must be repeated.

In using this apparatus care should be taken to avoid the use of mushy rubber stoppers, to clean and dry the measuring flasks before using for a test, not to use oil directly from a previous test and to see that the column of mercury in the thermometer is unbroken before commencing any test.

Either fresh oil or oil which has not been used for some time should be used for every test, and the oil should in any case be heated to a temperature of about 200° C. and allowed to cool before use.

DEFINITIONS.

3. For the purpose of this Schedule—

“rye” shall mean the caryopsis or pieces of the caryopsis of the species *Secale cereale*;

“wheat” shall mean the caryopsis or pieces of the caryopsis of the species *Triticum vulgare*, *Triticum compactum*, *Triticum durum*, *Triticum turgidum* and *Triticum polonicum*;

“foreign matter” shall mean all material other than rye present in any sample of rye, and shall include all other grains, weed seeds of any kind and any other material such as chaff, bits of binder twine, stones, sticks, unthreshed ears and bits of ears; provided that wheat kernels shall not be regarded as foreign matter;

“vetch” shall mean the seed of the weed known as “wild vetch” or “wilde ertjie” (*Vicia spp.*).

NOTE.—Several species of vetch occur, but the most common form is *Vicia sativa*, the seed being commonly referred to by the grain trade as “peas”, “wild peas” or “tares”;

“bushel weight” shall mean weight per Imperial bushel;

“insects injurious to rye or wheat” shall mean the grain weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*), the rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*), the Australian wheat weevil (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.), and the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*);

“damaged rye” shall mean—

- broken rye kernels and broken wheat kernels; or
- rye kernels and wheat kernels which have been damaged by insects injurious to rye or wheat; or
- sprouted rye kernels and sprouted wheat kernels in which germination or sprouting has proceeded so far that the skin covering the embryo has been broken and the developing rootlets or plumule of the embryo can be clearly seen; or
- mould-infected rye kernels and mould-infected wheat kernels which can be seen to be infected with mould organisms or other fungi, excluding stinking smut;

“smutty rye” shall mean rye (including wheat present in rye) which is infected with stinking smut to such an extent that it has an unmistakable odour of smut or that the grains are black with smut, or that it contains more than 4 smut balls or portions of balls equivalent to more than 4 smut balls per 100 grammes of rye;

“moisture testing oil” shall mean—

- “Pan” salad and cooking oil manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.;
- “Epic” salad and cooking oil manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.; or
- “Consol” oil manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.

SCHEDULE B.

DEFINITIONS.

1. (1) For the purpose of this Schedule—

“rye bran” means any pure, sound product which has been obtained from the milling of rye and has an ash content exceeding 2.00 per cent. by weight, whether or not it contains any portion of ground wheat;

“rye flour” means any pure, sound product which has been obtained from the milling of rye, has an ash content not exceeding 0.90 per cent. by weight and is sufficiently fine to pass through an 8XXX silk sieve;

totdat 'n paar kubieke sentimeter water verdamp is. Die normale verhitting kan dan toegepas, en die orige vog sonder skuinvorming binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk deur verdamping verwyder word.

Nadat die verhitting ophou, kan 'n geringe geleidelike styging in temperatuur verwag word. 'n Skielike styging of daling van verskeie grade in die temperatuur toon aan dat die vlam te kwaai was gedurende die laaste deel van die verhitting, en dan moet die toets herhaal word. As die water wat verdamp, verkleur is, dui dit aan dat die rog gebrand het en dat die toets herhaal moet word.

Die deksel en termometer moet nie verwyder word voordat die temperatuur tot 160° C. gedaal het nie. Wag totdat die temperatuur tot 160° C. of laer gedaal het, en verwyder dan die deksel, haal die termometer uit en maak die afleweringsbuisie los.

Skud alle druppels water neer wat aan die kante van die maatglas hang, en lees dan die persentasie vog af. Die lesing word geneem onder die laag olie wat bo-op die water dryf. Resultate moet afgelees word tot een-tiende van een persent. Alle toets moet tweekeer gedoen word en as die verskil tussen die twee aflesings nie groter as 0.2 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee aflesings as die voggehalte geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.2 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

By die gebruik van hierdie apparaat moet gesorg word dat geen voos gomlastiekproppe gebruik word nie, dat die maatglas skoon en droog gemaak word voordat dit gebruik word, dat geen olie onmiddellik na 'n vorige toets weer gebruik word nie, en dat die kwiksilwerkolom ongebroke is voordat met 'n toets begin word.

Gebruik vir iedere toets of vars olie of olie wat vir 'n tydperk nie gebruik is nie; in alle geval moet die olie tot 'n temperatuur van 200° C. verhit word en eers afkoel voordat dit gebruik word.

WOORDBEPALING.

3. Vir die toepassing van hierdie bylae, beteken—

„rog”, die karyopsis of dele van die karyopsis van die soort *Secale cereale*;

„koring”, die karyopsis of dele van die karyopsis van die soort *Triticum vulgare*, *Triticum compactum*, *Triticum durum*, *Triticum turgidum* en *Triticum polonicum*;

„vreemde materiaal”, alle materiaal in 'n rogmonster wat nie rog is nie, met inbegrip van alle ander graansoorte, onkruidsaad van enige aard en enige ander materiaal soos kaf, stukke bindgaring, klippe, stokkies, ongedorste are en gedeeltes van are; met dien verstande dat koringkorrels nie as vreemde materiaal beskou word nie;

„wilde ertjies”, die saad van die onkruid bekend as wilde ertjies of wieke (*Vicia spp.*).

OPMERKING.—Daar is verskeie soorte wilde ertjies, waarvan *Vicia sativa* die meeste voorkom. Die saad staan in die handel algemeen bekend as ertjies, wilde ertjies of „tares”;

„skepelgewig”, gewig per imperiale skepel;

„insekte wat vir rog of koring skadelik is”, die graankalander (*Sitophilus granarius*), die ryskalander (*Sitophilus oryzae*), die Australiese koringkalander (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.) en die Angoumois-graanom (*Sitotroga cerealella*);

„beskadigde rog”—

- gebreekte rogkorrels en gebreekte koringkorrels; of
- rogkorrels en koringkorrels wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir rog of koring skadelik is; of
- uitgeloopte rogkorrels en uitgeloopte koringkorrels waarin die ontkieming of spruiting sover gevorder is dat die vel wat die kiem bedek gebreek is en die ontwikkelende worteltjies of spruite (plumula) duidelik sigbaar is; of
- skimmelbesmette rogkorrels en skimmelbesmette koringkorrels waarop skimmel of ander swamorganismes, behalwe stinkbrand, duidelik sigbaar is;

„stinkbrandrog”, rog (inbegrepe koring aanwesig in rog) wat in so'n mate met stinkbrand besmet is dat dit 'n onmiskenbare reuk van stinkbrand het, of dat die korrels weens stinkbrand swart is, of dat daar meer as 4 stinkbrandkorrels (of dele van korrels gelykstaande aan meer as 4 stinkbrandkorrels) per 100 gram rog aanwesig is;

„vogtoets-olie”—

- „Pan”-slaai en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.;
- „Epic”-slaai en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.; of
- „Consol”-olie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.

BYLAE B.

WOORDOMSKRIVING.

1. (1) Vir die toepassing van hierdie bylae, beteken—

„rogsemels”, enige suiwer gesonde produk wat deur die maal van rog verkry is en wat 'n hoër asgehalte as 2.00 persent volgens gewig het, onverskillig of dit enige gedeelte van gemaalde koring bevat;

„rogmeelblom”, enige suiwer gesonde produk wat deur die maal van rog verkry is, 'n asgehalte van hoogstens 0.90 persent volgens gewig het en fyn genoeg is om deur 'n 8XXX-sysif te gaan;

"rye meal" means any pure, sound product which has been obtained from the milling of rye and has an ash content exceeding 0.95 per cent. but not exceeding 1.95 per cent. by weight;

"number 8 wire mesh" means a wire mesh which has eight meshes to the linear inch and is made from light plated steel wire of number 24 imperial standard wire gauge;

"standard filtering cloth" means Byzan linen cloth having 40 weft threads and 52 warp threads per linear inch;

"8XXX silk sieve" means silk bolting cloth with an aperture measurement of 0.0082 inch and with 82 meshes per inch.

(2) The definition of any product in respect of which a minimum or maximum ash content is prescribed in sub-clause (1), shall be deemed to include any product which has an ash content not exceeding 0.01 per cent. by weight below the minimum or above the maximum so prescribed.

GRADES.

2. (1) There shall be one grade of rye flour which shall have an ash content of not less than 0.65 per cent. and not more than 0.90 per cent. by weight.

(2) There shall be one grade of rye meal which shall have an ash content of not less than 1.10 per cent. and not more than 1.40 per cent. by weight.

(3) There shall be one grade of rye bran which shall conform to the following requirements:—

(i) Maximum percentage by weight of vegetable matter other than wheat or rye: 6.00.

(ii) Maximum percentage by weight of dry matter: 85.00.

(iii) Maximum percentage by weight of crude fibre in the dry matter: 12.00.

(iv) Maximum percentage by weight of ash in the dry matter: 7.50.

(v) Must be fresh and sound and may not have a musty, sour or other commercially objectionable odour and may not contain any poisonous or other harmful materials.

(4) There shall be two grades of rye bread as follows:—

(a) First-grade rye bread, which shall mean bread made from rye flour, baked in all forms and shapes.

(b) Second-grade rye bread, which shall mean bread made from rye meal, baked in all forms and shapes.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this clause, milk or milk powder or wheat malt flour or barley malt flour shall be regarded as normal baking ingredients.

(6) Any of the foregoing products in respect of which the grade is determined by reference to its ash content and which on test shows an ash content not more than 0.01 per cent. below or above the minimum or maximum ash content prescribed for that grade, shall be deemed to comply with the ash content requirements for that grade.

TESTING.

Hot Air Oven Method for the Determination of Moisture Content.

3. (1) The moisture content of rye flour, rye meal and rye bran shall be determined as follows:—

For every determination two clean, flat-bottomed, covered dishes of a diameter of not less than 6 cm. are dried in a drying oven to a constant weight at a temperature of 130° C. (with a variation not to exceed 3° C. either way), and then cooled in a desiccator to room temperature. They are then weighed separately, and into each dish 3 grammes (with a variation not to exceed 0.1 gramme either way), of the well-mixed sample to be tested are added. The dishes (and contents) are placed in the oven with their respective lids leaning against them. The samples are dried for one hour in the oven, which must be maintained at a temperature of 130° C. (with a variation not to exceed 3° C. either way). The hour is calculated from the time at which the temperature of the oven returns to 130° C. after the introduction of the dishes. At the end of the hour's heating, the dishes are covered with their respective lids while still in the oven, transferred to a desiccator and as soon as they have cooled to room temperature they are weighed separately. The weight in each case is deducted from the weight of the respective covered dish plus the weight of original sample added. These losses in weight are expressed as percentages of the original weights of the samples. If the duplicate percentages so obtained do not differ by more than 0.2 the average is taken to represent the moisture content of the sample. If the percentages differ by more than 0.2 the test must be repeated.

Glycerol-Alcohol Method for the Determination of Ash Content.

(2) The ash content of rye flour, rye meal and rye bran shall be determined as follows:—

For every determination two flat-bottomed ashing dishes are ignited in a furnace to a constant weight at a temperature of 575° C. (with a variation not to exceed 15° C. either way), cooled in separate desiccators and weighed rapidly as soon as they have reached room temperature. Into each of these ashing dishes are placed 5 grammes (with a variation not to exceed 0.1 gramme either way) of a well-mixed sample of the material to be tested. To each of the dishes 7.5 c.c. of the glycerol-alcohol solution are added. This glycerol-alcohol solution

"rogmeel", enige suiwer gesonde produk wat deur die maal van rog verkry is en 'n hoër asgehalte as 0.95 persent, maar hoogstens 1.95 persent, volgens gewig het;

"sifdraad nommer 8", 'n sifdraad met agt mase per strekkende duim en gemaak van ligte oorgetrekte staaldraad, Imperiale standaarddikte nommer 24;

"standaard-filtreerdoek", Byzam-linnedoek met 40 inslagdrade en 52 skeringdrade per strekkende duim;

"8XXX-syfer", sifdoek met 'n openingsmaat van 0.0082 duim en met 82 mase per duim.

(2) Dit word geag dat die omskrywing van 'n produk ten opsigte waarvan 'n minimum- of maksimum-asgehalte in subklousule (1) voorgeskryf is, 'n produk insluit met 'n asgehalte van hoogstens 0.01 persent, volgens gewig, laer as die minimum of hoër as die maksimum wat aldus voorgeskryf is.

GRADE.

2. (1) Daar is een graad rogmeelblom, met 'n asgehalte van minstens 0.65 persent en hoogstens 0.90 persent, volgens gewig.

(2) Daar is een graad rogmeel, met 'n asgehalte van minstens 1.10 persent en hoogstens 1.40 persent, volgens gewig.

(3) Daar is een graad rogsemels wat aan die volgende vereistes moet voldoen:—

(i) Maksimum-persentasie plantaardige materiaal behalwe koring en rog, volgens gewig: 6.00.

(ii) Minimum-persentasie droë materiaal volgens gewig: 85.00.

(iii) Maksimum-persentasie ru-vesel in die droë materiaal, volgens gewig: 12.00.

(iv) Maksimum-persentasie as in die droë materiaal, volgens gewig: 7.50.

(v) Moet vars en gesond wees en mag nie 'n muf, suur of ander reuk wat in die handel af te keur is, hê nie en mag geen giftige of ander skadelike stowwe bevat nie.

(4) Daar is twee grade rogbrood, as volg:—

(a) Eerstegraad-rogbrood, wat beteken brood gemaak van rogmeelblom, in alle vorms en fatsoene gebak.

(b) Tweedegraad-rogbrood, wat beteken brood gemaak van rogmeel, in alle vorms en fatsoene gebak.

(5) Nieteenstaande enigiets in hierdie klousule bevat, word melk of melkpoeier of koringmoutmeel of garsmoutmeel as normale bakbestanddele beskou.

(6) Waar die graad van een van voornoemde produkte volgens asgehalte bepaal word en waar so'n produk volgens toets 'n asgehalte het wat hoogstens 0.01 persent laer is as die minimum- of hoër is as die maksimum-asgehalte vir daardie graad voorgeskryf, word dit geag dat so'n produk aan die asgehalte-vereistes vir daardie graad voldoen.

TOETSMETODES.

Warmlugoondmetode vir die bepaling van voggehalte.

3. (1) Die voggehalte van rogmeelblom, rogmeel en rogsemels word as volg bepaal:—

Vir elke bepaling word twee skoon platboombakkies met 'n deursnee van minstens 6 c.m. met hulle deksels op in 'n droogoond gedroog by 'n temperatuur van 130° C. (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 3° C. hoër of laer), totdat die gewig konstant bly, en dan in 'n desikkator tot by kamertemperatuur afgekoel. Hulle word dan afsonderlik geweeg, en in elke bakkie word 3 gram (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 0.1 gram meer of minder) van die goedgemengde monster wat getoets moet word, bygevoeg. Die bakkies (met inhoud) word saam met hulle deksels in die oond geplaas sodat elke deksel teen sy bakkie leun. Die monsters word vir een uur in die oond gedroog. Die oond se temperatuur word op 130° C. gehou (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 3° C. hoër of laer). Die uur word bereken vanaf die oomblik waarop die oond se temperatuur tot 130° C. terugkeer nadat die bakkies daarin geplaas is. Aan die end van die uur se verhitting word die bakkies met hulle onderskeie deksels toegemaak terwyl hulle nog in die oond is, na 'n desikkator oorgeplaas, en sodra hulle tot by kamertemperatuur afgekoel het, afsonderlik geweeg. Die gewig word in elke geval afgetrek van die gewig van die onderskeie toegemaakte bakkies plus die gewig van die oorspronklike monster wat bygevoeg was. Hierdie gewigsverliese word uitgedruk as persentasies van die oorspronklike gewigte van die monsters. As die duplikaatpersentasies wat aldus verkry is, nie met meer as 0.2 verskil nie, word die gemiddelde beskou as die voggehalte van die monster. As die persentasies met meer as 0.2 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

Gliserol-alkohol-metode vir die bepaling van asgehalte.

(2) Die gehalte van rogmeelblom, rogmeel en rogsemels word as volg bepaal:—

Vir elke bepaling word twee platboomverassingsbakkies in 'n verassingsoond gloeiend warm gemaak by 'n temperatuur van 575° C. (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 15° C. hoër of laer), totdat die gewig konstant bly, in afsonderlike desikkators afgekoel en gou geweeg sodra hulle kamertemperatuur bereik. In elkeen van hierdie verassingsbakkies word 5 gram (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 0.1 gram meer of minder) van 'n goedgemengde monster van die materiaal wat getoets moet word, geplaas. In elkeen van die bakkies word 7.5 c.c. van die gliserol-

is made by mixing equal parts by volume of pure glycerol and of ethyl alcohol of a strength of not less than 95 per cent. by volume. The glycerol-alcohol solution is allowed to stand in contact with the material weighed for 10 minutes. The ashing dishes plus material are then heated gently in the open, ignited, and the reaction allowed to proceed until frothing has stopped and the material carbonised to a black porous mass. The ashing dishes with contents are thereafter placed in a furnace maintained at a temperature of 575° C. (with a variation not to exceed 15° C. either way), in which they remain until the contents are completely ashed, as shown by the fluffy, grey-white condition of the residues, and by no further loss in weights after reheating for an additional period of one hour in the furnace. The dishes are then cooled in separate desiccators. As soon as room temperature is reached, each dish with its contents is rapidly weighed. From the weight of each dish so obtained the original weight of that particular dish is deducted. This difference in weight is expressed as a percentage of the original weight of material taken. This result must now be reduced to a moisture-free basis by means of the result obtained from the moisture test described in sub-clause (1) of this clause. If the duplicate percentages so obtained do not differ by more than 0.02, the average is taken to represent the ash content of the sample; if the percentages differ by more than 0.02, the test must be repeated.

NOTES:

- (i) Vacuum desiccators with silica gel or reignited quick lime as desiccants are recommended for this work.
- (ii) It is advisable that only one ignited dish or dish with ash be placed in a desiccator.
- (iii) Chemical balances of the semi-automatic type with air damping attachments are recommended for the rapid weighing required in this test.
- (iv) It is advisable that the ashing furnace be equipped with a pyrometer in order that a continuous check on the temperature may be kept.
- (v) The glycerol-alcohol solution should be free from ash.

Method for the Determination of Crude Fibre Content of the Dry Matter in Rye Bran.

(3) The determination of the crude fibre content of the dry matter in rye bran is carried out in duplicate in accordance with the following procedure:—

Two grammes (with a variation not to exceed 0.1 gramme either way) of a well-mixed sample of rye bran are placed in a 500 c.c. beaker, 200 c.c. of sulphuric acid of 1.25 per cent. strength (by weight) are measured off into another beaker, the acid is brought to the boil, and transferred at once to the beaker containing the sample. The mixture in the beaker is boiled at once and the boiling continued gently for 30 minutes. The volume of the mixture in the beaker is kept constant by means of a 500 c.c., round-bottomed boiling flask containing cold water acting as a condenser on the beaker, and by the addition of boiling water. The mixture is then filtered through the standard filtering cloth as defined in clause 1. The residue is washed with boiling water until the filtrate is free from acid; 200 c.c. of sodium hydroxide solution of 1.25 per cent. strength are measured off into a boiling flask, and brought to the boil. The boiling solution is used to rinse the residue on the filtering cloth back into the beaker. The mixture in the beaker is at once brought to the boil and the boiling continued for 30 minutes in the same way as in the case of the acid treatment. The mixture is then again filtered through the standard filtering cloth and is washed with boiling water until the filtrate is free from alkali. The residue on the filtering cloth is washed back into the beaker with water and thereafter filtered through an asbestos-packed gooch crucible, which has been approximately half filled with hydrochloric-acid-extracted sand of a grain such as will pass through a 30-mesh (per linear inch) sieve, but not through an 80-mesh (per linear inch) sieve. A filter pump is used to expedite filtration. The crucible and contents are then dried to constant weight in a hot air oven at a temperature of 105° C. (with a variation not to exceed 3° C. either way). It is then placed in a desiccator and weighed as soon as it has cooled to room temperature. The residue is then completely incinerated in a furnace (at dull red heat), and after cooling in a desiccator to room temperature, the crucible is again weighed. The difference in weight between the last two weighings, expressed as a percentage of the original 2 grammes of air-dried sample, represents the percentage of crude fibre in the air-dried sample. The results obtained from this test shall be reduced to a moisture-free basis by means of the results obtained from the moisture test made by means of the hot air oven method as described in sub-clause (1) of this clause.

alkohol-oplossing bygevoeg. Hierdie gliserol-alkohol-oplossing word berei deur gelyke dele (volgens volume) suiwer gliserol- en etielalkohol met 'n sterkte van minstens 95 persent volgens volume te meng. Die gliserol-alkohol-oplossing word toegelaat om vir 10 minute in aanraking met die materiaal wat geweeg is te bly. Die verassingsbakkies plus materiaal word dan stadig in die opelug verhit en dan aan die brand gestee, en die reaksie word toegelaat om voort te gaan totdat skuimvorming ophou en die materiaal verkool is tot 'n swart poreuse massa. Die verassingsbakkies met inhoud word daarna in 'n verassingsoond geplaas waarvan die temperatuur op 575° C. (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 15° C. hoër of laer) gehou word en waarin hulle bly totdat die inhoud heeltemal veras is, soos aangetoon deur die donserigheid en gryswit kleur van die residu, en deur gebrek aan verdere gewigsverliese na herverhitting vir 'n verdere tydperk van 1 uur in die verassingsoond. Die bakkies word dan in afsonderlike desikkators afgekoel. Sodra kamertemperatuur bereik word, word elke bakkie met sy inhoud gou geweeg. Die oorspronklike gewig van elke bakkie word nou afgetrek van die gewig van daardie besondere bakkie wat aldus verkry is. Hierdie verskil in gewig word uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die oorspronklike gewig van die materiaal wat geneem is. Hierdie resultaat moet nou tot 'n vogvrye basis herlei word deur middel van die resultaat wat verkry is van die vogtoets in klousule (1) van hierdie klousule beskryf. As die duplikaatpersentasies wat aldus verkry is, nie met meer as 0.02 verskil nie, word die gemiddelde geneem as die asgehalte van die monster; as die persentasies met meer as 0.02 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

Opmerkings:

- (i) Lugleë desikkators met silica gel of opnuut-gebrande ongebluste kalk as droogmiddels word vir hierdie werk aanbeveel.
- (ii) Dit is raadsaam om net een warmgemaakte bakkie of bakkie met as in 'n desikkator te plaas.
- (iii) Chemiese skale van die half-automatiese tipe met lugdempinrigting word vir die snelle weging wat in hierdie toets vereis word, aanbeveel.
- (iv) Dit is raadsaam om 'n verassingsoond met 'n pyrometer te gebruik sodat die temperatuur voortdurend gekontroleer kan word.
- (v) Die gliserol-alkohol-oplossing moet vry van as wees.

Metode vir die bepaling van ru-veselgehalte van die droë materiaal in rogsemels.

(3) Die bepaling van die ru-veselgehalte van die droë materiaal in rogsemels word in duplo gedoen volgens onderstaande prosedure:—

Twee gram van 'n goedgemengde monster rogsemels (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 0.1 gram meer of minder), word in 'n 500 c.c. beker geplaas; 200 c.c. swawelsuur met 'n sterkte van 1.25 persent (volgens gewig) word in 'n ander beker afgemete, verhit totdat dit begin kook, en dadelik in die beker waarin die monster is, oorgegooi. Die mengsel in die beker word dadelik tot kookpunt verhit en vir 30 minute stadig gekook. Die volume van die mengsel in die beker word konstant gehou deur middel van 'n rondeboom-kookfles van 500 c.c. met koue water wat as verkoeler op die beker werk, en deur byvoeging van kokende water. Die mengsel word dan deur die standaard-filtreerdoek (soos in klousule 1 omskryf) gefiltreer. Die residu word met kokende water gewas totdat die filtraat suurvry is. 'n Hoeveelheid van 200 c.c. natriumhidrokside-oplossing met 'n sterkte van 1.25 persent word in 'n kookfles afgemete en verhit totdat dit kook. Die kokende oplossing word gebruik om die residu op die filtreerdoek in die beker terug te spoel. Die mengsel in die beker word dadelik verhit totdat dit kook, en word vir 30 minute gekook net soos in die geval van die suurbehandeling. Die mengsel word dan weer deur die standaard-filtreerdoek gefiltreer en dan kokende water gewas totdat die filtraat vry van alkali is. Die residu op die filtreerdoek word met water in die beker teruggespoel en daarna deur 'n met asbes gepakte Gooch-smeltkroes gefiltreer wat ongeveer halfvol met soutsuur-geëkstraheerde sand is. Die sandkorrels moet klein genoeg wees om deur 'n sif met 30 mase per strekkende duim te gaan, maar nie so klein dat dit deur 'n sif met 80 mase per strekkende duim kan gaan nie. 'n Filtreerpomp word gebruik om filtrasie te bespoedig. Die smeltkroes met inhoud word dan by 'n temperatuur van 105° C. (met 'n wisseling van hoogstens 3° C. hoër of laer) in 'n warmlug-oond gedroog totdat die gewig konstant bly. Dit word dan in 'n desikkator geplaas en, sodra dit tot by kamertemperatuur afgekoel het, geweeg. Die residu word dan heeltemal verbrand in 'n verassingsoond (by dofrooi gloei-hitte) en nadat die smeltkroes in 'n desikkator tot by kamertemperatuur afgekoel het, word dit weer geweeg. Die verskil in gewig tussen die laaste twee wegings, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die oorspronklike twee gram semels, verteenwoordig die persentasie ru-vesel in die luggedroogde monster. Die resultaat van hierdie toets verkry, word tot 'n vogvrye basis herlei deur middel van die resultate verkry van die vogtoets wat volgens die warmlug-oondmetode soos in klousule (1) van hierdie klousule beskryf, gemaak is.

If the duplicate percentages so obtained do not differ by more than 0.2, the average is taken to represent the crude fibre content of the sample. If the percentages differ by more than 0.2, the test must be repeated.

NOTES:

- (i) The sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution should be free, or practically free, from sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3).
- (ii) The sodium hydroxide solution contains exactly 1.25 grammes of NaOH in 100 c.c., as determined by titration, using phenol-phthalein as indicator.
- (iii) The sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) solution contains exactly 1.25 grammes of H_2SO_4 in 100 c.c., as determined by titration, using phenol-phthalein as indicator.

PACKINGS.

4. (1) Rye flour or rye meal shall be packed in one or other of the following packings:—

- Jute containers containing 200 lb. net weight.
- Jute containers containing 100 lb. net weight.
- Cotton containers containing 25 lb. net weight.

Provided that this sub-clause shall not apply to rye flour or rye meal taken from bulk and weighed at the time of sale.

(2) Rye bran shall be packed in jute containers containing 100 lb. net weight of such bran; provided that this sub-clause shall not apply to rye bran taken from bulk and weighed at the time of sale.

MARKING.

5. All containers containing rye flour or rye meal shall be plainly marked with the name of the miller who manufactured the rye flour or rye meal, the registered number allocated to him by the Wheat Industry Control Board, the net weight, and the grade of rye flour or rye meal (as defined in this Schedule) contained therein; provided that the provisions of this clause shall not apply to sales of rye flour or rye meal in terms of the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 4.

LABELLING.

6. (1) *Rye Flour and Rye Meal*.—All containers containing 200 lb. or 100 lb. of rye flour or rye meal shall, in addition to the marking specified in clause 5, bear a label of a size not less than one inch by two inches, on which label the particulars required in terms of clause 5 shall be given.

(2) *Rye Bran*.—The containers referred to in sub-clause (2) of clause 4 and containing rye bran shall bear a label of a size not less than one by two inches, whereon shall clearly be stated the name of the miller who manufactured the rye bran, the registered number allocated to him by the Wheat Industry Control Board, the net weight of the contents and the grade of rye bran contained therein (as defined in this Schedule); provided that this sub-clause shall not apply to sales of bran in terms of the proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 4.

(3) *Rye Bread*.—All rye bread shall bear a label which shall be attached before the dough is placed in the oven. The label shall be such that it remains attached and clearly legible after baking. The size of the label shall be 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. On the label the following particulars shall be given:—

- (a) The name and business address of the person who baked the rye bread, in plain letters not less than one-twelfth of an inch in height;
- (b) the grade of the rye bread, in plain black capital letters not less than one-ninth of an inch in height.

SCHEDULE.

1. (1) All barley shall for grading purposes be divided into four classes, viz.:—

- (a) Class A barley, which shall mean barley consisting of at least 90 per cent. by weight of one or more of the hulled varieties of six-row barley of the species *Hordeum vulgare*;
- (b) class B barley, which shall mean barley consisting of at least 90 per cent. by weight of one or more of the hulled varieties of two-row barley of the species *Hordeum distichon*;
- (c) class C barley, which shall mean barley consisting of one or more hulled varieties of barley not falling under class A or class B barley, or of mixtures of hulled varieties falling under those classes, but containing less than 90 per cent. by weight of those varieties, or of mixtures of hull-less varieties falling under class D but containing less than 80 per cent. by weight of those varieties, or of a standard below that prescribed for grade 3 in the tables in sub-clauses (2) and (4); and
- (d) class D barley, which shall mean barley consisting of at least 80 per cent. by weight of one or more of the varieties of hull-less barley.

(2) Class A barley and class B barley shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clause (6), be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

As die duplikaat-persentasies wat aldus verkry is, nie met meer as 0.2 verskil nie, word die gemiddelde beskou as die ruwesel-gehalte van die monster. As die persentasies met meer as 0.2 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

Opmerkings:

- (i) Die natriumhidrokside-oplossing (NaOH) moet vry of byna vry van natriumkarbonaat (Na_2CO_3) wees.
- (ii) Die natriumhidrokside-oplossing bevat presies 1.25 gram NaOH in 100 c.c. volgens titrasiebepaling met fenoltaleïne as indikator.
- (iii) Die swawelsuuroplossing (H_2SO_4) bevat presies 1.25 gram H_2SO_4 in 100 c.c. volgens titrasiebepaling met fenoltaleïne as indikator.

VERPAKKINGS.

4. (1) Rogmeelblom of rogmeel moet in een of ander van die volgende verpakkings verpak word:—

- Jutehouers wat 200 lb. netto-gewig bevat.
- Jutehouers wat 100 lb. netto-gewig bevat.
- Katoenhouers wat 25 lb. netto-gewig bevat.

Met dien verstande dat hierdie subklousule nie van toepassing is nie op rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat uit massa-voorrade geneem en ten tye van verkoop geweeg word.

(2) Rogsemels moet in jutehouers wat 100 lb. netto-gewig van daardie rogsemels bevat, verpak word; met dien verstande dat hierdie subklousule nie van toepassing is nie op rogsemels wat uit massa-voorrade geneem en ten tye van verkoop geweeg word.

MERK.

5. Alle houers waarin rogmeelblom of rogmeel verpak is, moet duidelik gemerk wees met die naam van die meulenaar wat die rogmeelblom of rogmeel vervaardig het, die geregistreerde nommer aan hom toegeken deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid, die netto-gewig en die graad (soos in hierdie bylae omskryf) van die rogmeelblom of rogmeel daarin vervat.

Met dien verstande dat die bepaling van hierdie klousule nie van toepassing is op verkopings van rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat ooreenkomstig die voorbehoudsbepaling by subklousule (1) van klousule 4 geskied nie.

AANBRING VAN ETIKETTE.

6. (1) *Rogmeelblom en rogmeel*.—Alle houers wat 200 lb. of 100 lb. rogmeelblom of rogmeel bevat, moet behalwe die merke gespesifiseer in klousule 5, 'n etiket aan hê met 'n grootte van minstens een duim of twee duim, waarop die besonderhede by klousule 5 vereis, aangegee word.

(2) *Rogsemels*.—Die houers genoem in subklousule (2) van klousule 4 wat rogsemels bevat, moet 'n etiket aan hê met 'n grootte van minstens een duim by twee duim waarop duidelik aangegee word die naam van die meulenaar wat die rogsemels vervaardig het, die geregistreerde nommer deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid aan hom toegeken, die netto-gewig van die inhoud, en die graad van die semels daarin vervat (soos in hierdie bylae omskryf); met dien verstande dat hierdie subklousule nie van toepassing is op verkopings van rogsemels wat kragtens die voorbehoudsbepaling by subklousule (2) van klousule 4 geskied nie.

(3) *Rogbrood*.—Alle rogbrood moet 'n etiket aan hê wat aangeheg moet word voordat die deeg in die oond geplaas word. Die etiket moet van so'n aard wees dat dit aangeheg en duidelik leesbaar moet bly nadat die brood gebak is. Die grootte van die etiket moet 1 duim by $\frac{1}{2}$ duim wees. Die volgende besonderhede moet op die etiket aangegee word:—

- (a) Die naam en besigheidsadres van die persoon wat die rogbrood gebak het, in duidelike letters minstens een-twaalfde van 'n duim hoog;
- (b) die graad van die rogbrood, in duidelike swart hoofletters minstens een-negende van 'n duim hoog.

BYLAE C.

1. (1) Alle gars word vir graderingsdoeleindes in vier klasse ingedeel, nl.:—

- (a) Klas A-gars, wat beteken gars bestaande uit minstens 90 persent, volgens gewig, van een of meer van die bedekte variëteite van sesry-gars van die soort *Hordeum vulgare*;
- (b) klas B-gars, wat beteken gars bestaande uit minstens 90 persent, volgens gewig, van een of meer van die bedekte variëteite van tweery-gars van die soort *Hordeum distichon*;
- (c) klas C-gars, wat beteken gars bestaande uit een of meer bedekte variëteite van gars wat nie onder klas A- of klas B-gars val nie, of uit mengsels van bedekte variëteite wat onder daardie klasse val maar minder as 90 persent, volgens gewig, van daardie variëteite bevat, of uit mengsels van kaalgarsvariëteite wat onder klas D-gars val maar minder as 80 persent, volgens gewig, van daardie variëteite bevat, of van 'n laer standaard as dié vir graad 3 voorgeskryf in die tabelle in subklousules (2) en (4); en
- (d) klas D-gars, wat beteken gars bestaande uit minstens 80 persent, volgens gewig, van een of meer van die kaalgarsvariëteite.

(2) Klas A-gars en klas B-gars word, behoudens die bepaling van subklousule (6), ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit, gegradeer:—

Grades for classes A and B.

Grade.	Minimum Percentage by Weight of Plump Kernels.	Colour.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Mechanically Damaged Kernels.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Dead-end and Badly Discoloured Kernels.	Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Waste.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter.
1.....	80	Good.....	12	6	13	2	1
2.....	70	Medium.....	12	12	13	4	2
3.....	60	Fair.....	12	20	13	6	3

Grade vir klasse A en B.

Graad.	Minimum-persentasie vet korels, volgens gewig.	Kleur.	Maksimum-persentasie meganies beskadigde korels, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie swartpunt- en erg verkleurde korels, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie vog.	Maksimum-persentasie sifels, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig.
1.....	80	Goed.....	12	6	13	2	1
2.....	70	Medium.....	12	12	13	4	2
3.....	60	Taanlik goed..	12	20	13	6	3

(3) Class C barley shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (5) and (6), be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

(3) Klas C-gars word, behoudens die bepalinge van subklousules (5) en (6), ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit, gegradeer:—

Grades for class C.

Grade.	Minimum Bushel Weight.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Other Grain.	FOREIGN MATTER.		Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Damaged Grain.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Damaged Grain, plus Foreign Matter.
			Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter, including Sand, Gravel and Stones.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Sand, Gravel and Stones.			
1.....	lb. 48	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 0.5	Per Cent. 13	Per Cent. 5	Per Cent. 8
2.....	46	6	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	42	10	10	0.5	13	15	18
Undergrade.....	less than 42 lb.	more than 10 per cent.	more than 10 per cent.	more than 0.5 per cent.	more than 13 per cent.	more than 15 per cent.	more than 18 per cent.

Grade vir klas C.

Graad.	Minimum skopelgewig.	Maksimum-persentasie ander graan, volgens gewig.	VREEMDE MATERIAAL.		Maksimum-persentasie vog.	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde graan, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde graan, plus vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig.
			Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig, met inbegrip van sand, gruis en klipplies.	Maksimum-persentasie sand, gruis en klipplies, volgens gewig.			
1.....	lb. 48	Persent. 4	Persent. 4	Persent. 0.5	Persent. 13	Persent. 5	Persent. 8
2.....	46	6	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	42	10	10	0.5	13	15	18
Ondergraad.....	Minder as 42 lb.	Meer as 10 persent.	Meer as 10 persent.	Meer as 0.5 persent.	Meer as 13 persent.	Meer as 15 persent.	Meer as 18 persent.

(4) Class D barley shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (5) and (6) be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

(4) Klas D-gars word, behoudens die bepalinge van subklousules (5) en (6), ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit, gegradeer:—

Grades for class D.

Grade.	Minimum Bushel Weight.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Other Grain.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Hulled Barley.	FOREIGN MATTER.		Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Damaged Grain.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Damaged Grain, plus Foreign Matter.
				Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter, including Sand, Gravel and Stones.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Sand, Gravel and Stones.			
1.....	lb. 60	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 0.5	Per Cent. 13	Per Cent. 5	Per Cent. 8
2.....	58	6	10	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	54	10	20	10	0.5	13	15	18

Grade vir klas D.

Graad.	Minimum-skepelgewig.	Maksimum-persentasie ander graan, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie bedekte gars, volgens gewig.	VREEMDE MATERIAAL.		Maksimum-persentasie vog.	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde graan, volgens gewig.	Maksimum persentasie beskadigde graan, plus vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig.
				Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig, met inbegrip van sand, gruis en klipplies.	Maksimum-persentasie sand, gruis en klipplies, volgens gewig.			
1.....	lb. 60	Persent. 4	Persent. 4	Persent. 4	Persent. 0.5	Persent. 13	Persent. 5	Persent. 8
2.....	58	6	10	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	54	10	20	10	0.5	13	15	18

(5) Any barley of class C or class D which contains barley or other grain kernels damaged by insects injurious to barley, but is free from live insects injurious to barley, shall be graded one grade lower than that determined, in the case of class C barley, in accordance with the table set out in sub-clause (3), and in the case of class D barley, in accordance with the table set out in sub-clause (4); provided that insect-damaged barley delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be degraded in accordance with the terms of this sub-clause if that barley was threshed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

(6) Any barley which does not conform to the requirements for one or other of the grades set out in sub-clause (3), or which—

- (a) is not fit for human or animal consumption; or
 - (b) is smutty; or
 - (c) has a musty or any other objectionable odour; or
 - (d) has been treated with any chemical which renders it unfit for human or animal consumption; or
 - (e) is commercially objectionable because it contains any poisonous weeds or weed seeds or any chemical or other substance likely to be deleterious to the health of human beings or animals; or
 - (f) complies with the requirements for grade 3 of class C barley but contains barley or other grain kernels damaged by insects injurious to barley; or
 - (g) contains live insects injurious to barley,
- shall be graded as undergrade barley; provided that barley having live insects injurious to barley present therein and delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be graded as undergrade barley if that barley was threshed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

METHODS OF TESTING.

2. (1) *Taking of Samples.*—Samples for the purpose of testing barley are obtained by taking small quantities of grain from each bag by means of a grain probe, different levels in the bag being probed. Probing must in all cases be done towards the centre of the bag. If the barley from all the bags in a lot is found to be generally of the same class and quality, the samples from all the bags are thrown together into a pan and thoroughly mixed. The class and grade are then determined from the sample in the pan, care being taken that the grain is thoroughly mixed before each test is made. Any bags differing in any respect from the others are placed aside and graded separately.

(2) *Classification.*—When it is necessary to determine the percentages or varieties or species of barley for the determination of the class thereof, duplicate 25-gramme samples must be hand-picked for the separation of the various varieties and species. The percentage of admixture is determined by weight. If the difference between the percentages determined on the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages thus determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

If the barley contains foreign matter or other grain, 100 grammes of the barley shall first be taken and all foreign matter and other grain removed by hand-picking. Duplicate 25-gramme samples are then taken of the barley from which the foreign matter and other grain have been so removed, and the class determined in the manner described in this sub-clause.

(3) *Determination of Bushel Weight.*—The bushel weight shall be determined by one or other of the following two methods:—

(a) *Chondrometer Method.*—The standard apparatus in this method is a chondrometer of standard dimensions, viz.:—

Hopper.—Height, 89. in.; top diameter of hopper, 3.6 in.; diameter of shutter hole, 1.125 in.

Bucket.—Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in.; capacity, 34.675 cu. in.; i.e. 1 pint (Imperial); drop of grain from shutter hole to top of bucket, 1.2 in.

Scraper.—A cylindrical hardwood scraper; height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 2.875 in.

Base.—A flat, level piece of wood $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick and of a size not smaller than the base of the standard chondrometer box.

Bag.—A bag of strong linen cloth, 12 in. wide and 17 in. long, having a tape attached 1 in. below the open end for closing the bag.

Method of Determination.—In the case of barley of class C; 500 grammes of the well-mixed sample in the pan are weighed off and placed in the bag, which is then closed. The material in the bag is then briskly rubbed by hand on a hard board surface such as a table or bench. Rubbing is done by holding the closed end of the bag in one hand, grasping a handful of the contents through the bag with the other hand at a time and rubbing this against the rest of the bag's contents. After each 5 or 6 rubs the contents are mixed by shaking the bag. Rubbing must be done for 1 minute. No rubbing is done in the case of barley of class D.

The wooden base is now placed on a hard, smooth, level surface not subject to jarring or shaking, and the chondrometer, mounted on its box, is placed on the base.

(5) Gars van klas C of klas D wat gars- of ander graan-korrels bevat wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir gars skadelik is, maar wat vry is van lewendige insekte wat vir gars skadelik is, word een graad laer gegradeer as dié wat, in die geval van klas C-gars, ooreenkomstig die tabel in subklousule (3) bepaal is, en in die geval van klas D-gars, ooreenkomstig die tabel in subklousule (4) bepaal is; met dien verstande dat gars waarin insekte wat vir gars skadelik is, aanwesig is, en wat op of na die eerste dag van Mei in enige jaar aan 'n koper gelever word, nie ooreenkomstig die bepaling van hierdie subklousule een graad laer gegradeer word nie as daardie gars voor genoemde eerste dag van Mei in daardie jaar of te eniger tyd gedurende 'n vorige jaar gedors was.

(6) Gars wat nie aan die vereistes vir een of ander van die grade gespesifiseer in die tabel wat in subklousule (3) uiteengesit is, voldoen nie, of wat—

- (a) nie vir verbruik deur mens of dier geskik is nie; of
- (b) met brand besmet is; of
- (c) 'n muff of ander reuk wat af te keur is, het; of
- (d) met 'n chemiese stof behandel is en as gevolg daarvan nie vir verbruik deur mens of dier geskik is nie; of
- (e) in die handel af te keur is omdat dit giftige onkruid of onkruidsaad of 'n chemiese stof of ander materiaal bevat wat moontlik vir die gesondheid van mens of dier nadelig kan wees; of
- (f) aan die vereistes vir graad 3 van klas C-gars voldoen, maar gars- of ander graankorrels bevat wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir gars skadelik is; of
- (g) lewendige insekte bevat wat vir gars skadelik is;

word as ondergraadgars gegradeer; met dien verstande dat gars waarin lewendige insekte wat vir gars skadelik is, aanwesig is, en wat op of na die eerste dag van Mei in enige jaar aan 'n koper gelever word, nie as ondergraadgars gegradeer word nie as daardie gars voor genoemde eerste dag van Mei in daardie jaar of te eniger tyd gedurende 'n vorige jaar gedors was.

TOETSMETODES.

2. (1) *Monsterneming.*—Monsters vir die toets van gars word verkry deur met 'n steker klein hoeveelhede gars op verskillende hoogtes uit elke sak te neem. Die steker moet in alle gevalle diep in die sak ingestek word. As gevind word dat die gars van al die sakke in 'n party oor die algemeen van dieselfde klas en kwaliteit is, word die monsters van al die sakke saam in 'n pan gegooi en deeglik gemeng. Die klas en graad word dan van die monster in die pan bepaal. Daar moet gesorg word dat die gars deeglik gemeng is voordat 'n toets gemaak word. Sakke waarvan die gars in enige opsig verskil van die res, word opsy gesit en afsonderlik gegradeer.

(2) *Klassifisering.*—Wanneer dit nodig is om die persentasies van variëteite of soorte gars vir die bepaling van die klas van die gars vas te stel, moet duplikaatmonsters van 25 gram elk met die hand uitgesoek word vir die skeiding van die verskillende variëteite en soorte. Die persentasies in die mengsel word volgens gewig bepaal. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die twee monsters verkry word, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus verkry is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word. As die gars vreemde materiaal of ander graan bevat, word eers 100 gram van die gars geneem en alle vreemde materiaal en ander graan met die hand verwyder. Duplikaatmonsters van die gars waaruit die vreemde materiaal en ander graan aldus verwyder is, word dan geneem en die klas bepaal volgens die wyse in hierdie subklousule beskryf.

(3) *bepaling van skepelgewig.*—Die skepelgewig word bepaal volgens een van die twee onderstaande metodes:—

(a) *Chondrometer-metode.*—Die standaard-apparaat by hierdie metode is 'n chondrometer van standaardafmetings, naamlik:—

Tregter.—Hoogte, 8.9 duim, bo-deursnee van tregter, 3.6 duim; deursnee van klepgat, 1.125 duim.

Emmer.—Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 8 duim; inhoud, 34.675 kubieke duim, d.w.s., een pint (imperiaal); val van graan van klepgat na top van emmer, 1.2 duim.

Skraper.—'n Silindervormige hardehout-skraper; hoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 2.875 duim.

Voetstuk.—'n Plat, gelyk stuk hout, $\frac{3}{4}$ duim dik en minstens so groot as die bodem van die standaard-chondrometerkas.

Sak.—'n Sak van sterk linnedoek, 12 duim wyd en 17 duim lank, met 'n band 1 duim onderkant die bek om die sak toe te bind.

Metode van bepaling.—In die geval van gars van klas C, word 500 gram van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geweeg en in die sak gegooi, en die sak toegebond. Die materiaal in die sak word dan deeglik met die hand gevryf op 'n harde oppervlakte soos die blad van 'n tafel of werksbank. Die monster word gevryf deur die bek van die sak in die een hand vas te hou, terwyl 'n handvol van die inhoud op 'n slag met sak en al teen die orige gedeelte van die monster in die sak gevryf word. Na elke 5 of 6 keer se vryf word die inhoud weer gemeng deur die sak te skud. Die monster moet vir 1 minuut gevryf word. In die geval van klas D-gars word die gars nie gevryf nie. Die voetstuk van hout word nou op 'n harde, effe oppervlakte geplaas wat nie gestamp of geskud kan word nie, en die chondrometer, wat op sy kas vasgeskroef is, word op die voetstuk geplaas.

The hopper is filled with the rubbed sample from the bag in the case of barley of class C, and an unrubbed sample in the case of barley of class D, and scraped off level full. The bucket is then placed next to the chondrometer on the level surface so that its centre is directly below that of the hopper shutter. The bucket must rest firmly on the level surface used. The hopper shutter is thereupon opened wide with a quick swing, the grain being allowed to fill the bucket and to overflow on all sides. The chondrometer box and the base are then moved back 6 inches without jarring or shaking the bucket. The surplus grain is then scraped off with the standard hardwood cylindrical scraper, the bucket being left just level full. The cylinder must be placed gently but firmly on the rim of the bucket which is held firmly with one hand and pushed straight across the rim; the cylinder must not be allowed to roll. The bucket with grain is then weighed on the chondrometer counterpoise beam, care being taken that the beam is horizontal before the weight is read.

The bushel weight must be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree, the test must be repeated on a new rubbed sample, in the case of barley of class C, and an unrubbed sample in the case of barley of class D.

- (b) *The Four-in-One-Scale Method.*—The standard apparatus in this method of test is the following:—

A "Four-in-one" scale.

A Bucket of 1 pint Imperial capacity of the following dimensions: Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in. (The volume of the bucket is 34.675 cu. in.)

A conical hopper attached to a stand.

The stand consists of a level, smooth wooden base $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, 9 in. long and 9 in. wide, with a cylindrical metal upright $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter attached to one end of the base; a conical metal hopper with an inside diameter at the wide end of 3.6 in., an inside diameter at the narrow end of 1.125 in., and a height of 8.9 in., with a swing shutter at the narrow end. The conical hopper is attached to the upright by means of a metal arm fitting over the upright at one end and fixed to the conical hopper at the other end, the distance between the centre of the upright and the centre line of the hopper being 4.875 in. When the hopper is in position, its centre line must be vertical. When the apparatus is in position the clearance between the bottom rim of the hopper and the rim of the bucket is 1.95 in.

Scraper.—A cylindrical hardwood scraper; height 4.9 in., diameter 2.875 in.

Bag.—A bag of strong linen cloth, 12 in. wide and 17 in. long, having a tape attached 1 in. below the open end for closing the bag.

Method of Determination.—In the case of barley of class C, 500 grammes of the well-mixed sample in the pan are weighed, placed in the bag and rubbed as described in paragraph (a) of this sub-clause. No rubbing is done in the case of barley of class D.

The apparatus is placed on a hard, smooth, level surface, not subject to jarring or shaking. The hopper is filled with the rubbed sample from the bag or unrubbed sample from the pan, as the case may be, and scraped off level full. The bucket is then placed on the base of the stand so that its centre is directly below that of the hopper shutter. The bucket must rest firmly on this base. The hopper shutter is thereupon opened wide with a quick swing, the grain being allowed to fill the bucket and to overflow on all sides. The hopper is then swung round, away from the bucket, without disturbing the bucket in any way. The surplus grain is then scraped off with the standard hardwood cylindrical scraper, the bucket being left just level full. The cylinder must be placed gently but firmly on the rim of the bucket, which is held firmly with one hand, and the cylinder pushed straight across the rim. The cylinder must not be allowed to roll. The four-in-one scale is placed on a firm base and balanced, the grain in the bucket poured into the pan of the four-in-one scale and weighed to determine the weight per bushel.

The bushel weight must be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree, the test must be repeated on a new rubbed sample in the case of barley of class C, and an unrubbed sample in the case of class D.

- (4) *Determination of Percentage of plump kernels, foreign matter and waste in barley of class A and class B.*—The percentage of plump kernels, foreign matter and waste shall be determined by the use of the standard barley sieving apparatus.

Duplicate 100-gramme samples of rubbed barley are screened through the standard sieving apparatus in the following manner:—

Die tregter word in die geval van gars van klas C, met die gevryfde monster uit die sak, en in die geval van gars van klas D met 'n ongevryfde monster gevul en afgeskraap sodat hy net gelyk-vol is. Die emmer word voor die chondrometer op die effe oppervlakte geplaas sodat die middelpunt van sy bodem reg onder dié van die tregterklep staan. Die emmer moet vas staan op die effe oppervlakte wat gebruik word. Die tregterklep word nou met 'n vinnige swaai wyd oopgestoot sodat die graan die emmer volmaak en aan alle kante oorloop, waarna die chondrometerkas en die voetstuk 6 duim agteruit geskuif word sonder dat die emmer geskud of gestamp word. Die oortollige graan word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die standaard-skraper, sodat die emmer net gelyk-vol is. By die afskraap word die silinder versigtig maar stewig op die rand van die emmer, wat stewig met die een hand vasgehou word, geplaas, en dwarsoor die rand gestoot; die silinder mag nie rol nie. Die emmer met graan word nou op die teenwig-arm van die chondrometer geweeg. Hier moet gesorg word dat die teenwig-arm presies waterpas staan voordat die gewig afgelees word.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met elke monster bepaal word. As die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets in die geval van gars van klas C, met 'n nuwe gevryfde monster herhaal word, en in die geval van gars van klas D, met 'n ongevryfde monster.

- (b) *Die vier-in-een-skaal-metode.*—Die standaard-apparaat vir hierdie toetsmetode is as volg:—

'n Vier-in-een-skaal.—'n Emmer met 'n inhoudsmaat van een imperiale pint en met die volgende afmetings:—Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee 3 duim. (Die inhoud van die emmer is 34.675 kubieke duim).

'n Keëlvormige tregter wat aan 'n staander geheg is. Die staander bestaan uit 'n effe voetstuk van hout, $\frac{3}{4}$ duim dik, 9 duim lank en 9 duim wyd, met 'n ronde regop paaltjie van metaal, $\frac{3}{4}$ duim in deursnee, aan die een end. Die keëlvormige tregter is van metaal en het 'n binnedeursnee van 3.6 duim by die bek, 'n binnedeursnee van 1.125 duim by die nou end, en 'n hoogte van 8.9 duim, en het ook 'n swaaiklep aan die nou end. Die keëlvormige tregter word aan die staander se paaltjie geheg deur middel van 'n metaal-arm wat aan die een end oor die paaltjie pas en aan die ander end aan die keëlvormige tregter verbind is. Die afstand tussen die middelpunt van die paaltjie en die middellyn van die tregter is 4.875 duim, en as die tregter in posisie is, moet sy middellyn vertikaal wees. As die apparaat gemonteer is, is die vertikale afstand tussen die onderste rand van die tregter en die rand van die emmer 1.95 duim.

'n Skraper.—'n Silindervormige hardhout-skraper, 4.9 duim hoog, en met 'n deursnee van 2.875 duim.

'n Sak.—'n Sak van sterk linnedoek, 12 duim wyd, 17 duim lank, en met 'n band 1 duim onderkant die bek om die sak toe te bind.

Metode van bepaling.—In die geval van gars van klas C, word 500 gram van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geweeg, in die sak gegooi en gevryf soos in paragraaf (a) van hierdie subklousule beskryf. In die geval van klas D-gars word die gars nie gevryf nie.

Die apparaat word op 'n harde, effe oppervlakte geplaas wat nie gestamp of geskud kan word nie. Die tregter word met die gevryfde monster uit die sak of ongevryfde monster uit die pan, na gelang van die geval, gevul, en afgeskraap sodat hy net gelyk-vol is. Die emmer word nou op die voetstuk van die staander geplaas sodat sy bodem se middelpunt reg onder dié van die tregterklep is. Die emmer moet vas op die voetstuk staan. Die tregterklep word met 'n vinnige swaai oopgestoot sodat die graan die emmer volmaak en aan alle kante oorloop. Die tregter word omgeswaai, weg van die emmer af, sonder dat die emmer gestamp of gestoot word. Die oortollige graan word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die standaard-skrapers, sodat die emmer net gelyk-vol is. By die afskraap word die silinder versigtig maar stewig op die rand van die emmer, wat stewig met die een hand vasgehou word, geplaas, en dwarsoor die rand gestoot; die silinder mag nie rol nie. Die vier-in-een-skaal word op 'n stewige oppervlakte geplaas en in ewewig gebring, en die graan in die emmer word in die pan van die vier-in-een-skaal gegooi en geweeg om die gewig per skepel te bepaal.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met elke monster bepaal word. As die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets in die geval van gars van klas C, met 'n nuwe gevryfde monster, en in die geval van klas D-gars met 'n ongevryfde monster uit die pan, herhaal word.

- (4) *Bepalings van persentasie vet korrels, vreemde materiaal en sifels in gars van klas A en klas B.*—Die persentasie vet korrels, vreemde materiaal en sifels word bepaal deur gebruik te maak van die standaard-gars-sifapparaat.

Duplikaat-monsters van 100 gram gevryfde gars elk word op die volgende manier met die standaard-sifapparaat gesif:—

The standard sieving apparatus is assembled, the grain placed on the top sieve and the lid placed in position. Screening is then done on a hard, smooth, level surface, by moving the apparatus to and fro, alternately away from and towards the operator, the direction of motion being in line with the long axis of the apparatus. Each to-and-fro movement constitutes one stroke, and 60 such strokes complete the screening process. In each movement the apparatus is moved from 15 to 18 inches. The speed of the stroke movement must be such that the prescribed number of strokes is completed in 50 to 60 seconds. Barley sticking in the slots of the sieves shall not be deemed to have passed through those sieves.

When screening has been completed the percentages of plump kernels, foreign matter and waste are determined as follows:—

(a) *Percentage of Plump Kernels.*—The material remaining on the top sieve and between its slots is hand-picked for foreign matter, and the barley from which the foreign matter has been so removed is weighed. The weight of the barley in grammes represents the percentage of plump kernels in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 1.0, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 1.0, the test must be repeated.

(b) *Percentage of Foreign Matter.*—The material remaining on the bottom sieve and between its slots is hand-picked for foreign matter. The foreign matter so removed is added to the foreign matter removed from the top sieve and the total quantity of foreign matter is then weighed. The weight of the foreign matter in grammes represents the percentage of foreign matter in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

NOTE.—This determination only applies in the case of barley of class A and class B.

(c) *Percentage of Waste.*—The material which has passed through both sieves and collected in the pan is weighed. The weight of this material in grammes represents the percentage of waste in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(5) *Judging of Colour.*—The colour of a sample of barley shall be judged by reference to standard samples supplied by the Wheat Industry Control Board.

(6) *Determination of Percentage of Mechanically Damaged Barley Kernels.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the mechanically damaged kernels removed by hand-picking. The weight of the mechanically damaged kernels, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of mechanically damaged barley in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 1.0, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 1.0, the test must be repeated.

(7) *Determination of Percentage of Dead-end and Badly Discoloured Barley Kernels.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the dead-end and badly discoloured barley kernels removed by hand-picking. The weight of the dead-end and badly discoloured kernels, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of dead-end and badly discoloured kernels in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 1.0, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 1.0, the test must be repeated.

(8) *Determination of Percentage of Other Grain.*—Duplicate 50-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the other grain removed by hand-picking. The weight of other grain, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of other grain in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(9) *Determination of Percentage of Foreign Matter in Barley of class C and class D.*—Duplicate 50-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the foreign matter removed by hand-picking. The weight of the foreign matter, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of foreign matter in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated. NOTE.—If a sample contains fine sand, separation of the sand may be facilitated by the use of a suitable sieve.

Die standaard-sifapparaat word gemonteer, die graan bo-op die boonste sif gegooi en die deksel opgeplaas. Die monster word dan op 'n harde, effe oppervlakte gesif deur die apparaat heen en weer, beurtelings weg van en terug na die persoon wat sif, te skuif. Die sifbeweging geskied in die rigting van die lang as van die apparaat. Elke heen-en-weer beweging is een stoot, en 60 sulke stote voltooi die sifproses. Met elke beweging word die apparaat van 15 tot 18 duim geskuif. Die snelheid van die bewegings moet sodanig wees dat die voorgeskrywe getal stote in 50 tot 60 sekondes voltooi word. Dit word nie geag dat gars wat in die openings van die sifwe vas-sit, deur daardie sifwe gegaan het nie.

Wanneer die sifproses voltooi is, word die persentasies vet korrels, vreemde materiaal en sifsel as volg bepaal:—

(a) *Persentasie vet korrels.*—Die vreemde materiaal in die materiaal wat bo-op die boonste sif oorbly en tussen sy openings vassit word met die hand uitgesoek, en die gars waaruit die vreemde materiaal aldus verwyder is, word geweeg. Die gewig van die gars, in gram, verteenwoordig die persentasie vet korrels in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 1.0 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 1.0 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(b) *Persentasie vreemde materiaal.*—Die vreemde materiaal in die materiaal wat bo-op die onderste sif oorbly en tussen sy openings vassit, word met die hand uitgesoek en by die vreemde materiaal wat uit die boonste sif verwyder is, gevoeg. Die totale hoeveelheid vreemde materiaal word dan geweeg, en die gewig, in gram, verteenwoordig die persentasie vreemde materiaal in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

OPMERKING.—Hierdie bepaling is net van toepassing in die geval van gars van klas A en klas B.

(c) *Persentasie sifsel.*—Die materiaal wat deur albei sifwe gegaan en in die pan versamel het, word geweeg. Die gewig van hierdie materiaal, in gram, verteenwoordig die persentasie sifsel in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(5) *Beoordeling van kleur.*—Die kleur van 'n monster gars word beoordeel teenoor standaard-monsters wat deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid verskaf word.

(6) *Bepaling van persentasie meganies beskadigde korrels.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk word van die ongevryfde gars in die pan geneem, en die meganies beskadigde korrels met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die meganies beskadigde korrels, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie meganies beskadigde korrels in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 1.0 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 1.0 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(7) *Bepaling van persentasie swartpunt- en erg verkleurde korrels.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk word van die ongevryfde gars in die pan geneem en die swartpunt- en erg verkleurde korrels met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die swartpunt- en erg verkleurde korrels, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie swartpunt- en erg verkleurde korrels in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 1.0 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 1.0 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(8) *Bepaling van persentasie ander graan.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 50 gram elk word van die ongevryfde gars in die pan geneem en die ander graan met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die ander graan, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie ander graan in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(9) *Bepaling van persentasie vreemde materiaal in gars van klas C en klas D.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 50 gram elk word van die ongevryfde gars in die pan geneem, en die vreemde materiaal met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die vreemde materiaal, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie vreemde materiaal in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie hoër as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

OPMERKING.—As 'n monster fyn sand bevat, kan afskeiding van die sand vergemaklik word met behulp van 'n geskikte sif.

(10) *Determination of Percentage of Damaged Grain.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the damaged grain removed by hand-picking. The weight of the damaged grain, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of damaged grain in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(11) *Determination of Percentage of Hulled Kernels in Barley of class D.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken of the unrubbed barley in the pan and the hulled kernels removed by hand-picking. The weight of the hulled kernels, expressed as a percentage, gives the percentage of hulled kernels in the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the duplicate samples does not exceed 1.0, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 1.0, the test must be repeated.

(12) *Determination of Moisture-content.*—The moisture-content of the grain must be determined by the standard Brown-Duvel moisture test for barley as described below:—

The Brown-Duvel Moisture Test.—The apparatus consists of the standard Brown-Duvel moisture testing apparatus in which free moisture in grain is driven off by hot oil in which the grain is immersed and is distilled into graduated measuring cylinders.

Method of Testing.—Install the apparatus in a place away from draughts. Introduce 100 grammes of barley into the flask, and then add 150 c.c. of moisture testing oil. The barley and oil must be well-mixed by shaking. Close the opening of the flask by means of a rubber stopper through which passes a standard thermometer, so adjust that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the mercury bulb is submerged in the grain and oil. Only correctly graduated centigrade thermometers, specially made for this apparatus, may be used. The flask is then placed in the Brown-Duvel apparatus, and the arm of the flask is connected with the condenser tube so that it fits properly. The wire gauze with asbestos centre below the flask must be in good condition, and so adjusted that when the flask is heated, the flame plays directly in the centre of the asbestos. The stand upon which the flask rests should be of such a height that the bottom of the flask is about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. above the asbestos. A correctly graduated measuring cylinder is placed under the condenser tube to collect the water driven off. A continuous stream of cold water should pass through the condenser tank, or if a small single-compartment Brown-Duvel outfit with no provision for a stream of water is used, the water in the tank should be changed after each test.

A cover is then placed over the flask compartment and heating started. The heating may be brought about by electrical elements, coal-gas blow-lamps or alcohol burners (spirit lamps) as supplied for the apparatus. In all cases, however, the heat must be so regulated that the temperature of 190° C. is reached in not less than 19 minutes and not more than 21 minutes. A longer heating time gives results too low and a shorter time results too high. The heat must be cut off immediately the temperature reaches 190° C. (Normally it takes 10 minutes for the temperature to rise to about 105-115° C. and a further ten minutes to rise to 190° C.)

If the moisture-content of the sample is very high, foaming and bubbling over may result with the normal method of heating. Under such conditions the best way of getting the true moisture-content is to heat rapidly until the oil bubbles, and then to apply little heat until a few cubic centimetres of water have been driven off. The heat may then be turned on to normal again and the remaining moisture driven off without foaming within the prescribed period of heating.

After the heat is cut off a slight gradual rise in temperature is to be expected. A sudden increase or a sudden decrease in temperature of several degrees indicates that the flame was too intense during the latter part of heating and the test should be repeated. If the water which distills over is discoloured, the barley has evidently been burned and the test must be repeated.

Do not remove the cover or thermometer until the temperature has dropped to 160° C. After the temperature has fallen to 160° C. or lower, remove the cover, disconnect the delivery tube and then remove the thermometer.

Shake down all drops clinging to the sides of the measuring cylinder and read off the moisture. The reading is taken beneath the layer of oil on top of the water. Read results to one-tenth of one per cent. All tests must be made in duplicate and if the difference between the two readings does not exceed 0.2, the average of the two readings shall be taken as the moisture-content; if the said difference exceeds 0.2, the test must be repeated.

In using this apparatus care should be taken to avoid the use of mushy rubber stoppers, to clean and dry the measuring flasks before using for a test, not to use oil

(10) *Bepaling van persentasie beskadigde graan.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk word van die ongevryfde gars in die pan geneem en die beskadigde graan met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die beskadigde graan, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie beskadigde graan in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(11) *Bepaling van persentasie bedekte korrels in gars van klas D.*—Duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk word geneem van die ongevryfde gars in die pan en die bedekte korrels met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die bedekte korrels, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie bedekte korrels in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die duplikaat-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 1.0 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 1.0 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(12) *Bepaling van voggehalte.*—Die voggehalte van gars word bepaal deur die Brown-Duvel-standaardtoets vir voggehalte van gars soos hieronder beskryf:—

Die Brown-Duvel-vogtoets.—Die apparaat bestaan uit die Brown-Duvel-standaard-vogtoetsapparaat waardeur vrye vog verwyder word deur die gars in warm olie te dompel, en vervolgens gedistilleer word in gemerkte maatglase.

Toetsmetode.—Rig die apparaat op in 'n plek waar daar geen trek is nie. Gooi eers 100 gram gars in die fles, en voeg dan 150 kubieke sentimeter vogtoetsolie by. Die gars en olie word deeglik gemeng deur die fles te skud. Sluit die opening van die fles met 'n gomlastiekprop waardeur 'n standaard-thermometer gaan wat so gestel is dat $\frac{2}{3}$ van die kwiksilwerbol in die olie en graan versink is. Slegs korrek-gegradeerde Celsius-termometers, spesiaal vir die apparaat gemaak mag gebruik word. Die fles word dan in die Brown-Duvel-apparaat geplaas, en die arm van die fles met die kondenseerbuis verbind sodat dit goed pas. Die gaasdraad met 'n asbes-middelstuk onder die fles moet in goeie toestand wees en so gestel word dat die vlam direk onder die middel van die asbes is terwyl die fles verhit word. Die staander waarop die fles rus, moet so hoog wees dat die bodem van die fles omtrent $\frac{3}{4}$ duim bo die asbes is. 'n Korrek-gegradeerde maatglas word onder die kondenseerbuis geplaas om die water wat verdamp, op te vang. 'n Stroom koue water moet gedurig deur die kondenseertank loop, of, as 'n klein enkelvlak-Brown-Duvel-apparaat sonder voorsiening vir 'n stroom water gebruik word, moet die water in die tank na elke toets deur koue water vervang word. 'n Deksel word dan oor die fleshouer geplaas en die verhitting begin. Verhitting kan geskied deur middel van elektrisiteit, koolgas-blaaslampe of alkohollampe soos vir die apparaat verskaf word. In alle gevalle moet die hitte egter so gereël word dat die temperatuur van 190° C. in minstens 19 minute maar hoogstens 21 minute bereik word. As dit langer duur, sal die resultate te laag wees, en as dit korter duur, sal die resultate te hoog wees. Die verhitting moet dadelik stopgesit word sodra die temperatuur van 190° C. bereik word. (Gewoonlik duur dit 10 minute voordat die temperatuur styg tot 105° C. of 115° C., en nog 10 minute voordat 190° C. bereik word.)

As die voggehalte van die monster besonder hoog is, kan skuim gevorm word en die inhoud oorkook as die normale metode van verhitting toegepas word. Onder sulke omstandighede kan die regte voggehalte die beste bepaal word deur die mengsel vinnig te verhit totdat opborreling van olie plaasvind, en dan min hitte te gee totdat 'n paar kubieke sentimeter water verdamp is. Die normale verhitting kan dan toegepas, en die orige vog sonder skuimvorming binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk deur verdamping verwyder word. Nadat die verhitting ophou, kan 'n geringe geleidelike styging in temperatuur verwag word. 'n Skielike styging of daling van verskeie grade in die temperatuur toon aan dat die vlam te kwaai was gedurende die laaste deel van die verhitting, en dan moet die toets herhaal word. As die water wat verdamp, verkleur is, dui dit aan dat die gars gebrand het en dat die toets herhaal moet word.

Die deksel en thermometer moet nie verwyder word voordat die temperatuur tot 160° C. gedaal het nie. Wag totdat die temperatuur tot 160° C. of laer gedaal het, en verwyder dan die deksel, maak die afleweringsbuisie los, en haal die thermometer uit.

Skud alle druppels water neer wat aan die kante van die maatglas hang, en lees dan die vog af. Die lesing word geneem onder die laag olie wat bo-op die water dryf. Resultate moet afgelees word tot een-tiende van een persent. Alle toetse moet tweekeer gedoen word en as die verskil tussen die twee aflesings nie groter as 0.2 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee aflesings as die voggehalte geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.2 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

By die gebruik van hierdie apparaat moet gesorg word dat geen voos gomlastiekproppe gebruik word nie, dat die maatglas skoon en droog gemaak word voordat dit gebruik word, dat geen olie onmiddellik na 'n vorige

directly from a previous test, and to see that the column of mercury in the thermometer is unbroken before commencing any tests.

Either fresh oil or oil which has not been used for some time should be used for every test, and the oil should in any case be heated to a temperature of about 200° C. and allowed to cool before use.

3. For the purpose of this Schedule—

“barley” shall mean the kernels or pieces of kernels of cultivated varieties, hulled or hull-less, of the species *Hordeum vulgare*, *Hordeum intermedium*, *Hordeum distichon* and *Hordeum deficiens*;

“other grain” shall mean the kernels or pieces of kernels of oats, rye and wheat;

“foreign matter” shall mean—

(a) in the case of barley of class A and class B, all material other than barley; and

(b) in the case of barley of class C and class D, all material other than barley and other grain;

“bushel weight” shall mean weight per imperial bushel;

“dehulled barley” shall mean barley kernels from which the enclosing flowering glumes have been removed;

“insects injurious to barley” shall mean the grain weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*), the rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*), the Australian wheat weevil (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.) and the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*);

“mechanically damaged kernels” shall mean barley kernels which have been damaged in handling or threshing so that the enclosing flowering glumes have been partly or wholly removed from the kernel, or that the kernels are broken;

“dead-end kernels” shall mean barley kernels in which the germ ends are dark-coloured or black;

“badly discoloured kernels” shall mean barley in which the whole of the kernel has a brown to black colour;

“plump kernels” shall mean barley kernels which do not pass through the slots of the top sieve of the standard barley sieving apparatus;

“waste” shall mean all the material in a sample of barley which is sufficiently fine to pass through both sieves of the standard barley sieving apparatus;

“damaged grain” shall mean—

(a) barley and other grain kernels which have been damaged by insects injurious to barley; or

(b) sprouted barley and other grain kernels in which germination or sprouting has proceeded so far that the developing rootlets can be clearly seen; or

(c) mould-infected barley and other grain kernels which can be seen to be infected with mould organisms;

“smutty barley” shall mean barley which is infected with loose or covered smut; provided that in the case of barley of class C or class D, barley containing not more than 6 smut masses per 100 grammes of barley shall not be deemed to be smutty barley;

“standard barley sieving apparatus” shall mean a hand-sieving apparatus consisting of—

(a) a top sieve made from 18-gauge metal, 7½ in. long and 4½ in. wide, with six parallel rows of slotted perforations 25 mm. long and 2.5 mm. wide, the ribs between the slotted perforations in the same row being 2.5 mm. wide; the long axes of the perforations run parallel to the long axis of the sieve; the perforations in the different rows run in columnar and not in chess formation;

(b) a bottom sieve made from 18-gauge metal, 7½ in. long and 4½ in. wide, with six parallel rows of slotted perforations 25 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, the ribs between the slotted perforations in the same row being 2.5 mm. wide; the long axes of the perforations run parallel to the long axis of the sieve; the perforations in the different rows run in columnar and not in chess formation; the two sieves fit into each other and into a solid bottom pan and are covered by a lid which fits the top sieve;

“moisture-testing oil” shall mean—

(a) “Pan” salad and cooking oil, manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited;

(b) “Epic” salad and cooking oil, manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited; or

(c) “Consol oil”, manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited.

SCHEDULE D.

1. (1) All oats shall for grading purposes be divided into two classes, viz.:—

(a) Class A oats, which shall mean oats consisting of at least 90 per cent. by weight of one or more of the varieties “Langgewens”, “Algerian”, “Smyrna”, “Red Rust-proof”, “Sidonian”, “River Plate”, “Texas”, “Appler”, “Bancroft” and “Jongensklip”, and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clause (3), be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

toets weer gebruik word nie, en dat die kwiksilwerkolom in die termometer ongebroke is voordat met 'n toets begin word.

Gebruik vir iedere toets of vars olie of olie wat vir 'n tydlang nie gebruik is nie; in alle geval moet die olie tot 'n temperatuur van 200° C. verhit word en eers afkoel voordat dit gebruik word.

3. Vir die doel van hierdie bylae beteken—

„gars” die korrels of stukkies korrels van die gekweekte variëteite, bedek of kaal, van die soorte *Hordeum vulgare*, *Hordeum intermedium*, *Hordeum distichon* en *Hordeum deficiens*;

„ander-graai”, die korrels of stukkies korrels van hawer, rog en koring;

„vreemde materiaal”—

(a) in die geval van gars van klas A en klas B, alle materiaal behalwe gars; en

(b) in die geval van gars van klas C en klas D, alle materiaal behalwe gars en ander graai;

„skepelgewig”, gewig per imperiale skepel;

„uitgedopte gars”, garskorrels waarvan die omsluitende blomdoppies verwyder is;

„insekte wat skadelik is vir gars”, die graankalander (*Sitophilus granarius*), die ryskalander (*Sitophilus oryzae*), die Australiese koringkalander (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.) en die Angoumoisgraanmot (*Sitotroga cerealella*);

„meganies beskadigde korrels”, garskorrels wat beskadig is toe dit gedors is of as gevolg van hantering, sodat die omsluitende blomdoppies algeheel of gedeeltelik van die korrel verwyder is, of die korrels gebreek is;

„swartpunt-korrels”, garskorrels waarvan die kiemente donker of swart gekleur is;

„erg verkleurde korrels”, gars waarvan die hele korrel 'n bruin tot swart kleur het;

„vet korrels”, garskorrels wat nie deur die openinge van die boonste sif van die standaard-gars-sifapparaat gaan nie;

„sifsels”, al die materiaal in 'n monster gars wat fyn genoeg is om deur albei siewe van die standaard-gars-sifapparaat te gaan;

„beskadigde graai”—

(a) gars- en ander graankorrels wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir gars skadelik is; of

(b) uitgeloopte gars- en ander graankorrels waarin ontkieming of spruiting so ver gevorder is dat die ontwikkelde worteltjies duidelik sigbaar is; of

(c) skimmelbesmette gars- en ander graankorrels waarop skimmel-organismes duidelik sigbaar is;

„brandbesmette gars”, gars wat met los of bedekte brand besmet is; met dien verstande dat dit in die geval van gars van klas C of klas D nie gegag word dat gars wat hoogstens 6 brandmassas per 100 gram gars bevat, brandbesmette gars is nie;

„standaard-gars-sifapparaat”, 'n hand-sifapparaat bestaande uit—

(a) 'n boonste sif, gemaak van metaal van dikte No. 18, 7½ duim lank en 4½ duim wyd, met ses parallelrye langwerpige openinge 25 millimeter lank en 2.5 millimeter wyd; die metaal tussen die langwerpige openinge in dieselfde ry is 2.5 millimeter wyd; die lang asse van die openinge loop parallel met die lang as van die sif; die openinge in die verskillende rye loop in suilvormige formasie en nie in skaakbord-formasie nie;

(b) 'n onderste sif, gemaak van metaal van dikte No. 18, 7½ duim lank en 4½ duim wyd, met ses parallelrye langwerpige openinge 25 millimeter lank en 2.0 millimeter wyd; die metaal tussen die langwerpige openinge in dieselfde ry is 2.5 millimeter wyd; die lang asse van die openinge loop parallel met die lang as van die sif; die openinge in die verskillende rye loop in suilvormige formasie en nie in skaakbord-formasie nie;

die twee siewe pas in mekaar en in 'n pan met soliede bodem, en word met 'n deksel toegemaak wat op die boonste sif pas;

„vogtoets-olie”—

(a) „Pan”-slaai- en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.;

(b) „Epic”-slaai- en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.; of

(c) „Consol”-olie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.

BYLAE D.

1. (1) Alle hawer word vir graderingsdoeleindes in twee klasse ingedeel, n.l.:—

(a) Klas A-hawer, wat beteken hawer bestaande uit minstens 90 persent, volgens gewig, van een of meer van die variëteite „Langgewens”, „Algierse”, „Smyrna”, „Red Rust-proof”, „Sidonian”, „River Plate”, „Texas”, „Appler”, „Bancroft” en „Jongensklip”, en word, behoudens die bepalinge van subklousule (3), ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit, gegradeer:—

Grade.	Minimum Bushel Weight.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Dehulled Oats.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Other Grain.	FOREIGN MATTER.		Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Other Grain, plus Foreign Matter.
				Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter, including Sand, Gravel and Stones.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Sand, Gravel and Stones.		
1.....	lb. 37	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 2	Per Cent. 2	Per Cent. 0.5	Per Cent. 13	Per Cent. 3
2.....	35	6	3	5	0.5	13	5

Graad.	Minimum-skepelgewig.	Maksimum-persentasie uitgedopte hawer, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie ander graan, volgens gewig.	VREEMDE MATERIAAL.		Maksimum-persentasie vog.	Maksimum-persentasie ander graan, plus vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig.
				Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig, met inbegrip van sand, gruis en klipies.	Maksimum-persentasie sand, gruis en klipies, volgens gewig.		
1.....	lb. 37	Persent. 4	Persent. 2	Persent. 2	Persent. 0.5	Persent. 13	Persent. 3
2.....	35	6	3	5	0.5	13	5

(b) Class B oats, which shall mean oats consisting of one or more of the varieties of oats not falling under class A oats, or of mixtures of varieties falling under that class but containing less than 90 per cent. by weight of those varieties or of a standard below that prescribed for grade 2 in the table in paragraph (a) and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (2) and (3), be graded in accordance with the requirements specified for the respective grades in the following table:—

(b) Klas B-hawer, wat beteken hawer bestaande uit een of meer van die hawervariëteite wat nie onder klas A-hawer val nie, of van mengsels van variëteite wat onder daardie klas val maar wat minder as 90 persent, volgens gewig, van daardie variëteite bevat, of van 'n laer standaard as die wat vir graad 2 in die tabel in paragraaf (a) voorgeskryf word, en word, behoudens die bepalings van subklousules (2) en (3), ooreenkomstig die vereistes vir die onderskeie grade in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit, gegradeer:—

Grade.	Minimum Bushel Weight.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Other Grain.	FOREIGN MATTER.		Maximum Percentage of Moisture.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Damaged Grain.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter, plus Damaged Grain.
			Maximum Percentage by Weight of Foreign Matter, including Sand, Gravel and Stones.	Maximum Percentage by Weight of Sand, Gravel and Stones.			
1.....	lb. 36	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 4	Per Cent. 0.5	Per Cent. 13	Per Cent. 5	Per Cent. 8
2.....	32	6	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	28	10	10	0.5	13	15	18
Undergrade.....	less than 28 lb.	more than 10 per cent.	more than 10 per cent.	more than 0.5 per cent.	more than 13 per cent.	more than 15 per cent.	more than 18 per cent.

Graad.	Maksimum-skepelgewig.	Maksimum-persentasie ander graan, volgens gewig.	VREEMDE MATERIAAL.		Maksimum-persentasie vog.	Maksimum-persentasie beskadigde graan, volgens gewig.	Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal plus beskadigde graan, volgens gewig.
			Maksimum-persentasie vreemde materiaal, volgens gewig, met inbegrip van sand, gruis en klipies.	Maksimum-persentasie sand, gruis en klipies, volgens gewig.			
1.....	lb. 36	Persent. 4	Persent. 4	Persent. 0.5	Persent. 13	Persent. 5	Persent. 8
2.....	32	6	6	0.5	13	10	12
3.....	28	10	10	0.5	13	15	18
Ondergraad.....	Minder as 28 lb.	Meer as 10 persent.	Meer as 10 persent.	Meer as 0.5 persent.	Meer as 13 persent.	Meer as 15 persent.	Meer as 18 persent.

(2) Any class B oats which contain oats or other grain kernels damaged by insects injurious to oats, but are free from live insects injurious to oats, shall be graded one grade lower than that determined in accordance with the table set out in paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1); provided that insect-damaged oats delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be degraded in accordance with the terms of this sub-clause if those oats were thrashed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

(3) Any oats which do not conform to the requirements for one or other of the grades set out in the table in paragraph (b) of sub-clause (1), or which—

- are not fit for human or animal consumption; or
 - are smutty; or
 - have a musty or any other objectionable odour; or
 - have been treated with any chemical which renders the oats unfit for human or animal consumption; or
 - are commercially objectionable because they contain any poisonous weeds or weed seeds or any chemical or other substance likely to be deleterious to the health of human beings or animals; or
 - comply with the requirements for grade 3 of class B oats, but contain oat or other grain kernels damaged by insects injurious to oats; or
 - contain live insects injurious to oats;
- shall be graded as undergrade oats; provided that oats having live insects injurious to oats present therein and delivered to a purchaser on or after the first day of May in any year shall not be graded as undergrade oats if such oats were thrashed before the said first day of May in that year or at any time during a previous year.

(2) Klas B-hawer wat hawer- of ander graankorrels bevat wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is, maar wat vry is van lewendige insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is, word een graad laer gegradeer as die wat ooreenkomstig die tabel in paragraaf (b) van subklousule (1) uiteengesit, bepaal is; met dien verstande dat insektbeskadigde hawer wat op of na die eerste dag van Mei in enige jaar aan 'n koper gelewer word, nie ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie subklousule een graad laer gegradeer word nie as daardie hawer voor genoemde eerste dag van Mei in daardie jaar of te eniger tyd gedurende 'n vorige jaar gedors was.

(3) Hawer wat nie aan die vereistes vir een of ander van die grade in die tabel in paragraaf (b) van subklousule (1) uiteengesit, voldoen nie, of wat—

- nie vir verbruik deur mens of dier geskik is nie; of
- met brand besmet is; of
- 'n muff of ander reuk wat af te keur is, het; of
- met 'n chemiese stof behandel is en as gevolg daarvan nie vir verbruik deur mens of dier geskik is nie; of
- in die handel af te keur is omdat dit giftige onkruid of onkruidsaad of 'n chemiese stof of ander materiaal bevat wat moontlik vir die gesondheid van mens of dier nadelig kan wees; of
- aan die vereistes vir graad 3 van klas B-hawer voldoen, maar hawer- of ander graankorrels bevat wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is; of
- lewendige insekte bevat wat vir hawer skadelik is; word as ondergraadhawer gegradeer; met dien verstande dat hawer waarin lewendige insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is, aanwesig is, en wat op of na die eerste dag van Mei in enige jaar aan 'n koper gelewer word, nie as ondergraadhawer gegradeer word nie as dit voor genoemde eerste dag van Mei in daardie jaar of te eniger tyd gedurende 'n vorige jaar gedors was.

METHODS OF TESTING.

2. (1) *Taking of Samples*.—Samples for the purpose of testing oats are obtained by taking small quantities of grain from each bag by means of a grain probe, different levels in the bag being probed. Probing must in all cases be done towards the centre of the bag. If the oats from all the bags in a lot are found to be generally of the same class and quality, the samples from all the bags are thrown together into a pan and thoroughly mixed. The class and grade are then determined from the sample in the pan, care being taken that the grain is thoroughly mixed before each test is made. Any bags differing in any respect from the others are placed aside and graded separately.

(2) *Classification*.—When it is necessary to determine the percentages of varieties of oats for the determination of the class thereof, duplicate 25-gramme samples must be hand-picked for the separation of the various varieties. The percentage of admixture is determined by weight. If the difference between the percentages determined on the duplicate samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages thus determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

If the oats contain foreign matter or other grain, 100 grammes of the oats shall first be taken and all foreign matter and other grain removed by hand-picking. Duplicate 25-gramme samples are then taken of the oats from which the foreign matter and other grain have been so removed, and the class determined in the manner described in this sub-clause.

(3) *Determination of Bushel Weight*.—The bushel weight shall be determined by one or other of the following two methods:—

(a) *Chondrometer Method*.—The standard apparatus in this method is a chondrometer of standard dimensions, viz.:

Hopper.—Height, 8.9 in.; top diameter of hopper, 3.6 in.; diameter of shutter hole, 1.125 in.

Bucket.—Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in.; capacity, 34.675 cu. in., i.e., 1 pint (imperial); drop of grain from shutter hole to top of bucket, 1.2 in.

Scraper.—A cylindrical hardwood scraper; height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 2.875 in.

Base.—A flat, level piece of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and of a size not smaller than the base of the standard chondrometer box.

Bag.—A bag of strong linen cloth, 12 in. wide and 17 in. long, having a tape attached 1 in. below the open end for closing the bag.

Method of Determination.—Four hundred grammes of the well-mixed sample in the pan are weighed off and placed in the bag, which is then closed. The material in the bag is then briskly rubbed by hand on a hard board surface such as a table or bench. Rubbing is done by holding the closed end of the bag in one hand, grasping a handful of the contents through the bag with the other hand at a time and rubbing this against the rest of the bag's contents. After each 5 or 6 rubs the contents are mixed by shaking the bag. Rubbing must be done for 1 minute.

The wooden base is now placed on a hard, smooth, level surface not subject to jarring or shaking, and the chondrometer, mounted on its box, is placed on the base. The hopper is filled with the rubbed sample from the bag and scraped off level full.

The bucket is then placed next to the chondrometer on the level surface so that its centre is directly below that of the hopper shutter. The bucket must rest firmly on the level surface used. The hopper shutter is thereupon opened wide with a quick swing, the grain being allowed to fill the bucket and to overflow on all sides. The chondrometer box and the base are then moved back 6 inches without jarring or shaking the bucket. The surplus grain is then scraped off with the standard hardwood cylindrical scraper, the bucket being left just level full. The cylinder must be placed gently but firmly on the rim of the bucket, which is held firmly with one hand, and pushed straight across the rim; the cylinder must not be allowed to roll. The bucket with grain is then weighed on the chondrometer counterpoise beam; care being taken that the beam is horizontal before the weight is read.

The bushel weight must be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree, the test must be repeated on a new rubbed sample.

(b) *The Four-in-One Scale Method*.—The standard apparatus in this method of test is the following:—

A "Four-in-One" Scale.—A bucket of 1 pint imperial capacity of the following dimensions: Internal height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 3 in. (the volume of the bucket is 34.675 cu. in.).

A Conical Hopper attached to a stand. The stand consists of a level, smooth wooden base $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, 9 in. long and 9 in. wide, with a cylindrical metal upright $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter attached to one end of the base; a conical metal hopper with an inside

TOETSMETODES.

2. (1) *Monsterneming*.—Monsters vir die toets van hawer word verkry deur met 'n steker klein hoeveelhede hawer op verskillende hoogtes uit elke sak te neem. Die steker moet in alle gevalle diep in die sak ingesteek word. As gevind word dat die hawer van al die sakke in 'n party oor die algemeen van dieselfde klas en kwaliteit is, word die monsters van al die sakke saam in 'n pan gegooi en deeglik gemeng. Die klas en graad word dan van die monster in die pan bepaal. Daar moet gesorg word dat die hawer deeglik gemeng is voordat 'n toets gemaak word. Sakke waarvan die hawer in enige opsig verskil van die res, word opsy gesit en afsonderlik gegradeer.

(2) *Klassifisering*.—Wanneer dit nodig is om die persentasies van hawer-variëteite vir die bepaling van die klas van die hawer vas te stel, moet duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk met die hand uitgesoek word vir die skeiding van die verskillende variëteite. Die persentasies in die mengsel word volgens gewig bepaal. As die verskil tussen die persentasies wat uit die twee monsters verkry word, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus verkry is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word. As die hawer vreemde materiaal of ander graan bevat, word eers 100 gram geneem en alle vreemde materiaal en ander graan met die hand verwyder. Duplikaat-monsters van 25 gram elk van die hawer waaruit die vreemde materiaal en ander graan aldus verwyder is, word dan geneem en die klas bepaal volgens die wyse in hierdie subklousule beskryf.

(3) *Bepaling van skepelgewig*.—Die skepelgewig word bepaal volgens een van die twee onderstaande metodes:—

(a) *Chondrometer-metode*.—Die standaard-apparaat by hierdie metode is 'n chondrometer van standaard-afmetings, naamlik:—

Tregter.—Hoogte, 8.9 duim; bo-deursnee van tregter, 3.6 duim; deursnee van klepgat, 1.125 duim.

Emmer.—Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 3 duim; inhoud, 34.675 kubieke duim, d.w.s. een pint (imperiaal); val van graan van klepgat na top van emmer, 1.2 duim.

Skraper.—'n Silindervormige hardhout-skraper, hoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee, 2.875 duim.

Voetstuk.—'n Plat, gelyk stuk hout, $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik en minstens so groot as die bodem van die standaard-chondrometerkas.

Sak.—'n Sak van sterk linnedoek, 12 duim wyd en 17 duim lank, met 'n band 1 duim onderkant die bek om die sak toe te bind.

Metode van bepaling.—400 gram van die goed gemengde monster in die pan word geweeg en in die sak gegooi, en die sak toegebind. Die materiaal in die sak word dan deeglik met die hand gevryf op 'n harde oppervlakte soos die blad van 'n tafel of werksbank. Die monster word gevryf deur die bek van die sak in die een hand vas te hou, terwyl 'n handvol van die inhoud op 'n slag met sak en al teen die orige gedeelte van die monster in die sak gevryf word. Na elke 5 of 6 keer se vryf word die inhoud weer gemeng deur die sak te skud. Die monster moet vir 1 minuut gevryf word.

Die voetstuk van hout word nou op 'n harde, effe oppervlakte geplaas wat nie gestamp of geskud kan word nie, en die chondrometer, wat op sy kas vasgeskroef is, word op die voetstuk geplaas. Die tregter word met die gevryfde monster uit die sak gevul en afgeskraap sodat hy net gelyk-vol is. Die emmer word voor die chondrometer op die effe oppervlakte geplaas sodat die middelpunt van sy bodem reg onder dié van die tregterklep staan. Die emmer moet vas staan op die effe oppervlakte wat gebruik word. Die tregterklep word nou met 'n vinnige swaai wyd oopgestoot sodat die graan die emmer volmaak en aan alle kante oorloop, waarna die chondrometerkas en die voetstuk 6 duim agteruit geskuif word sonder dat die emmer geskud of gestamp word. Die oortollige graan word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die standaard-skraper, sodat die emmer net gelyk-vol is. By die afskraap word die silinder versigtig maar stewig op die rand van die emmer, wat stewig met die een hand vasgehou word, geplaas, en dwarsoor die rand gestoot; die silinder mag nie rol nie. Die emmer met graan word nou op die teenwig-arm van die chondrometer geweeg. Hier moet gesorg word dat die teenwig-arm presies waterpas staan voordat die gewig afgelees word.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met elke monster bepaal word. As die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets met 'n nuwe gevryfde monster herhaal word.

(b) *Die vier-in-een-skaal-metode*.—Die standaard-apparaat vir hierdie toetsmetode is as volg:—

'n Vier-in-een-skaal.—'n Emmer met 'n inhoudsmaat van een imperiale pint en met die volgende afmetings. Binnehoogte, 4.9 duim; deursnee 3 duim. (Die inhoud van die emmer is 34.675 kubieke duim.)

'n Keëlvormige tregter wat aan 'n staander geheg is. Die staander bestaan uit 'n effe voetstuk van hout, $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik, 9 duim lank en 9 duim wyd, met 'n ronde regop paaltjie van metaal $\frac{1}{2}$ duim in deursnee, aan die een end. Die keëlvormige tregter is

diameter at the wide end of 3.6 in., an inside diameter at the narrow end of 1.125 in., and a height of 8.9 in., with a swing shutter at the narrow end. The conical hopper is attached to the upright by means of a metal arm fitting over the upright at one end and fixed to the conical hopper at the other end, the distance between the centre of the upright and the centre line of the hopper being 4.875 in. When the hopper is in position its centre line must be vertical. When the apparatus is in position the clearance between the bottom rim of the hopper and the rim of the bucket is 1.95 in.

Scraper.—A cylindrical hardwood scraper: height, 4.9 in.; diameter, 2.875 in.

Bag.—A bag of strong linen cloth 12 in. wide and 17 in. long, having a tape attached 1 in. below the open end for closing the bag.

Method of Determination.—Four hundred grammes of the well-mixed sample in the pan are weighed, placed in the bag and rubbed as described in paragraph (a) of this sub-clause.

The apparatus is placed on a hard, smooth, level surface, not subject to jarring or shaking. The hopper is filled with the rubbed sample from the bag and scraped off level full. The bucket is then placed on the base of the stand so that its centre is directly below that of the hopper shutter. The bucket must rest firmly on this base. The hopper shutter is thereupon opened wide with a quick swing, the grain being allowed to fill the bucket and to overflow on all sides. The hopper is then swung round, away from the bucket, without disturbing the bucket in any way. The surplus grain is then scraped off with the standard hardwood cylindrical scraper, the bucket being left just level full. The cylinder must be placed gently but firmly on the rim of the bucket, which is held firmly with one hand, and the cylinder pushed straight across the rim. The cylinder must not be allowed to roll. The four-in-one scale is placed on a firm base and balanced, the grain in the bucket poured into the pan of the four-in-one scale and weighed to determine the weight per bushel.

The bushel weight must be determined twice on each sample. If the two readings do not agree, the test must be repeated on a new rubbed sample.

(4) *Determination of Dehulled Oat-Content.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken from the well-mixed sample in the pan, and hand-picked for dehulled oats. The weight of the dehulled oats, expressed as a percentage, gives the dehulled oat-content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two 25-gramme samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(5) *Determination of Foreign-Matter Content.*—Duplicate 50-gramme samples are taken from the well-mixed sample in the pan and hand-picked for foreign matter. The weight of the foreign matter, expressed as a percentage, gives the foreign-matter content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

NOTE.—If a sample contains fine sand, separation of the sand may be facilitated by the use of a suitable sieve.

(6) *Determination of Other Grain Content.*—Duplicate 50-gramme samples are taken from the well-mixed sample in the pan and hand-picked for other grain. The weight of other grain, expressed as a percentage, gives the other grain-content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(6) *Determination of Damaged Grain-Content.*—Duplicate 25-gramme samples are taken from the well-mixed sample in the pan and hand-picked for damaged grain. The weight of the damaged grain, expressed as a percentage, gives the damaged grain-content of the sample. If the difference between the percentages determined in respect of the two 25-gramme samples does not exceed 0.5, the average of the two percentages so determined shall be taken; if the said difference exceeds 0.5, the test must be repeated.

(8) *Determination of Moisture-Content.*—The moisture-content of the grain must be determined by the standard Brown-Duvel moisture test for oats as described below:—

The Brown-Duvel Moisture Test.—The apparatus consists of the standard Brown-Duvel moisture-testing apparatus in which free moisture in grain is driven off by hot oil in which the grain is immersed and is distilled into graduated measuring cylinders.

van metaal en het 'n binne-deursnee van 3.6 duim by die bek, 'n binnedeursnee van 1.125 duim by die nou end, en 'n hoogte van 8.9 duim, en het ook 'n swaaiklep aan die nou end. Die keëlvormige tregter word aan die staander se paaltjie geheg deur middel van 'n metaal-arm wat aan die een end oor die paaltjie pas en aan die ander end aan die keëlvormige tregter verbind is. Die afstand tussen die middelpunt van die paaltjie en die middellyn van die tregter is 4.875 duim, en as die tregter in posisie is, moet sy middellyn vertikaal wees. As die apparaat gemonteer is, is die vertikale afstand tussen die onderste rand van die tregter en die rand van die emmer 1.95 duim.

'n Skrapeer.—'n Silindervormige hardhout-skrapeer, 4.9 duim hoog, en met 'n deursnee van 2.875 duim.

'n Sak.—'n Sak van sterk linnedoek, 12 duim wyd, 17 duim lank, en met 'n band 1 duim onderkant die bek om die sak toe te bind.

Metode van bepaling.—400 gram van die goed gemengde monster in die pan word geweeg, in die sak gegooi en gevryf soos in paragraaf (a) van hierdie subklousule beskryf.

Die apparaat word op 'n harde, effe oppervlakte geplaas wat nie gestamp of geskud kan word nie. Die tregter word met die gevryfde monster uit die sak gevul en afgeskrap sodat hy net gelyk-vol is. Die emmer word nou op die voetstuk van die staander geplaas sodat sy bodem se middelpunt reg onder dié van die tregterklep is. Die emmer moet vas op die voetstuk staan. Die tregterklep word met 'n vinnige swaai oopgestoot sodat die graan die emmer volmaak en aan alle kante oorloop. Die tregter word omgeswaai, weg van die emmer af, sonder dat die emmer gestamp of gestoot word. Die oortollige graan word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die standaard-skrapeer, sodat die emmer net gelyk-vol is. By die afskraap word die silinder versigtig maar stewig op die rand van die emmer, wat stewig met die een hand vasgehou word, geplaas, en dwarsoor die rand gestoot; die silinder mag nie rol nie. Die vier-in-een-skaal word op 'n stewige oppervlakte geplaas en in ewewig gebring, en die graan in die emmer word in die pan van die vier-in-een-skaal gegooi en geweeg om die gewig per skepel te bepaal.

Die skepelgewig moet tweekeer met elke monster bepaal word. As die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die toets met 'n nuwe gevryfde monster herhaal word.

(4) *Bepaling van persentasie uitgedopte hawer.*—Duplikaats-monsters van 25 gram elk word van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geneem en die uitgedopte hawer met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die uitgedopte hawer, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie uitgedopte hawer in die monster. As die verskil tussen die twee persentasies wat ten opsigte van die twee 25 gram-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(5) *Bepaling van persentasie vreemde materiaal.*—Duplikaats-monsters van 50 gram elk word van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geneem en die vreemde materiaal met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die vreemde materiaal, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie vreemde materiaal in die monster. As die verskil in die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die twee monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

OPMERKING.—As 'n monster fyn sand bevat, kan afskeiding van die sand vergemaklik word met behulp van 'n geskikte sif.

(6) *Bepaling van persentasie ander graan.*—Duplikaats-monsters van 50 gram elk word van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geneem en die ander graan met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die ander graan, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie ander graan in die monster. As die verskil in die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die twee monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(7) *Bepaling van persentasie beskadigde graan.*—Duplikaats-monsters van 25 gram elk word van die goed gemengde monster in die pan geneem en die beskadigde graan met die hand uitgesoek. Die gewig van die beskadigde graan, uitgedruk as 'n persentasie, gee die persentasie beskadigde graan in die monster. As die verskil in die persentasies wat ten opsigte van die twee 25 gram-monsters bepaal is, nie groter as 0.5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies wat aldus bepaal is, geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(8) *Bepaling van voggehalte.*—Die voggehalte van hawer word bepaal deur die Brown-Duvel-standaardtoets vir voggehalte van hawer (soos hieronder beskryf):—

Die Brown-Duvel-vogtoets.—Die apparaat bestaan uit die Brown-Duvel-standaard-vogtoetsapparaat waardeur vrye vog verwyder word deur die hawer in warm olie te dompel, en vervolgens gedistilleer word in gemerkte maatglase.

Method of Testing.—Install the apparatus in a place away from draughts. Introduce 50 grammes of oats into the flask, and then add 150 c.c. of moisture-testing oil. The oats and oil must be well-mixed by shaking. Close the opening of the flask by means of a rubber stopper through which passes a standard thermometer, so adjusted that $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mercury bulb is submerged in the grain and oil. Only correctly graduated centigrade thermometers, specially made for this apparatus, may be used. The flask is then placed in the Brown-Duvel apparatus, and the arm of the flask is connected with the condenser tube so that it fits properly. The wire gauze with asbestos centre below the flask must be in good condition, and so adjusted that when the flask is heated, the flame plays directly in the centre of the asbestos. The stand upon which the flask rests should be of such a height that the bottom of the flask is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the asbestos. A correctly graduated measuring cylinder is placed under the condenser tube to collect the water driven off. A continuous stream of cold water should pass through the condenser tank, or if a small single-compartment Brown-Duvel outfit with no provision for a stream of water is used, the water in the tank should be changed after each test.

A cover is then placed over the flask compartment and heating started. The heating may be brought about by electrical elements, coal-gas blow-lamps or alcohol burners (spirit lamps) as supplied for the apparatus. In all cases, however, the heat must be so regulated that the temperature of 195° C. is reached in not less than 19 minutes and not more than 21 minutes. A longer heating time gives results too low and a shorter time results too high. The heat must be cut off immediately the temperature reaches 195° C. (Normally it takes 10 minutes for the temperature to rise to about 110°-120° C. and a further ten minutes to rise to 195° C.)

If the moisture-content of the sample is very high, foaming and bubbling over may result with the normal method of heating. Under such conditions the best way of getting the true moisture-content is to heat rapidly until the oil bubbles, and then to apply little heat until a few cubic centimetres of water have been driven off. The heat may then be turned on to normal again and the remaining moisture driven off without foaming within the prescribed period of heating.

After the heat is cut off a slight gradual rise in temperature is to be expected. A sudden increase or a sudden decrease in temperature of several degrees indicates that the flame was too intense during the latter part of heating and the test should be repeated. If the water which distills over is discoloured, the oats have evidently been burned and the test must be repeated.

Do not remove the cover or thermometer until the temperature has dropped to 160° C. After the temperature has fallen to 160° C. or lower, remove the cover, disconnect the delivery tube and then remove the thermometer.

Shake down all drops clinging to the sides of the measuring cylinder and read off the moisture. The reading is taken beneath the layer of oil on top of the water. Read results to one-tenth of one per cent. All tests must be made in duplicate and if the difference between the two readings does not exceed 0.2, the average of the two readings, multiplied by 2, shall be taken as the moisture-content; if the said difference exceeds 0.2, the test must be repeated.

In using this apparatus care should be taken to avoid the use of mushy rubber stoppers, to clean and dry the measuring flasks before using for a test, not to use oil directly from a previous test and to see that the column of mercury in the thermometer is unbroken before commencing any tests.

Either fresh oil or oil which has not been used for some time should be used for every test and the oil should in any case be heated to a temperature of about 200° C. and allowed to cool before use.

3. For the purpose of this Schedule—

- "oats" shall mean the kernels or pieces of the kernels, hulled or dehulled, of the cultivated varieties of the *Avena byzantina* and *Avena sativa* species;
- "other grain" shall mean the kernels or pieces of the kernels of barley, rye and wheat;
- "foreign matter" shall mean all material other than oats and other grain;
- "bushel weight" shall mean weight per imperial bushel;
- "dehulled oats" shall mean oat kernels from which the enclosing flowering glumes have been removed;
- "insects injurious to oats" shall mean the grain weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*), the rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*), the Australian wheat weevil (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.), and the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*);
- "damaged grain" shall mean—
 - (a) oat and other grain kernels which have been damaged by insects injurious to oats; or

Toetsmetode.—Rig die apparaat op in 'n plek waar daar geen trek is nie. Gooi eers 50 gram hawer in die fles, en voeg dan 150 kubieke sentimeter vogtoetsolie by. Die hawer en olie word deeglik gemeng deur die fles te skud. Sluit die opening van die fles met 'n gomlastiekprop waardeur 'n standaard-termometer gaan wat so gestel is dat $\frac{1}{2}$ van die kwiksilwerbol in die olie en graan versink is. Slegs korrek-gegradeerde Celsius-termometers, spesiaal vir die apparaat gemaak, mag gebruik word. Die fles word dan in die Brown-Duvel-apparaat geplaas, en die arm van die fles met die kondenseerbuis verbind sodat dit goed pas. Die gaasdraad met 'n asbes-middelstuk onder die fles moet in goeie toestand wees en so gestel word dat die vlam direk onder die middel van die asbes is terwyl die fles verhit word. Die staander waarop die fles rus, moet so hoog wees dat die bodem van die fles omtrent $\frac{1}{2}$ duim bo die asbes is. 'n Korrek-gegradeerde maatglas word onder die kondenseerbuis geplaas om die water wat verdamp, op te vang. 'n Stroom koue water moet gedurig deur die kondenseertank loop, of, as 'n klein enkelvak-Brown-Duvel-apparaat sonder voorsiening vir 'n stroom water gebruik word, moet die water in die tenk na elke toets deur koue water vervang word.

'n Deksel word dan oor die fleshouer geplaas en die verhitting begin. Verhitting kan geskied deur middel van elektrisiteit, koolgas-blaaslampe of alkohollampe soos vir die apparaat verskaf word. In alle gevalle moet die hitte egter so gereël word dat die temperatuur van 195° C. in minstens 19 minute maar hoogstens 21 minute bereik word. As dit langer duur, sal die resultate te laag wees, en as dit korter duur, sal die resultate te hoog wees. Die verhitting moet dadelik stopgesit word sodra die temperatuur van 195° C. bereik word. (Gewoonlik duur dit 10 minute voordat die temperatuur styg tot 110° C. of 120° C., en nog 10 minute voordat 195° C. bereik word.)

As die voggehalte van die monster besonder hoog is, kan skuim gevorm word en die inhoud oorkook as die normale metode van verhitting toegepas word. Onder sulke omstandighede kan die regte voggehalte die beste bepaal word deur die mengsel vinnig te verhit totdat opborreling van olie plaasvind, en dan min hitte te gee totdat 'n paar kubieke sentimeter water verdamp is. Die normale verhitting kan dan toegepas, en die orige vog sonder skuimvorming binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk deur verdamping verwyder word. Nadat die verhitting ophou, kan 'n geringe geleidelike styging in temperatuur verwag word. 'n Skielike styging of daling van verskeie grade in die temperatuur toon aan dat die vlam te kwaai was gedurende die laaste deel van die verhitting, en dan moet die toets herhaal word. As die water wat verdamp, verkleur is, dui dit aan dat die hawer gebrand het en dat die toets herhaal moet word.

Die deksel en termometer moet nie verwyder word voordat die temperatuur tot 160° C. gedaal het nie. Wag totdat die temperatuur tot 160° C. of laer gedaal het, en verwyder dan die deksel, maak die afleweringsbuisie los, en haal die termometer uit.

Skud alle druppels water neer wat aan die kante van die maatglas hang, en lees dan die vog af. Die lesing word geneem onder die laag olie wat bo-op die water dryf. Resultate moet afgelees word tot een-tiende van een persent. Alle toetse moet tweekeer gedoen word en as die verskil tussen die twee aflesings nie groter as 0.2 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee aflesings met 2 vermenigvuldig en as die voggehalte geneem; as genoemde verskil groter as 0.2 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

By die gebruik van hierdie apparaat moet gesorg word dat geen voos gomlastiekproppe gebruik word nie, dat die maatglas skoon en droog gemaak word voordat dit gebruik word, dat geen olie onmiddellik na 'n vorige toets weer gebruik word nie, en dat die kwiksilwerkolom in die termometer ongebroke is voordat met 'n toets begin word.

Gebruik vir iedere toets of vars olie of olie wat vir 'n tydperk nie gebruik is nie; in alle geval moet die olie tot 'n temperatuur van 200° C. verhit word en eers afkoel voordat dit gebruik word.

WOORDBEPALING.

3. Vir die toepassing van hierdie bylae beteken—

- "hawer", die korrels of stukkie korrels, met of sonder blondoppies, van die gekweekte variëteite van die soorte *Avena byzantina* en *Avena sativa*;
- "ander graan", die korrels of stukkie korrels van gars, rog en koring;
- "vreemde materiaal", alle materiaal behalwe hawer en ander graan;
- "skepelgewig", gewig per imperiale skepel;
- "uitgedopte hawer", hawerkorrels waarvan die omsluitende blondoppies verwyder is;
- "insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is", die graankalander (*Sitophilus granarius*), die ryskalander (*Sitophilus oryzae*), die Australiese koringkalander (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.) en die Angoumoisgraanmot (*Sitotroga cerealella*);
- "beskadigde graan"—
 - (a) hawer- en ander graankorrels wat beskadig is deur insekte wat vir hawer skadelik is; of

- (b) sprouted oat and other grain kernels in which germination or sprouting has proceeded so far that the developing rootlets can be clearly seen; or
- (c) mould infected oat and other grain kernels which can be seen to be infected with mould organisms; "smutty oats" shall mean oats which are infected with loose or covered smut; provided that in the case of class B oats, oats containing not more than 6 smut masses per 100 grammes of oats shall not be deemed to be smutty oats;
- "moisture-testing oil" shall mean—
- (a) "Pan" salad and cooking oil, manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited;
- (b) "Epic" salad and cooking oil, manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited; or
- (c) "Consol Oil", manufactured by the Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Limited.

* No. 2378.] [20 November 1942.
PRICES OF CERTAIN WINTER CEREALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has, under the powers vested in him by regulation 6 of the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 124 of 1942 (Proclamation No. 284 of 1942)—

- (a) prescribed the prices specified in Schedule A hereto as the prices at which the winter cereals mentioned in that Schedule shall be purchased by the Wheat Industry Control Board from producers of such winter cereals;
- (b) prescribed the prices specified in Schedule B hereto as the prices at which the winter cereals mentioned in that Schedule shall be sold by the said Board to any person;
- (c) prohibited any person from selling—
- (i) rye flour or rye meal at prices other than or below or above the prices specified in Schedule C hereto;
- (ii) rye bran at prices other than the prices specified in Schedule D hereto;
- (iii) rye bread at prices below or above the prices specified in Schedule E hereto, and has attached to the said prices the conditions specified in the respective Schedules.

SCHEDULE A.

BUYING PRICES FOR WINTER CEREALS.

1. The Board shall buy winter cereals at the following prices:—

(1) Rye:—				
Grade.	s.	d.		
1.....	23	6		
2.....	23	0		
3.....	21	6		

(2) Barley:—				
Grade.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1.....	18 6	17 6	15 6	22 6
2.....	17 0	16 0	15 0	21 6
3.....	16 0	15 6	14 0	20 0

(3) Oats:—		
Grade.	Class A.	Class B.
	s. d.	s. d.
1.....	18 0	15 6
2.....	25 6	15 0
3.....	—	14 0

2. The prices specified in section 1 are per bag of 200 lb. nett weight in the case of rye or barley of class D, or per bag of 150 lb. nett weight in the case of barley of class A, B or C, or oats, and are subject to the conditions—

- (a) that the rye, barley or oats be delivered free on rail producer's railway station and that any road motor service charges are to be paid by the producer;
- (b) that rye be delivered in new 2½ lb. A twill bags and barley or oats in sound, clean, second-hand 2½ lb. A twill or 2½ lb. B twill bags free of holes or patches; and
- (c) that tare for bags be deducted from the gross weight of the rye, barley or oats delivered at the rate of 3 lb. per bag.
3. In this Schedule—
- (a) the expression "the Board" means the Wheat Industry Control Board referred to in section 2 of the Wheat Control Scheme, published by Proclamation No. 212 of 1938, as amended;
- (b) the expression "railway station" means a railway station of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration; and
- (c) the classes and grades of rye, barley and oats are the classes and grades specified in Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942.

SCHEDULE B.

SELLING PRICES FOR WINTER CEREALS.

1. (1) The Board shall sell winter cereals at the following prices:—

Rye:—	
Grade.	s. d.
1.....	24 3
2.....	23 9
3.....	22 3

- (b) uitgeloopte hawer- en ander graankorrels waarin ontkieming of spruiting so ver gevorderd is dat die ontwikkelende worteltjies duidelik sigbaar is; of
- (c) skimmelbesmette hawer- en ander graankorrels waarop skimmel-organismes duidelik sigbaar is; "brandbesmette hawer", hawer wat met los of bedekte brand besmet is; met dien verstande dat dit in die geval van klas B-hawer nie geag word dat hawer wat hoogstens 6 brandmassas per 100 gram hawer bevat, brandbesmette hawer is nie;
- "vogtoets-olie"—
- (a) „Pan“-slaai- en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.;
- (b) „Epic“-slaai- en kookolie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.; of
- (c) „Consol“-olie, vervaardig deur die Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.

* No. 2378.] [20 November 1942.
PRYSE VAN SEKERE WINTERGRAANSOORTE EN PRODUKTE DAARVAN.

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Landbou en Bosbou, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 6 van die regulasies vervat in die Aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 124 van 1942 (Proklamasie No. 284 van 1942)—

- (a) die pryse in bylae A hierby uiteengesit, voorgeskryf het as die pryse waarteen die wintergraansoorte in daardie bylae genoem deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid van produsente van daardie wintergraansoorte gekoop moet word;
- (b) die pryse in bylae B hierby uiteengesit, voorgeskryf het as die pryse waarteen die wintergraansoorte in daardie bylae genoem deur gemelde Raad aan enig iemand verkoop moet word;
- (c) enig iemand verbied het om—
- (i) rogmeelblom of rogmeel teen ander pryse of teen laer of hoër pryse te verkoop as die pryse in bylae C hierby uiteengesit;
- (ii) rogsemsel teen ander pryse te verkoop as die pryse in bylae D hierby uiteengesit;
- (iii) rogbrood teen laer of hoër pryse te verkoop as die pryse in bylae E hierby uiteengesit, en aan bedoelde pryse die voorwaardes in die onderskeie bylaes uiteengesit, gehêg het.

BYLAE A.

KOOPPRYSE VIR WINTERGRAANSOORTE.

1. Die Raad koop wintergraansoorte teen die volgende pryse:—

(1) Rog:—				
Grade.	s.	d.		
1.....	23	6		
2.....	23	0		
3.....	21	6		

(2) Gars:—				
Grade.	Klas A.	Klas B.	Klas C.	Klas D.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1.....	18 6	17 6	15 6	22 6
2.....	17 0	16 0	15 0	21 6
3.....	16 0	15 6	14 0	20 0

(3) Hawer:—		
Grade.	Klas A.	Klas B.
	s. d.	s. d.
1.....	16 0	15 6
2.....	15 6	15 0
3.....	—	14 0

2. Die pryse genoem in artikel 1 is per sak van 200 lb. netto-gewig in die geval van rog, of gars van klas D, of per sak van 150 lb. netto-gewig in die geval van gars van klas A, B of C of hawer, en is onderhewig aan die voorwaardes—

- (a) dat die rog, gars of hawer vry op spoor by die produsent se spoorwegstasie gelewer en padmotordienskosse deur die produsent betaal word;
- (b) dat rog in nuwe „2½-lb. A twill“-sakke, en gars of hawer in goeie, skoon, tweedehandse „2½-lb. A twill“- of „2½-lb. B twill“-sakke sonder gate of lappe gelewer word; en
- (c) dat tarra vir sakke van bruto-gewig van die gelewerde rog, gars of hawer afgetrek word teen 3 lb. per sak.
3. In hierdie bylae—
- (a) beteken die uitdrukking „die Raad“, die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid genoem in artikel 2 van die Koringreëlinskema gepubliseer by Proklamasie No. 212 van 1938, soos gewysig;
- (b) beteken die uitdrukking „spoorwegstasie“, 'n spoorwegstasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweg- en Hawensadministrasie; en
- (c) word onder die klasse en grade van rog, gars en hawer hierbo genoem, verstaan die klasse en grade gespesifiseer in Goewermentskenningsgewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942.

BYLAE B.

VERKOOPPRYSE VIR WINTERGRAANSOORTE.

1. (1) Die Raad verkoop wintergraansoorte teen onderstaande pryse:—

Rog:—	
Grade.	s. d.
1.....	24 3
2.....	23 9
3.....	22 3

Barley:—

Grade.	Class A. s. d.	Class B. s. d.	Class C. s. d.	Class D. s. d.
1.....	19 1	18 1	16 1	23 3
2.....	17 7	16 7	15 7	22 3
3.....	16 7	16 1	14 7	20 9

Oats:—

Grade.	Class A. s. d.	Class B. s. d.
1.....	16 7	16 1
2.....	16 1	15 7
3.....	—	14 7

(2) (a) The prices specified in sub-section (1) shall apply to rye, barley or oats delivered or railed up to and including the 31st March, 1943, provided the Board receives the order for the rye, barley or oats together with the purchase price or an irrevocable letter of credit or bank guarantee in favour of the board not later than the 15th February, 1943.

(b) Rye, barley or oats ordered for March, 1943, delivery for which orders, together with the purchase price, irrevocable letter of credit or bank guarantee is received by the Board after the 15th February, 1943, will be sold at the prices specified for the respective cereals, classes and grades in sub-section (1), plus—

- in the case of rye, 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net;
- in the case of barley of class D, 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net;
- in the case of barley of class A, class B or class C, 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net; and
- in the case of oats of class A or class B, 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net.

2. (1) As from the 1st day of April, 1943, until and including the 31st day of October, 1943, the Board shall sell winter cereals at the prices specified for the various cereals, classes and grades in sub-section (1) of section 1, plus—

- in the case of rye, an increase of 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net per month;
- in the case of barley of class D, an increase of 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net per month;
- in the case of barley of class A, class B or class C, an increase of 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net per month; and
- in the case of oats of class A or class B, an increase of 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net per month.

(2) The prices specified in sub-section (1) of this section shall apply to barley, rye or oats, provided the Board receives the order for the barley, rye or oats, together with the purchase price or an irrevocable letter of credit or bank guarantee in favour of the Board, not later than the 15th day of the month preceding the month during which delivery is required. If the Board receives such order and irrevocable letter of credit or bank guarantee after the 15th day of the month preceding the month in which delivery is required, the prices which apply in terms of sub-section (1) of this section to the respective cereals, classes and grades during that month shall be further increased—

- in the case of rye, by 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net;
- in the case of barley of class D, by 3d. (three pence) per bag of 200 lb. net;
- in the case of barley of class A, class B or class C, by 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net; and
- in the case of oats of class A or class B, by 2d. (two pence) per bag of 150 lb. net.

3. The prices specified in sections 1 and 2 of this Schedule are—

- (i) in the case of rye, per bag of 200 lb. net;
 - (ii) in the case of barley of class D, per bag of 200 lb. net;
 - (iii) in the case of barley of class A, class B or class C, per bag of 150 lb. net; and
 - (iv) in the case of oats of class A or class B, per bag of 150 lb. net;
- (b) for rye in new 2½-lb. A twill bags, and for barley and oats in sound, clean, second-hand 2½-lb. A twill bags or 2½-lb. B twill bags, free of holes or patches, tare for bags in all cases to be deducted at the rate of 3 lb. per bag from the weight of the cereals delivered;
- (c) for the respective cereals delivered free on rail at the Board's agents' or consignors' railway station or siding; railage (including siding charges at the agents' or consignors' railway station or siding) to the buyer's station shall be payable by the buyer; and
- (d) subject to such conditions as the Board may determine.

4. In this Schedule—

- "Board" means the Wheat Industry Control Board referred to in section 2 of the Wheat Control Scheme, published by Proclamation No. 212 of 1938, as amended;
- the expression "railway station or siding" shall mean a railway station or siding of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration;
- the word "sell" shall have the meaning assigned thereto in the Marketing Act, 1937, as amended; and
- the classes and grades of rye, barley and oats referred to are the classes and grades specified in Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942.

Gars:—

Grade.	Klas A. s. d.	Klas B. s. d.	Klas C. s. d.	Klas D. s. d.
1.....	19 1	18 1	16 1	23 3
2.....	17 7	16 7	15 7	22 3
3.....	16 7	16 1	14 7	20 9

Hawer:—

Grade.	Klas A. s. d.	Klas B. s. d.
1.....	16 7	16 1
2.....	16 1	15 7
3.....	—	14 7

(2) (a) Die pryse gespesifiseer in subartikel (1) is van toepassing op rog, gars of hawer wat tot en met 31 Maart 1943, gelewer of per spoor versend is, mits die Raad die bestelling vir die rog, gars of hawer saam met die koopprys of 'n onherroepbare kredietbrief of bankwaarborg ten gunste van die Raad voor of op 15 Februarie 1943, ontvang.

(b) Rog, gars of hawer wat bestel word vir lewering gedurende Maart 1943, en waarvoor bestellings saam met die koopprys of 'n onherroepbare kredietbrief of bankwaarborg na 15 Februarie 1943, ontvang word, word verkoop teen die pryse in subartikel (1) vir die onderskeie graansoorte, klasse en grade gespesifiseer, plus—

- in die geval van rog, 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto;
- in die geval van gars van klas D, 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto;
- in die geval van gars van klas A, klas B of klas C, 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto; en
- in die geval van hawer van klas A of klas B, 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto.

2. (1) Vanaf die eerste dag van April 1943, tot en met die een-en-dertigste dag van Oktober 1943, verkoop die Raad wintergraansoorte teen die pryse in subartikel (1) van artikel 1 vir die onderskeie graansoorte, klasse en grade gespesifiseer, plus—

- in die geval van rog, 'n vermeerdering van 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto per maand;
- in die geval van gars van klas D, 'n vermeerdering van 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto per maand;
- in die geval van gars van klas A, klas B of klas C, 'n vermeerdering van 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto per maand; en
- in die geval van hawer van klas A of klas B, 'n vermeerdering van 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto per maand.

(2) Die pryse in subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel gespesifiseer, is van toepassing op rog, gars of hawer mits die Raad die bestelling vir die rog, gars of hawer saam met die koopprys of 'n onherroepbare kredietbrief of bankwaarborg ten gunste van die Raad ontvang voor of op die 15de dag van die maand voor die maand waarin lewering verlang word. As die bestelling en koopprys of onherroepbare kredietbrief of bankwaarborg na die 15de dag van die maand voor die maand waarin lewering verlang word, deur die Raad ontvang word, word die pryse wat ooreenkomstig subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel gedurende daardie maand op die onderskeie graansoorte, klasse en grade van toepassing is, verder vermeerder—

- in die geval van rog, met 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto;
- in die geval van gars van klas D, met 3d. (drie pennies) per sak van 200 lb. netto;
- in die geval van gars van klas A, klas B of klas C, met 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto; en
- in die geval van hawer van klas A of klas B, met 2d. (twee pennies) per sak van 150 lb. netto.

3. Die pryse in artikels 1 en 2 van hierdie bylae gespesifiseer, is—

- (i) in die geval van rog, per sak van 200 lb. netto;
 - (ii) in die geval van gars van klas D, per sak van 200 lb. netto;
 - (iii) in die geval van gars van klas A, klas B of klas C, per sak van 150 lb. netto; en
 - (iv) in die geval van hawer van klas A of klas B, per sak van 150 lb. netto;
- (b) vir rog in nuwe „2½-lb. A Twill“-sakke en vir gars en hawer in goeie, skoon tweedehande „2½-lb. Twill“-sakke of „2½-lb. B Twill“-sakke, sonder gate of lapplekke, en tarra vir sakke word in alle gevalle van die gewig van die gelewerde graansoorte afgetrek teen 3 lb. per sak;
- (c) vir die onderskeie graansoorte gelewer vry op spoor by die spoorwegstasie of -halte van die Raad se agente of van senders; spoorvrag (met inbegrip van haltekoste by die agente of senders se spoorwegstasie of halte) na die koper se stasie word deur die koper betaal; en
- (d) onderhewig aan sulke voorwaardes as wat die raad mag bepaal.

4. In hierdie bylae—

- beteken „raad“, die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid genoem in artikel 2 van die Koringreëlingskema gepubliseer by Proklamasie No. 212 van 1938, soos gewysig;
- beteken die uitdrukking „spoorwegstasie of -halte“, 'n spoorwegstasie of -halte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë- en Hawensadministrasie;
- het „verkoop“ die betekenis wat in die Bemerkingswet, 1937, soos gewysig, daaraan toegeskryf is;
- is die klasse en grade van rog, gars en hawer die klasse en grade aangegee in Goewermentskenningsgewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942.

SCHEDULE C.

SELLING PRICES OF RYE FLOUR, AND RYE MEAL.

No person shall sell rye flour or rye meal at prices other than the prices specified in the Annexure hereto, or, where such prices are described as minimum prices, at prices less than the said minimum prices, or where such prices are described as maximum prices, at prices above the said maximum prices.

ANNEXURE.

1. SELLING PRICES TO PERSONS WHO AT A PARTICULAR TIME BUY FROM ANY ONE SELLER A QUANTITY OF NOT LESS THAN 7,000 LB. OF RYE FLOUR OR RYE MEAL.

(1) *Per bag of 200 lb. net:*—

	s.	d.
Rye Flour	43	3
Rye Meal	37	11

(2) *For packings of less than 200 lb. nett:*—For smaller packings the prices fixed per bag of 200 lb. net in sub-section (1) of this section for rye flour or rye meal shall be increased per 200 lb. net as follows:—

Packing.	Increase in Price per 200 lb.
	s. d.
100 lb. jute containers	1 3
25 lb. cotton containers	7 0

(3) *For Rye Flour or Rye Meal sold otherwise than in one or other of the packings mentioned in sub-section (1) or (2).*—In the case of rye flour or rye meal sold otherwise than in one or other of the packings mentioned in sub-section (1) or (2), the prices shall be calculated on the basis of the price fixed in sub-section (1) per bag of 200 lb. net weight for rye flour or rye meal.

(4) *The prices specified in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of this section are subject to the following conditions.*—

(a) Second-hand covers to hold not less than 100 lb. shall be provided free of charge for packings of 25 lb. or less.

(b) The price shall include the cost of carriage and transport to the buyer's premises only; but in the case of buyers who are situated in areas or places where the South African Railways and Harbours Administration does not perform cartage services, the price shall include railrage to the railway station nearest to the buyer's premises. In a town or area where a mill, which manufactures rye products, is established and where the South African Railways and Harbours Administration does not perform cartage services, a seller may, however, hire a carrier to effect transport to the buyer's premises. The prices shall not include South African Road Motor Service charges. No allowance for railrage or cartage shall be made to a buyer.

(c) The prices specified above shall apply where the products are delivered on or before the 15th of the month and payment in cash is made within 50 days from that date, or where the products are delivered on or after the 16th of the month and payment is made in cash within 50 days from the first day of the month immediately following that during which delivery was given.

(d) Where payment is made cash with order or in cash before delivery, a discount of 3d. per 200 lb. shall be allowed.

(e) Where a term of credit in excess of that provided for in paragraph (c) is allowed, the price per 200 lb. shall be increased by 3d. in respect of each period of 30 days or portion thereof by which such term of credit exceeds that provided for in paragraph (c).

(f) No seller shall supply, give or offer or promise to supply or give any benefit whatever other than the rye product sold to the buyer or to any other person in respect of the sale of such rye product. Where any benefit other than the rye product sold is supplied, given, offered or promised to the buyer or to any other person in respect of the sale of such rye product as aforesaid, such sale shall be deemed to be at a price other than the price fixed for the said product in this Annexure. For the purpose of these conditions any additional consideration, prize, reward, gift, service, concession, allowance, loan, payment, commission, rebate, gratuity, extension of credit or advantage whatsoever shall be deemed to be a benefit.

2. SELLING PRICES TO PERSONS WHO AT A PARTICULAR TIME BUY FROM ANY ONE SELLER A QUANTITY OF LESS THAN 7,000 LB. BUT NOT LESS THAN 600 LB. OF RYE FLOUR OR RYE MEAL.

(1) *Per bag of 200 lb. net.*—

	s.	d.
Rye flour	44	3
Rye meal	33	11

(2) *For packings of less than 200 lb. net.*—For the packings mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 1 the prices fixed per bag of 200 lb. net in sub-section (1) of this section for rye flour and rye meal shall *mutatis mutandis* be increased in the manner prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 1 of this Annexure.

(3) *For Rye Flour or Rye Meal Sold otherwise than in one or other of the Packings mentioned in sub-section (1) or (2).*—In the case of rye flour or rye meal sold otherwise than in one or other of the packings mentioned in sub-section (1) or (2) of this section, the prices shall be calculated on the basis of the prices fixed in sub-section (1) of this section per bag of 200 lb. net weight for rye flour or rye meal.

BYLAE C.

VERKOOPPRYSE VAN ROGMEELBLOM EN ROGMEEL.

Niemand mag rogmeelblom of rogmeel teen ander pryse as die pryse aangegee in die aanhangsel hiervan, of, waar daardie pryse as minimum pryse beskryf word, teen laer pryse as bedoelde minimum-pryse, of, waar daardie pryse as maksimum-pryse beskryf word, teen hoër pryse as bedoelde maksimum-pryse, verkoop nie.

AANHANGSEL.

1. VERKOOPPRYSE AAN PESONE WAT OP 'N BEPAALDE TYDSTIP MINSTENS 7,000 LB. ROGMEELBLOM OF ROGMEEL VAN EEN VERKOPER KOOP.

(1) *Per sak van 200 lb. netto.*

	s.	d.
Rogmeelblom	43	3
Rogmeel	37	11

(2) *Vir verpakings van minder as 200 lb. netto.*—Vir kleiner verpakings word die pryse per sak van 200 lb. netto vasgestel in subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel, as volg per 200 lb. netto vermeerder:—

Verpakings.	Vermeerdering van prys per 200 lb.
	s. d.
100 lb. jutehouers	1 3
25 lb. katoenhouers	7 0

(3) *Vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat andersins verkoop word as in een of ander van die verpakings genoem in subartikel (1) of (2).*—In die geval van rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat andersins verkoop word as in een of ander van die verpakings genoem in subartikel (1) of (2), word die pryse bereken op die basis van die pryse in subartikel (1) per sak van 200 lb. netto-gewig vasgestel vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel.

(4) *Die pryse gespesifiseer in subartikels (1), (2) en (3) van hierdie artikel is onderhevig aan die volgende voorwaardes:*—

(a) Tweedehandse omslae wat minstens 100 lb. hou, word kosteloos verskaf vir verpakings van 25 lb. of minder.

(b) Die prys sluit net die vraggeld en vervoerkoste na die koper se perseel in; maar in die geval van kopers in gebiede of plekke waar die Administrasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens nie bestel dienste lewer nie, sluit die prys die spoorvrag na die spoorwegstasie naaste aan die koper se perseel in. In 'n dorp of gebied waar 'n meul wat rogprodukte vervaardig, opgerig is, en waar die Administrasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë en Hawens nie bestel dienste lewer nie, kan 'n verkoper egter 'n karweier huur om die produkte na die koper se perseel te vervoer. Die pryse sluit nie Suid-Afrikaanse Padmotordiens koste in nie. Geen afslag vir spoorvrag of bestelloon mag aan 'n koper toegestaan word nie.

(c) Die pryse hierbo gespesifiseer, is van toepassing waar die produkte gelewer word op of voor die vyftiende dag van die maand en betaling binne 50 dae vanaf daardie datum in kontant geskied, of waar die produkte op of na die ses-tiende dag van die maand gelewer word en betaling in kontant binne 50 dae geskied, bereken vanaf die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die maand waarin lewering geskied het.

(d) Waar betaling by wyse van kontant met bestelling of kontant voor lewering geskied, word 'n afslag van 3d. per 200 lb. toegelaat.

(e) Waar 'n langer krediettermyn as dié waarvoor in paragraaf (c) voorsiening gemaak is, toegelaat word, word die prys per 200 lb. vermeerder met 3d. ten opsigte van elke tydperk van 30 dae of gedeelte daarvan waarmee so'n krediettermyn die termyn oorskry waarvoor voorsiening in paragraaf (c) gemaak word.

(f) Geen verkoper mag behalwe die rogprodukt wat verkoop is enige voordeel hoegenaamd ten opsigte van die verkoop van sodanige rogprodukt aan die koper of enige ander persoon verskaf, gee of aanbied of beloof om te verskaf of te gee nie. Waar enige voordeel behalwe die rogprodukt wat verkoop is, ten opsigte van die verkoop van sodanige rogprodukt aan die koper of aan enige ander persoon verskaf, gegee, aangebied of beloof word, word sodanige verkoping geag teen 'n ander prys te wees as die prys vir genoemde produkt in hierdie aanhangsel vasgestel. Vir die doel van hierdie voorwaardes word enige addisionele vergoeding, prys, beloning, geskenk, diens, konsessie, toelae, lening, betaling, kommissie, korting, gratifikasie, verlenging van krediet of voorreg hoegenaamd, as 'n voordeel beskou.

2. VERKOOPPRYSE AAN PERSONE WAT OP 'N BEPAALDE TYDSTIP MINDER AS 7,000 LB. MAAR MINSTENS 600 LB. ROGMEELBLOM OF ROGMEEL VAN EEN VERKOPER KOOP.

(1) *Per sak van 200 lb. netto.*

	s.	d.
Rogmeelblom	44	3
Rogmeel	38	11

(2) *Vir verpakings van minder as 200 lb. netto.*—Vir die verpakings genoem in subartikel (2) van artikel 1 word die pryse in subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel vir rogmeelblom en rogmeel per sak van 200 lb. netto vasgestel. *mutatis mutandis* vermeerder op die manier voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) van artikel 1 van hierdie aanhangsel.

(3) *Vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat andersins verkoop word as in een of ander van die verpakings genoem in subartikel (1) of (2).*—In die geval van rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat andersins verkoop word as in een of ander van die verpakings genoem in subartikel (1) of (2) van hierdie artikel, word die pryse bereken op die basis van die prys by subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel per sak van 200 lb. netto-gewig vasgestel vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel.

(4) The prices specified in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of this section shall *mutatis mutandis* be subject to the conditions prescribed in sub-section (4) of section 1 of this Annexure.

3. MINIMUM SELLING PRICES TO PERSONS WHO AT A PARTICULAR TIME BUY FROM ANY ONE SELLER A QUANTITY OF LESS THAN 600 LB. OF RYE FLOUR OR RYE MEAL.

The selling prices of the various packings of rye flour and rye meal to persons who at a particular time buy from any one seller a quantity of less than 600 lb. of rye flour or rye meal shall not be less than the selling prices specified in section 2 of this Annexure, and shall *mutatis mutandis* be subject to conditions (a) and (f) prescribed in sub-section (4) of section 1 of this Annexure.

4. MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES TO PERSONS WHO BUY FROM ANY ONE SELLER A QUANTITY OF LESS THAN 600 LB. OF RYE FLOUR OR RYE MEAL.

(1) (a) For rye flour or rye meal when sold in packings as specified hereunder:—

	Per Bag of 200 lb. net.	Per Bag of 100 lb. net (Jute Container).	Per Bag of 25 lb. net (Cotton Container).
Rye Flour.....	s. d. 48 3	s. d. 25 4	s. d. 7 7
Rye Meal.....	42 11	22 10	6 9½

(b) For rye flour or rye meal sold otherwise than in one or other of the packings referred to in (a):—

	For 50 lb. or more, per 200 lb.	For 25 lb. or more but less than 50 lb., per 25 lb.	For 10 lb. or more but less than 25 lb., per 10 lb.	For 5 lb. or more but less than 10 lb., per 5 lb.	For less than 5 lb. per lb.
Rye Flour.....	s. d. 48 3	s. d. 6 10	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 0 3½
Rye Meal.....	42 11	6 0	2 6	1 3½	0 3

(2) The prices specified in sub-section (1) of this section are subject to the following conditions:—

- Second-hand covers to hold not less than 100 lb. shall be provided free of charge for packings of 25 lb. or less;
- the prices shall include railrage or costs of transport up to three miles from the seller's nearest railway station or siding. If rye flour or rye meal is transported beyond three miles from the seller's nearest railway station or siding the prices may be increased by the costs, calculated to the nearest quarter of a penny, actually incurred in respect of railrage or transport for the extra distance;
- no seller shall supply, give or offer or promise to supply or give any benefit whatever other than the rye product sold to the buyer or to any other person in respect of the sale of such rye product. Where any benefit other than the rye product sold is supplied, given, offered or promised to the buyer or to any other person in respect of the sale of such rye product as aforesaid, such sale shall be deemed to be at a price other than the price fixed for the said product in this Annexure. For the purpose of these conditions any additional consideration, prize, reward, gift, service, concession, allowance, loan, payment, commission, rebate, gratuity, extension of credit or advantage whatsoever shall be deemed to be a benefit.

DEFINITIONS.

5. (1) For the purpose of this Annexure—

- delivery of rye flour or rye meal shall be deemed to have been effected—
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has not been railed, on the date on which these products arrive at the buyers' premises;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed up to a distance of 200 miles, on the third day after the date of railing;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed more than 200 but not more than 500 miles, on the fifth day after the date of railing;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed more than 500 but not more than 700 miles, on the seventh day after the date of railing;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed more than 700 but not more than 900 miles, on the ninth day after the date of railing;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed more than 900 but not more than 1,100 miles, on the twelfth day after the date of railing;
 - where the rye flour or rye meal has been railed more than 1,100 miles, on the fifteenth day after the date of railing;
- only so much of any quantity of rye flour or rye meal purchased from any one seller as is delivered at one and the same time at a particular place shall be deemed to have been bought at a particular time;
- "sell" shall have the meaning assigned to that term in the Marketing Act, 1937, as amended.

(4) Die pryse gespesifiseer in subartikels (1), (2) en (3) van hierdie artikel is *mutatis mutandis* onderhewig aan die voorwaardes voorgeskryf in subartikel (4) van artikel 1 van hierdie aanhangsel.

3. MINIMUM-VERKOOPPRYSE AAN PERSONE WAT OP 'N BEPAALDE TYDSTIP MINDER AS 600 LB. ROGMEELBLOM OF ROGMEEL VAN EEN VERKOPER KOOP.

Die verkooppryse van die verskillende verpakings rogmeelblom of rogmeel aan persone wat op 'n bepaalde tydstip minder as 600 lb. van een verkoper koop, mag nie laer wees nie as die verkooppryse gespesifiseer in artikel 2 van hierdie aanhangsel en is *mutatis mutandis* onderhewig aan voorwaardes (a) en (f) voorgeskryf in subartikel (4) van artikel 1 van hierdie aanhangsel.

4. MAKSIMUM-VERKOOPPRYSE AAN PERSONE WAT MINDER AS 600 LB. ROGMEELBLOM OF ROGMEEL VAN EEN VERKOPER KOOP.

(1) (a) Vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel wanneer dit in verpakings verkoop word soos hieronder gespesifiseer:—

	Per sak van 200 lb. netto.	Per sak van 100 lb. netto (Jutehouer).	Per sak van 25 lb. netto (Katoenhouer).
Rogmeelblom.....	s. d. 48 3	s. d. 25 4	s. d. 7 7
Rogmeel.....	42 11	22 10	6 9½

(b) Vir rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat andersins verkoop word as in een of ander van die verpakings genoem in (a):—

	Vir 50 lb. of meer, per 200 lb.	Vir 25 lb. of meer maar minder as 50 lb., per 25 lb.	Vir 10 lb. of meer maar minder as 25 lb., per 10 lb.	Vir 5 lb. of meer maar minder as 10 lb., per 5 lb.	Vir minder as 5 lb., per lb.
Rogmeelblom.....	s. d. 48 3	s. d. 6 10	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 0 3½
Rogmeel.....	42 11	6 0	2 6	1 3½	0 3

(2) Die pryse gespesifiseer in subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel is onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:—

- Tweedehandse omslae wat minstens 100 lb. hou, word kosteloos verskaf vir verpakings van 25 lb. of minder;
- die pryse sluit spoorvrug of vervoerkoste in tot op 'n afstand van drie myl vanaf die verkoper se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte. As rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as drie myl vanaf die verkoper se naaste spoorwegstasie of -halte vervoer word, kan die pryse verhoog word met die koste wat werklik ten opsigte van spoorvrug of vervoer vir die ekstra afstand gemaak is bereken tot die naaste kwartpennie;
- geen verkoper mag, behalwe die rogprodukt wat verkoop is, enige voordeel hoegenaamd ten opsigte van die verkoop van sodanige rogprodukt aan die koper of enige ander persoon verskaf, gee of aanbied of belooft om te verskaf of te gee nie. Waar enige voordeel, behalwe die rogprodukt wat verkoop is, ten opsigte van die verkoop van sodanige rogprodukt aan die koper of aan enige ander persoon verskaf, gegee, aangebied of belooft word, word sodanig verkoping geag teen 'n ander prys te wees as die prys vir genoemde produk in hierdie aanhangsel vasgestel. Vir die doel van hierdie voorwaardes word enige addisionele vergoeding, prys, beloning, geskenk, diens, konsessie, toelae, lening, betaling, kommissie, korting, gratifikasie, verlenging van krediet of voorreg hoegenaamd, as 'n voordeel beskou.

WOORDBEPALING.

5. (1) Vir die toepassing van hierdie aanhangsel—

- word dit geag dat lewering van rogmeelblom of rogmeel geskied het—
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel nie per spoor gestuur is nie, op die datum waarop hierdie produkte by die koper se perseel aankom;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel per spoor gestuur is tot op 'n afstand van 200 myl, op die derde dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as 200 maar nie verder nie as 500 myl per spoor gestuur is, op die vyfde dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as 500 maar nie verder nie as 700 myl per spoor gestuur is, op die sewende dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as 700 maar nie verder nie as 900 myl per spoor gestuur is, op die negende dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as 900 maar nie verder nie as 1,100 myl per spoor gestuur is, op die twaalfde dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
 - waar die rogmeelblom of rogmeel verder as 1,100 myl per spoor gestuur is, op die vyftiende dag na die datum van versending per spoor;
- word dit geag dat slegs soveel van 'n hoeveelheid rogmeelblom of rogmeel van een koper gekoop as wat tegelyk by 'n bepaalde plek gelever word, op 'n bepaalde tydstip gekoop is;
- het „verkoop” die betekenis wat in die Bemerkingswet, 1937, soos gewysig, daaraan toegeskryf is.

(2) The grades of rye flour and rye meal referred to in this Annexure are the grades specified in Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942.

SCHEDULE D.

SELLING PRICES OF RYE BRAN.

1. No person shall sell rye bran at prices other than the prices specified hereunder:—

(a) In respect of sales to persons who at a particular time buy from any one seller 10 bags or more of rye bran:—

s. d.

Rye bran, per bag of 100 lb. net weight ... 7 6

(b) In respect of sales to persons who at a particular time buy from any one seller less than 10 bags but not less than one bag of rye bran:—

s. d.

Rye bran, per bag of 100 lb. net weight ... 8 0

(c) In respect of sales to persons who at a particular time buy from any one seller less than one bag of rye bran:—

Not less than the prices prescribed in paragraph (b) and not more than 1½d. per pound net weight.

2. Where rye bran is delivered elsewhere than at the railway station or siding nearest to the mill or depot of the mill or place at which such rye bran was manufactured or at the mill or depot of the mill or place at which such rye bran was manufactured, the railage and other transport costs from the nearest railway station or siding of the mill or depot of the mill or place at which such rye bran was manufactured shall be borne by the purchaser.

3. For the purpose of the foregoing prohibition—

(a) the term "rye bran" shall bear the meaning assigned thereto in Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942;

(b) only so much of any quantity of rye bran purchased from any one seller as is delivered at one and the same time at a particular place, shall be deemed to have been bought at a particular time;

(c) "sell" shall have the meaning assigned to that term in the Marketing Act, 1937, as amended.

SCHEDULE E.

SELLING PRICES OF RYE BREAD.

No person shall sell wrapped or unwrapped rye bread at prices below the minimum prices, or above the maximum prices, specified in the Annexure hereto.

ANNEXURE.

	Minimum Selling Prices Per Two Pounds.	Maximum Selling Prices Per Two Pounds.
First grade Rye bread.....	7d.	7½d.
Second grade Rye bread.....	6½d.	7½d.

(2) The prices specified in sub-section (1) of this section are subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Where rye bread is sold for cash at premises on which such bread is baked, the maximum prices of 1st grade rye bread and second grade rye bread, sold as wrapped or unwrapped bread, shall be 7½d. and 6½d. per two pounds, respectively;

(b) where rye bread is sold in weights other than two pounds the minimum and maximum prices shall be calculated to the nearest quarter of a penny on the basis of the prices fixed in terms of sub-section (1) and paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of this section;

(c) save as hereinafter provided, no seller of rye bread shall in respect of any sale of rye bread, give, make available, offer, promise to give, any benefit whatsoever other than the rye bread sold to the buyer of such bread or to any other person;

(d) where in connection with the sale of rye bread any benefit is given, made available, offered or promised to the buyer or to any other person, such bread shall be deemed to have been sold at a price other than the price fixed by this notice;

(e) the seller shall bear costs of transport or railage up to 50 miles from the bakery where such rye bread was manufactured. If rye bread is transported beyond 50 miles from the premises where such bread was manufactured, the seller may add to the selling price the costs of transport or railage, calculated to the nearest ¼d., for the distance for which the bread was transported in excess of 50 miles;

(f) the price for rye bread of any grade, whether sold as wrapped or unwrapped, which has been kept for a period in excess of 48 hours since it was baked, shall not exceed three pence per two pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

2. (1) For the purpose of this Annexure—

"benefit" shall mean any allowance, commission, concession, consideration, discount, extended term of credit, gift, loan, payment, prize, rebate, reward, service or any advantage whatsoever—including any exchange of bread or any acceptance of bread returned by the purchaser;

"wrapped bread" shall mean rye bread wrapped and sealed in or on the baker's premises in waxed paper;

"unwrapped bread" shall mean all rye bread other than "wrapped bread";

"sell" shall have the meaning assigned to that term in the Marketing Act, 1937, as amended;

(2) Die grade rogmeelblom en rogmeel in hierdie Aanhangel genoem, is die grade aangegee in Goewermenskennig-gewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942.

BYLAE D.

VERKOOPPRYSE VAN ROGSEMELS.

1. Niemand mag rogsemels teen ander pryse as die pryse hieronder gespesifiseer, verkoop nie:—

(a) Ten opsigte van verkopings aan persone wat 10 sakke of meer rogsemels op 'n bepaalde tydstop van een verkoper koop:—

Rogsemels, per sak van 100 lb. netto-gewig ... 7 6

(b) Ten opsigte van verkopings aan persone wat minder as 10 sakke maar minstens 1 sak rogsemels op 'n bepaalde tydstop van een verkoper koop:—

Rogsemels, per sak van 100 lb. netto-gewig ... 8 0

(c) Ten opsigte van verkopings aan persone wat minder as een sak rogsemels op 'n bepaalde tydstop van een verkoper koop:—

Minstens die pryse in paragraaf (b) voorgeskryf en hoogstens 1½d. per pond netto-gewig.

2. Waar rogsemels elders gelever word as by die spoorwegstasie of -halte naaste aan die meul of dépot van die meul of plek waar daardie rogsemels vervaardig is, of by die meul of dépot van die meul of plek waar daardie rogsemels vervaardig is, word die spoorvrag en vervoerkoste vanaf die spoorwegstasie of -halte naaste aan die meul of dépot van die meul of plek waar die rogsemels vervaardig is deur die koper gedra.

3. Vir die toepassing van voorgaande verbod—

(a) het die uitdrukking "rogsemels" die betekenis wat in Goewermenskennigsewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942 daaraan toegeskryf word;

(b) word dit geag dat slegs soveel van 'n hoeveelheid rogsemels, van een koper gekoop, as wat tegelyk by 'n bepaalde plek gelever word, op 'n bepaalde tydstop gekoop is;

(c) het "verkoop" die betekenis wat in die Bemerkingswet, 1937, soos gewysig daaraan toegeskryf is.

BYLAE E.

VERKOOPPRYSE VAN ROGBOOD.

Niemand mag toegedraaide of nie-toegedraaide rogbrood teen later pryse as die minimum-pryse of teen hoër pryse as die maksimum-pryse in die aanhangsel hierby gespesifiseer, verkoop nie.

AANHANGSEL.

	Minimum- verkooppryse per twee pond.	Maksimum- verkooppryse per twee pond.
Eerstegraad-rogbrood.....	7d.	7½d.
Tweedegraad-rogbrood.....	6½d.	7½d.

(2) Die pryse gespesifiseer in subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel is onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:—

(a) Waar rogbrood vir kontant verkoop word op 'n perseel waarop sodanige brood gebak word, is die maksimum-pryse van eerstegraad-rogbrood en tweedegraad-rogbrood wat as toegedraaide brood of nie-toegedraaide brood verkoop word, onderskeidelik 7½d. en 6½d. per twee pond;

(b) waar rogbrood van ander gewigte as twee pond verkoop word, word die minimum- en maksimum-pryse bereken op die basis van die pryse vasgestel by subartikel (1) en paragraaf (a) van subartikel (2) van hierdie artikel, en wel tot die naaste kwartpennie;

(c) behalwe soos hierna bepaal, mag geen verkoper van rogbrood, ten opsigte van 'n verkoping van rogbrood enige voordeel hoegenaamd behalwe die rogbrood wat verkoop word, aan die koper van sodanige brood of enige ander persoon gee, beskikbaar stel, aanbied of belowe om te gee nie;

(d) waar ten opsigte van 'n verkoping van rogbrood enige voordeel aan die koper of aan enige ander persoon gegee, beskikbaar gestel, aangebied of belowe word, word dit geag dat daardie brood teen 'n ander prys as die prys vasgestel by hierdie kennisgewing verkoop word;

(e) die verkoper dra vervoerkoste of spoorvrag tot op 'n afstand van 50 myl vanaf die bakkerij waar daardie rogbrood gemaak is. As rogbrood verder as 50 myl vanaf die bakkerij waar daardie brood gemaak is, vervoer word, kan die verkoper die vervoerkoste of spoorvrag, bereken tot die naaste kwartpennie, vir die afstand waarvoor die brood verder as 50 myl vervoer is, by die verkoopprys voeg;

(f) die prys vir rogbrood van enige graad, onverskillig of dit as toegedraaide brood of nie-toegedraaide brood verkoop word, wat vir 'n langer tydperk as 48 uur nadat dit gebak is, gehou word, mag nie hoër as drie pennies per twee pond wees nie.

WOORDOMSKRYWING.

2. (1) Vir die toepassing van hierdie aanhangsel, beteken—
"voordeel", enige toelaë, kommissie, konsessie, vergoeding, afslag, verlengde krediettermyn, geskenk, lening, betaling, prys, korting, beloning, diens of enige voordeel hoegenaamd, met inbegrip van die ruil van brood of die aanname van brood wat deur die koper teruggegee word;

"toegedraaide brood", rogbrood wat in of op die bakker se perseel in waspapier toegedraai en verseël is;

"nie-toegedraaide brood", alle rogbrood behalwe "toegedraaide brood";

"premises on which bread is baked" shall, in relation to a person who sells bread which he has baked, include any premises which are situated within one hundred yards of the premises at which such bread was baked and which are occupied by the person who baked such bread.

(2) The grades of rye bread referred to in this Schedule are the grades specified in Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942.

*** No. 2379.] [20 November 1942.**
MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF RYE FLOUR AND RYE MEAL.

Under the powers vested in me by regulation 5 of the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 22 of 1942 (Proclamation No. 55 of 1942), as amended, I, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, acting in the capacity of Controller of Food Supplies, do hereby prohibit any person from—

- (a) using rye for the manufacture of rye flour or rye meal which does not conform to the requirements specified in the Schedule to Government Notice No. 2377 of the 20th November, 1942; or
- (b) manufacturing or selling any rye flour or rye meal conforming to the said requirements except under the authority of a permit issued by the Wheat Industry Control Board and subject to the conditions specified in that permit.

The prohibition made known by Government Notice No. 518 of the 28th March, 1942, is hereby repealed.

W. R. COLLINS,
Controller of Food Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

*** No. 2382.] [20 November 1942.**
HAIRDRESSING TRADE, WITWATERSRAND AND VEREENIGING.

I, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister of Labour, hereby in terms of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 4, of the regulations published under War Measure No. 43 of 1942, suspend the operation of the said regulations in respect of all employees who are entitled to a cost of living allowance in terms of the agreement for the Hairdressing Trade, published under Government Notice No. 2376 of the 20th November, 1942.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister of Labour.

*** No. 2383.] [20 November 1942.**
COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE.
EXTENSION OF AREA OF OPERATION OF WAR MEASURE No. 43 of 1942.

I, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister of Labour, acting in terms of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 7 of the regulations published under War Measure No. 43 of 1942, in the *Gazette* of the 22nd May, 1942, hereby put the said regulations into operation with effect from the 30th November, 1942, in the following municipal areas:—

Lichtenburg, Sterkstroom, Warmbaths.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister of Labour.

*** No. 2384.] [20 November 1942.**
COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE.
EXTENSION OF AREA OF OPERATION OF WAR MEASURE No. 43 of 1942.

I, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister of Labour, acting in terms of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 7 of the regulations published under War Measure No. 43 of 1942, in the *Gazette* of the 22nd May, 1942, hereby put the said regulations into operation with effect from the 30th November, 1942, in the following municipal areas:—

Umtata, Newcastle, Smithfield, Aliwal North, Barberton.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister of Labour.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*** NOTICE No. 893 of 1942.**

RECORDS TO BE KEPT AND RETURNS TO BE RENDERED TO WHEAT INDUSTRY CONTROL BOARD BY CERTAIN PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING OR MARKETING OF WINTER CEREALS OR PRODUCTS THEREOF.

In terms of paragraph (a) of regulation 4 of the regulations contained in the Annexure to War Measure No. 124 of 1942 (Proclamation No. 284 of 1942)—

„perseel waarop brood gebak word”, met betrekking tot iemand wat brood verkoop wat hy gebak het, ook 'n perseel geleë binne honderd jaart van die perseel waar daardie brood gebak is en wat geokkupeer word deur die persoon wat daardie brood gebak het;
„verkoop”, dieselfde as wat dit in die Bemakingswet, 1937, soos gewysig, beteken.

(2) Die grade rogbrood in hierdie bylae genoem, is die grade aangegee in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942.

*** No. 2379.] [20 November 1942.**
VERVAARDIGING EN VERKOOP VAN ROGMEELBLOM EN ROGMEEL.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by regulasie 5 van die regulasies vervat in die aanhangsel van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 22 van 1942 (Proklamasie No. 55 van 1942), soos gewysig, verbied ek, WILLIAM RICHARD COLLINS, Minister van Landbou en Bosbou, handelende in die hoedanigheid van Kontroleur van Voedingsware, hierby elke persoon om—

- (a) rog te gebruik vir die vervaardiging van rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat nie aan die vereistes gespesifiseer in die bylae by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2377 van 20 November 1942 voldoen nie; of
- (b) behalwe op gesag van 'n permit deur die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid uitgereik en onderworpe aan die voorwaardes in daardie permit gespesifiseer, rogmeelblom of rogmeel wat aan bedoelde vereistes voldoen, te vervaardig of te verkoop.

Die verbod by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 518 van 28 Maart 1942 bekendgemaak, word hierby ingetrek.

W. R. COLLINS,
Kontroleur van Voedingsware.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

*** No. 2382.] [20 November 1942.**
HAARSNIYERSBEDRYF, WITWATERSRAND EN VEREENIGING.

Ek, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister van Arbeid, skors hierby ingevolge die bepalings van subregulasie (1) van regulasie 4, van die regulasies bekendgemaak by Oorlogsmaatreël No. 43 van 1942, die werking van genoemde regulasies ten opsigte van alle werknemers wat geregtig is op 'n lewenskostoelaag ingevolge die ooreenkoms vir die Haarsnyersbedryf wat by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2376 van 20 November 1942, afgekondig is.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister van Arbeid.

*** No. 2383.] [20 November 1942.**
LEWENSKOSTETOELAE.
UITBREIDING VAN GEBIED WAARIN OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 43 van 1942 IN WERKING IS.

Ek, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister van Arbeid, handelende kragtens subregulasie (2) van regulasie 7 van die regulasies bekendgemaak by Oorlogsmaatreël No. 43 van 1942 in die *Staatskoerant* van 22 Mei 1942, stel hierby genoemde regulasies met ingang vanaf 30 November 1942, in onderstaande munisipale gebiede in werking:—

Lichtenburg, Sterkstroom, Warmbad.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister van Arbeid.

*** No. 2384.] [20 November 1942.**
LEWENSKOSTETOELAE.
UITBREIDING VAN GEBIED WAARIN OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 43 van 1942 IN WERKING IS.

Ek, WALTER BAYLEY MADELEY, Minister van Arbeid, handelende kragtens subregulasie (2) van regulasie 7 van die regulasies bekendgemaak by Oorlogsmaatreël No. 43 van 1942, in die *Staatskoerant* van 22 Mei 1942, stel hierby genoemde regulasies met ingang vanaf 30 November 1942, in onderstaande munisipale gebiede in werking:—

Umtata, Newcastle, Smithfield, Aliwal Noord, Barberton.

WALTER B. MADELEY,
Minister van Arbeid.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING.

DIVERSE.

*** KENNISGEWING No. 893 van 1942.**

AANTEKENINGS WAT GEHOU MOET WORD EN OPGAWES WAT AAN DIE RAAD VAN BEHEER OOR DIE KORINGNYWERHEID VERSTREK MOET WORD DEUR SEKERE PERSONE WAT BETROKKE IS BY DIE PRODUKSIE, VERWERKING OF BEMARKING VAN WINTERGRAANSOORTE OF HULLE PRODUKTE.

Kragtens paragraaf (a) van regulasie 4 van die regulasies vervat in die bylae by Oorlogsmaatreël No. 124 van 1942 (Proklamasie No. 284 van 1942)—

(a) every person who grinds, crushes, grists or processes rye, whether for his own account or on behalf of any other person, is hereby required—

(i) to keep the records prescribed in clause 1 of Schedule "A" hereto; and

(ii) to render to the Wheat Industry Control Board, P.O. Box 908, Pretoria, within twelve days after the close of every calendar month, a return in the form prescribed in Schedule "B" hereto;

(b) every person who manufactures or processes any rye product, except for consumption by himself or members of his household or for the feeding of his livestock, is hereby required—

(i) to keep the records prescribed in clause 2 of Schedule "A" hereto; and

(ii) to render to the said Wheat Industry Control Board, within twelve days after the close of every calendar month, a return in the form prescribed in Schedule "C" hereto.

By Order of the Board.

A. W. O. BOCK,
Manager.

Pretoria, 14th November, 1942.

SCHEDULE "A".

RECORDS OF RYE AND RYE PRODUCTS TO BE KEPT IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SECTION FOUR OF THE ANNEXURE TO WAR MEASURE No. 124 of 1942.

1. Any person who grinds, crushes, grists or otherwise processes rye, whether for his own account or on behalf of any other person, shall record in the English or Afrikaans language each day in a book kept specially for the purpose—

(a) the weight of the rye ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed by him for his own account during that day, and the total weight of each kind of rye product so obtained;

(b) the name and address of each person on whose behalf any rye was ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed, and the weight of the rye so ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed on behalf of each such person, and the total weight of each kind of rye product so obtained; and

(c) the weight of each kind of rye product disposed of.

2. Any person who manufactures or processes any rye product except for consumption by himself or members of his household or for the feeding of his livestock, shall record in the English or Afrikaans language each day in a book specially kept for the purpose—

(a) the weight of the rye flour, rye meal or rye bran of each grade received by him;

(b) the names and addresses of the persons from whom rye flour, rye meal or rye bran was received by him and the respective quantities of each grade received from each such person;

(c) the weight of the rye flour, rye meal or rye bran of each grade disposed of or used by him except for the manufacture of rye bread, confectionery or any other kind of product;

(d) the weight of the rye flour, rye meal or rye bran of each grade used by him for the manufacture of—

- (i) rye bread;
- (ii) confectionery;
- (iii) every other product;

(e) the weight of the rye bread of each grade manufactured by him;

(f) the weight of the rye bread of each grade sold by him;

(g) the weight of the rye bread of each grade used by him for purposes other than sale.

3. The person who is required to record any transaction referred to in clause 1 or 2, shall retain any book in which any such transaction has been recorded for a period of not less than three years after the date of the last transaction recorded therein, and shall not deface a transaction recorded in any such book until after the expiration of the said period.

SCHEDULE "B".

K.W. 7.

WHEAT INDUSTRY CONTROL BOARD.

RETURN OF STOCKS OF RYE AND RYE PRODUCTS TO BE RENDERED IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SECTION FOUR OF ANNEXURE TO WAR MEASURE No. 124 of 1942.

- (1) Full name of person who ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed rye _____
- (2) Registration Number _____
- (3) Name under which business is carried on _____
- (4) Where business is situated _____
- (5) Full postal address _____
- (6) Calendar month for which return is made _____ 19__

(a) word elkeen wat rog maal, breek, tot gruis maak of verwerk, hetsy vir sy eie rekening of ten behoeve van iemand anders, hierby gelas—

(i) om die aantekeninge wat in klousule 1 van bylae „A" hiervan voorgeskryf word, te hou; en

(ii) om binne twaalf dae na die end van elke kalendermaand 'n opgawe in die vorm in bylae „B" hiervan voorgeskryf, aan die Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid, Posbus 908, Pretoria, te verstrek;

(b) word elkeen wat 'n rogprodukt vervaardig of verwerk, behalwe vir verbruik deur homself of lede van sy huisgesin of om sy lewende hawe te voer, hierby gelas—

(i) om die aantekeninge wat in klousule 2 van bylae „A" hiervan voorgeskryf word, te hou; en

(ii) om binne twaalf dae na die end van elke kalendermaand 'n opgawe in die vorm in bylae „C" hiervan voorgeskryf, aan genoemde Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid te verstrek.

Op las van die Raad.

A. W. O. BOCK,
Bestuurder.

Pretoria, 14 November 1942.

BYLAE „A".

AANTEKENINGS VAN TRANSAKSIES IN ROG EN ROG-PRODUKTE WAT OOREENKOMSTIG PARAGRAAF (a) VAN ARTIKEL VIER VAN DIE AANHANGSEL BY OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 124 VAN 1942 GEHOU MOET WORD.

1. Elkeen wat rog maal, breek, tot gruis maak of andersins verwerk, hetsy vir eie rekening of ten behoeve van iemand anders, moet elke dag in 'n boek wat spesiaal vir die doel gehou word, in Engels of Afrikaans aanteken—

(a) die gewig van die rog wat op daardie dag deur hom vir sy eie rekening gemaal, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk is, en die totale gewig van elke soort rogprodukt aldus verkry;

(b) die naam en adres van elke persoon ten behoeve van wie rog gemaal, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk is en die gewig van die rog wat aldus ten behoeve van elke sodanige persoon gemaal, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk is en die totale gewig van elke soort rogprodukt aldus verkry; en

(c) die gewig rogprodukte van elke soort deur hom van die hand gesit.

2. Elkeen wat 'n rogprodukt vervaardig of verwerk, behalwe vir huishoudelike verbruik deur homself of lede van sy huisgesin of om sy lewende hawe te voer, moet elke dag in 'n boek wat spesiaal vir die doel gehou word, in Engels of Afrikaans aanteken—

(a) die gewig van die rogmeelblom, rogmeel of rogsemels van elke graad deur hom ontvang;

(b) die name en adresse van die persone van wie rogmeelblom, rogmeel of rogsemels deur hom ontvang is, en die onderskeie hoeveelhede van elke graad wat van elkeen van daardie persone ontvang is;

(c) die gewig van die rogmeelblom, rogmeel of rogsemels van elke graad deur hom van die hand gesit of aangewend vir 'n ander doel as die vervaardiging van rogbrood, banket of 'n ander produk;

(d) die gewig van rogmeelblom, rogmeel of rogsemels van elke graad deur hom gebruik vir die vervaardiging van—

- (i) rogbrood;
- (ii) banket;
- (iii) elke ander produk;

(e) die gewig van die rogbrood van elke graad deur hom vervaardig;

(f) die gewig van die rogbrood van elke graad deur hom verkoop;

(g) die gewig van die rogbrood van elke graad deur hom gebruik vir ander doeleindes as verkoopsdoeleindes.

3. Die persoon wat 'n transaksie in klousule 1 of 2 genoem, moet aanteken, moet elke boek waarin so'n transaksie aangeteken is, behou vir 'n tydperk van minstens drie jaar na die datum van die laaste transaksie daarin aangeteken, en mag geen transaksie in so'n boek aangeteken voor die verloop van daardie tydperk roeier nie.

BYLAE „B".

K.W. 7.

RAAD VAN BEHEER OOR DIE KORINGNYWERHEID.

OPGAWE VAN VOORRADE ROG EN ROGPRODUKTE WAT VERSTREK MOET WORD OOREENKOMSTIG PARAGRAAF (a) VAN ARTIKEL VIER VAN DIE AANHANGSEL BY OORLOGSMAATREEL No. 124 VAN 1942.

- (1) Volle naam van persoon wat rog gemaal, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk het _____
- (2) Registrasienommer _____
- (3) Naam waaronder besigheid gedryf word _____
- (4) Waar besigheid geleë is _____
- (5) Volledige posadres _____
- (6) Kalendermaand waarvoor opgawe gemaak word _____ 19__

	lb. net.	lb. net.	lb. net.
(a) Stocks of rye held at midnight, last day of previous month.....			
Add (b) Receipts of rye purchased from the Wheat Industry Control Board.....			
(c) Receipts of rye purchased from other parties.....			
(d) Rye received to be ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed on behalf of other parties.....			
(e) Rye produced to be ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed during month for own use.....			
Less (f) Sales of rye.....			
(g) Known losses on rye in storage during month.....			
(h) Amount of rye available for milling.....			
Less (i) Rye ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed.....			
(j) Screenings taken off.....			
(k) Stocks of rye held at midnight of the last day of the month..			

Product.	Total of products manufactured during month.	Less products mixed in.	Net products manufactured during month.	Total of products sold during month.	Stocks of products on hand at midnight at end of month.
	lb. net.	lb. net.	lb. net.	lb. net.	lb. net.
(a) Rye flour.....					
(b) Rye meal.....					
(c) Rye bran.....					
(d) Other rye products (to be described).....					
(e) Other rye offal products (to be described).....					
TOTAL PRODUCTS.					

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the information given above is true and correct.

Signature of person who ground, crushed, gristed or otherwise processed rye, or his duly authorised representative.

Date 19

SCHEDULE "C".

K.W. 8.

WHEAT INDUSTRY CONTROL BOARD.

RETURN OF STOCKS OF RYE PRODUCTS AND WEIGHTS OF THE VARIOUS GRADES OF RYE PRODUCTS RECEIVED, SOLD AND MANUFACTURED TO BE RENDERED IN TERMS OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SECTION FOUR OF THE ANNEXURE TO WAR MEASURE No. 124 OF 1942 BY ALL BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND OTHER PERSONS WHO MANUFACTURE OR PROCESS RYE PRODUCTS.

Full name of person who manufactured or processed a rye product.....
 Registration number.....
 Name under which business is carried on.....
 Full business address.....
 Full postal address.....
 Calendar month for which return is made..... 19

RYE FLOUR, RYE MEAL AND RYE BRAN USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD, CONFECTIONERY AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

	Rye Flour.	Rye Meal.	Rye Bran.	Other Rye Products (Specify).
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
(a) Stock on hand midnight end previous month.....				
(b) Received during month.....				
TOTAL				
(c) Less sales.....				
(d) Available for use.....				
(e) Used for rye bread:— (1) First grade rye bread.... (2) Second grade rye bread....				
(f) Used for standard mixed (wheaten) bread (as per K.W. 6 return).....				
(g) Used for confectionery.....				
(h) Used for other products (specify).....				
(i) TOTAL QUANTITY USED.....				
(j) Stock on hand midnight last day of month.....				

RYE BREAD MANUFACTURED AND SOLD.
 (Specify grade and type) lb.

	First Grade.	Second Grade.		Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
(1) Rye bread manufactured..				
(2) Rye bread sold.....				
(3) Rye bread used in bakery..				
(4) Rye bread destroyed (state reason).....				

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the above information is true and correct.

Signature of person who manufactured or processed a rye product, or his duly authorised representative.

Date 19

	lb. netto.	lb. netto.	lb. netto.
(a) Rogvoorrade voorhande, middernag end van vorige maand..			
Plus (b) Ontvangste van rog van Raad van Beheer oor die Koringnywerheid gekoop.....			
(c) Ontvangste van rog van ander persone gekoop.....			
(d) Ontvangste van rog wat ten behoewe van ander persone gemaak, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk moet word..			
(e) Rog geproduseer om vir eie gebruik gemaak, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk te word gedurende die maand....			
Min (f) Verkopings van rog.....			
(g) Rekende verliese op gebergde rog gedurende die maand.....			
(h) Hoeveelheid rog vir maalkdoel-eindes beskikbaar.....			
Min (i) Rog gemaak, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk..			
(j) Sifels uitgehaal.....			
(k) Rogvoorrade voorhande, middernag, end van maand.....			

Produk.	Totaal van produkte gedurende maand vervaardig.	Min produkte daarmee gemeng.	Netto produkte gedurende maand vervaardig.	Totaal van produkte gedurende maand verkoop.	Produkte-voorrade voorhande, middernag, end van maand.
	lb. netto.	lb. netto.	lb. netto.	lb. netto.	lb. netto.
(a) Rogmeelblom...					
(b) Rogmeel.....					
(c) Rogsemels.....					
(d) Ander rogprodukte (moet beskryf word).....					
(e) Ander rogafvalprodukte (moet beskryf word)...					
TOTAAL ROGPRODUKTE					

Ek, die ondergetekende, verklaar hierby dat die inligting hierbo verstrek waar en juis is.

Handtekening van persoon wat rog gemaak, gebreek, tot gruis gemaak of andersins verwerk het, of sy behoorlik gevolmagtigde verteenwoordiger.

Datum 19

BYLAE "C".

K.W. 8.

RAAD VAN BEHEER OOR DIE KORINGNYWERHEID.

OPGAWE VAN VOORRADE ROGPRODUKTE EN GEWIGTE VAN DIE VERSKILLENDE GRADE ROGPRODUKTE ONTVANG, VERKOOP EN VERVAARDIG, WAT VERSTREK MOET WORD OOREENKOMSTIG PARAGRAAF (a) VAN ARTIKEL VIER VAN DIE AANHANGSEL BY OORLOGSMATREEL No. 124 VAN 1942 DEUR ALLE BAKKERS, BANKETBAKKERS EN ANDER PERSONE WAT ROGPRODUKTE VERVAARDIG OF VERWERK.

Volle naam van persoon wat 'n rogprodukt vervaardig of verwerk het.....
 Registrasienommer.....
 Naam waaronder besigheid gedryf word.....
 Volledige besigheidsadres.....
 Volledige posadres.....
 Kalendermaand waarvoor opgawe verstrek word..... 19

ROGMEELBLOM, ROGMEEL EN ROGSEMELS WAT BY DIE VERVAARDIGING VAN ROGBROOD, BANKET EN ANDER PRODUKTE GEBRUIK IS.

	Rogmeelblom.	Rogmeel.	Rogsemels.	Andersogprodukte (spesifiseer).
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
(a) Voorraad voorhande, middernag, end van vorige maand...				
(b) Ontvang gedurende maand....				
TOTAAL				
(c) Min verkopings.....				
(d) Beschikbaar vir gebruik.....				
(e) Gebruik vir rogbrood:— (1) Eerstegraad-rogbrood.... (2) Tweedegraad-rogbrood....				
(f) Gebruik vir "standaard-gemengde koringbrood" (volgens K.W. 6-opgawe).....				
(g) Gebruik vir banket.....				
(h) Gebruik vir andersogprodukte (spesifiseer).....				
(i) TOTALE HOEVEELHEID GEBRUIK				
(j) Balans voorhande, middernag, end van maand.....				

ROGBROOD GEBAK EN VERKOOP.
 (Spesifiseer graad en soort) lb.

	Eerstegraad.	Tweedegraad.		Totaal.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
(1) Rogbrood vervaardig.....				
(2) Rogbrood verkoop.....				
(3) Rogbrood gebruik in bakkerij				
(4) Rogbrood vernietig (vermeld rede).....				

Ek, die ondergetekende, verklaar hierby dat die inligting hierbo verstrek waar en juis is.

Handtekening van persoon wat 'n rogprodukt vervaardig of verwerk het, of van sy behoorlik gemaagtigde verteenwoordiger.

Datum 19