



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 1731

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEE 30c OVERSEAS
POSVRY — POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 1731

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

VOL. 91]

PRETORIA, 26 JANUARIE 1973
26 JANUARY

[No. 3768

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. R. 114 26 Januarie 1973

WET OP NYWERHEIDSVERSOENING, 1956

MEUBELNYWERHEID, OOSTELIKE KAAP-
PROVINSIE.—WYSIGING VAN SIEKTEBYSTANDS-
VERENIGINGOOREENKOMS

Ek, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Waarnemende Minister van Arbeid, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, dat al die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en op die Meubelnywerheid betrekking het, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 21 Desember 1974 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of verenigings is; en

(b) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van die Wysigingsooreenkoms met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 21 Desember 1974 eindig, bindend is vir alle ander werkgewers en werknemers as dié genoem in paragraaf (a) van hierdie kennisgewing, wat betrokke is by of in diens is in genoemde Nywerheid in die landdrosdistrikte Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Humansdorp, Somerset-Oos, Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Colesberg, Hanover, Jansenville Joubertina, Maraisburg, Middelburg (Kaap), Murraysburg, Pearston, Richmond (Kaap), Steytlerville, Steynsburg, Uniondale, Uitenhage, Venterstad, Willowmore, Oos-Londen, Queenstown, Aliwal-Noord, Albert, Middel-drift, Molteno, Mqanduli, Mount Fletcher, Mount Frere, Barkly-Oos, Butterworth, Cathcart, St. Marks (Cofimvaba), Elliot, Elliotdale, Engcobo, Fort Beaufort, Glen Grey (Lady Frere), Herschel, Hewu, Idutywa, Indwe, Kentani, Keiskammahoek, King William's Town, Kirkwood, Komga, Lady Grey, Libode, Maclear, Mdantsane, Ngqeleni, Nqamakwe, Port St. John's, Peddie, Qumbu, Sterkstroom, Stockenström, Stutterheim, Tarka, Tsomo, Tsolo, Umtata, Victoria-Oos, Willowvale, Wodehouse, Xalanga (Cala), Hankey, Noupoot en Zwelitsha.

C. P. MULDER, Waarnemende Minister van Arbeid.

A—8171

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. R. 114 26 January 1973

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1956

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.—AMENDMENT OF
SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY AGREEMENT

I, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Acting Minister of Labour, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, declare that all the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Furniture Manufacturing Industry, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 21 December 1974, upon the employers' organisations and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or unions; and

(b) in terms of section 48 (1) (b) of the said Act, declare that the provisions of the Amending Agreement shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 21 December 1974, upon all employers and employees other than those referred to in paragraph (a) of this notice, who are engaged or employed in the said Industry in the Magisterial Districts of Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Humansdorp, Somerset East, Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Colesberg, Hanover, Jansenville, Joubertina, Maraisburg, Middelburg (Cape), Murraysburg, Pearston, Richmond (Cape), Steytlerville, Steynsburg, Uniondale, Uitenhage, Venterstad, Willowmore, East London, Queenstown, Aliwal North, Albert, Middel-drift, Molteno, Mqanduli, Mount Fletcher, Mount Frere, Barcly East, Butterworth, Cathcart, St Marks (Cofimvaba), Elliot, Elliotdale, Engcobo, Fort Beaufort, Glen Grey (Lady Frere), Herschel, Hewu, Idutywa, Indwe, Kentani, Keiskammahoek, King William's Town, Kirkwood, Komga, Lady Grey, Libode, Maclear, Mdantsane, Ngqeleni, Nqamakwe, Port St John's, Peddie, Qumbu, Sterkstroom, Stockenström, Stutterheim, Tarka, Tsomo, Tsolo, Umtata, Victoria East, Willowvale, Wodehouse, Xalanga (Cala), Hankey, Noupoot and Zwelitsha.

C. P. MULDER, Acting Minister of Labour.

1—3768

BYLAE

**NYWERHEIDSRaad VIR DIE MEUBELNYWERHEID VAN
DIE OOSTELIKE KAAPPROVINSIE.—SIEKTEBYSTANDS-
VERENIGINGOOREENKOMS**

OOREENKOMS

ingevolge die Wet op Nywerheidsversoenig, 1956, gesluit en
aangegaan deur en tussen die

East London, Border and Districts Furniture Manufacturers'
Association

en die
Midland Furniture Manufacturers' Association

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasies" genoem),
aan die een kant, en die

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa
en die

National Association of Furniture and Allied Workers of
South Africa

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan
die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Meubelnywerheid
van die Oostelike Kaapprovinsie,

om die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing
R. 3905 van 12 Desember 1969 soos volg te wysig:

1. Vervang klousule 12 (a) (x) deur die volgende:

"(x) Die totale bedrag wat in die vorm van bystand in 'n
bepaalde jaar van lidmaatskap aan 'n lid en sy afhanklikes
betaalbaar is, uitgesonderd siekteverlofbesoldiging, mag hoogstens
soos volg wees—

- (i) in die geval van 'n lid wat R1,08 per week bydra: R300;
- (ii) in die geval van 'n lid wat 80 sent per week bydra: R250;
- (iii) in die geval van 'n lid wat 62 sent per week bydra: R200;
- (iv) in die geval van 'n lid wat 50 sent per week bydra:
R150."

2. Vervang klousule 13 (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) 'n Lid wat weens siekte verplig is om van die werk af
weg te bly vir 'n tydperk van minstens vier agtereenvolgende
werkdae is, behoudens klousule 12, gedurende enige 12 kalender-
maande geregtig op siekteverlofbesoldiging teen die volgende
skale:

	Gedurende die eerste vyf weke afwesigheid	Gedurende die volgende drie weke afwesigheid
	Per week R	Per week R
(i) In die geval van 'n lid wat R1,08 per week bydra.....	15,00	10,00
(ii) In die geval van 'n lid wat 80 sent per week bydra.....	9,00	6,00
(iii) In die geval van 'n lid wat 62 sent per week bydra.....	7,00	4,00
(iv) In die geval van 'n lid wat 50 sent per week bydra.....	6,00	3,00

Vir die toepassing van hierdie klousule, word 12 kalender-
maande bereken vanaf die datum ten opsigte waarvan 'n lid in
enige jaar vir die eerste keer siekteverlofbesoldiging ontvang tot
dieselfde datum in die daaropvolgende jaar."

3. Vervang klousule 16 (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) Mits geen bedrag afgetrek word nie van die loon van 'n
lid wat minder as 16 uur gewerk het gedurende die week waarin
die aftrekkings verskuldig word, moet elke werkgewer op die
eerste betaaldag na die datum waarop hierdie Ooreenkoms in
werking tree en daarna op elke betaaldag, bydraes teen die
volgende skale aftrek van die loon van elke lid in sy diens:

	Per week R
Werknemers wat 'n loon van meer as R27,50 per week ontvang.....	1,08
Werknemers wat 'n loon van meer as R22,00 per week maar hoogstens R27,50 per week ontvang.....	0,80
Werknemers wat 'n loon van meer as R15,00 per week maar hoogstens R22,00 per week ontvang.....	0,62
Werknemers wat 'n loon van R15,00 of minder per week ontvang.....	0,50"

SCHEDULE

**INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE FURNITURE MANU-
FACTURING INDUSTRY OF THE EASTERN CAPE
PROVINCE.—SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY AGREEMENT**

AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation
Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the
East London, Border and Districts Furniture Manufacturers'
Association

and the
Midland Furniture Manufacturers' Association

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers'
organisations"), of the one part, and the

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa
and the

National Association of Furniture and Allied Workers of
South Africa

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade unions"),
of the other part,

being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Furniture
Manufacturing Industry of the Eastern Cape Province,
to amend the Agreement published under Government Notice
R. 3905 dated 12 December 1969 as follows:

1. Substitute the following for clause 12 (a) (x):

"(x) The total amount of benefits, excluding sick pay payable
to a member and his dependants, in any one year of membership,
shall not exceed—

- (i) in the case of a member contributing R1,08 per week:
R300;
- (ii) in the case of a member contributing 80 cents per week:
R250;
- (iii) in the case of a member contributing 62 cents per week:
R200;
- (iv) in the case of a member contributing 50 cents per week:
R150."

2. Substitute the following for clause 13 (1):

"(1) A member who through sickness is compelled to absent
himself from work for a period of not less than four consecutive
working days, shall, subject to the provisions of clause 12, be
entitled to sick pay at the following rates during any 12 calendar
months:

	During the first five weeks of absence	During the next three weeks of absence
	Per week R	Per week R
(i) In the case of a member contributing R1,08 per week.....	15,00	10,00
(ii) In the case of a member contributing 80 cents per week.....	9,00	6,00
(iii) In the case of a member contributing 62 cents per week.....	7,00	4,00
(iv) In the case of a member contributing 50 cents per week.....	6,00	3,00

For the purpose of this clause, 12 calendar months shall be
calculated from the date in respect of which a member first draws
sick pay in any year to the same date in the next succeeding
year."

3. Substitute the following for clause 16 (1):

"(1) Provided that no deduction shall be made from the wages
of a member who has worked less than 16 hours in the week in
which the deductions fall due, each employer shall, on the first
pay-day after the date upon which this Agreement comes into
operation and thereafter on every pay-day deduct from the wage
of each and every member in his employ, contributions at the
following rates:

	Per week R
Employees in receipt of a wage in excess of R27,50 per week.....	1,08
Employees in receipt of a wage in excess of R22,00 per week, but not exceeding R27,50 per week.....	0,80
Employees in receipt of a wage in excess of R15,00 per week, but not exceeding R22,00 per week.....	0,62
Employees in receipt of a wage of R15,00 per week, or less.....	0,50"

4. In klousule 28, vervang die woorde "vyf persent" deur die woorde "16 sent".

Hierdie Ooreenkoms is namens die partye op hede die 20ste dag van November 1972 te Port Elizabeth onderteken.

J. B. CONNACHER, Voorsitter van die Raad.

J. F. Kloppe, Ondervoorsitter van die Raad.

A. S. Young, Sekretaris van die Raad.

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

No. R. 126 26 Januarie 1973

Die volgende nommer is foutief toegeken in *Staatskoerant* 3742 van 22 Desember 1972. Dit word gewysig soos aangedui:

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2406 word R. 2446.

CORRECTION NOTICE

No. R. 126 26 January 1973

The following number have been incorrectly allocated in *Government Gazette* 3742 of 22 December 1972. It is amended as indicated:

Government Notice R. 2406 becomes R. 2446.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

No. R. 128 26 Januarie 1973

Die volgende nommers is foutief toegeken in *Staatskoerant* 3742 van 22 Desember 1972. Dit word gewysig soos aangedui:

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2373 word R. 2440, R. 2374 word R. 2441, en R. 2375 word R. 2442.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION CORRECTION NOTICE

No. R. 128 26 January 1973

The following numbers have been incorrectly allocated in *Government Gazette* 3742 of 22 December 1972. It is amended as indicated:

Government Notice R. 2373 becomes R. 2440, R. 2374 becomes R. 2441, and R. 2375 becomes R. 2442.

DEPARTEMENT VAN DOEANE EN AKSYNS

No. R. 116 26 Januarie 1973

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964.—WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 (No. 1/1/156)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 1 van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet hierby gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

J. C. HEUNIS, Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

No. R. 116 26 January 1973

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964.—AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/1/156)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

J. C. HEUNIS, Deputy Minister of Finance.

BYLAE

I Tariefpos	II Statistiese Eenheid	III IV V Skaal van Reg		
		Algemeen	M.B.N.	Voorkeur
07.05	Deur in die Afrikaanse teks van subpos No. 07.05.60 die uitdrukking „Akkererte” deur die uitdrukking „Maple-erte” te vervang.			

OPMERKING.—Dit word duidelik gestel watter tipe erte by subpos No. 07.05.60 indeelbaar is.

SCHEDULE

I Tariff Heading	II Statistical Unit	III IV V Rate of Duty		
		General	M.F.N.	Preferential
07.05	By the substitution in the Afrikaans text of subheading No. 07.05.60 for the expression “Akkererte” of the expression “Maple-erte”.			

NOTE.—It is made clear which type of peas is classifiable under subheading No. 07.05.60.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No. R. 122 26 Januarie 1973
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD

WYSIGING VAN DIE REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN SPESIALITEITE VAN GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE, DIE VEREISTES WAARAAN VOLDOEN MOET WORD ALVORENS HULLE SPESIALITEITE GEREGISTREER KAN WORD, DIE VOORWAARDES WAT ENIGE PERSOON VAN SODANIGE VEREISTES VRYSTEL EN DIE VOORWAARDES BETREFFENDE DIE PRAKTYK VAN GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE WIE SE SPESIALITEITE GEREGISTREER IS

Die Minister van Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan onderstaande wysiging van bogenelde reëls, opgestel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad kragtens artikel 94 (2) (r) van die Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 135 van 7 Februarie 1969, soos gewysig:

Die vervanging van reël 5 (c) en (d) deur die volgende:

“(c) dat hy bewys aan die Raad voorlê dat sedert registrasie as geneesheer hy minstens 12 maande ondervinding opgedoen het in een van of ’n kombinasie van die volgende:

- (i) Algemene praktyk.
- (ii) Algemene geneeskunde.
- (iii) Algemene chirurgie.

[Geneeshere wat in patologie (klinies), patologie (chemies), patologie (mikrobiologies), patologie (anatomies), patologie (hematologies) en patologie (geregtelik) opgelei word, is tot 31 Desember 1977 van bogenoemde vereiste vrygestel.]

Opmerkings by Reël 5 (c)

Opmerking (1).—Dit is wenslik dat hierdie ondervinding voor die kliniese ondervinding in die betrokke spesialisiteit, voorgeskryf in paragraaf (d) hieronder, opgedoen word.

Opmerking (2).—Werk verrig gedurende die eerste jaar na kwalifisering, d.i. gedurende die internjaar, word nie erken as ondervinding ingevolge die bepalinge van reël 5 (c) nie.

Opmerking (3).—Met uitsondering van werk verrig as *locum tenens* in algemene praktyk, sal tydperke van minder as drie maande nie erken word ingevolge die bepalinge van reël 5 (c) nie, uitgesonderd waar ’n persoon ’n korter tydperk nodig het vir die voltooiing van die voorgeskrewe ondervinding van 12 maande.

Opmerking (4).—Ondervinding in algemene geneeskunde en algemene chirurgie beteken bevredigende ondervinding opgedoen as bekleër van ’n voltydse aanstelling in die sale van die afdelings algemene geneeskunde en/of algemene chirurgie in ’n hospitaal waarvan daardie afdelings deur die Raad vir doeleindes van hierdie reël goedgekeur is.

(d) dat hy aan die volgende bykomende spesifieke vereistes voldoen het in die spesialisiteit wat hy teenoor sy naam wil laat registreer:

(i) In die spesialisiteite geneeskunde, chirurgie, obstetrie en ginekologie, narkose, dermatologie, neurologie, neurochirurgie, oftalmologie, ortopedie, otorinolaringologie, pediatrie, fisiese geneeskunde, plastiese en rekonstruktiewe chirurgie, psigiatrie, diagnostiese radiologie, terapeutiese radiologie, torakschirurgie, urologie, venereologie—dat hy

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No. R. 122 26 January 1973
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF THE SPECIALITIES OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS, THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE SATISFIED BEFORE THEIR SPECIALITIES CAN BE REGISTERED, THE CONDITIONS WHICH SHALL EXEMPT ANY PERSON FROM SUCH REQUIREMENTS AND THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS WHOSE SPECIALITIES HAVE BEEN REGISTERED

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment of the above-mentioned rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (r) of the Act and published in Government Notice R. 135 of 7 February 1969, as amended:

The substitution for rule 5 (c) and (d) of the following:

“(c) to submit proof to the Council that, subsequent to having registered as a medical practitioner, he has spent at least 12 months in one of, or a combination of the following:

- (i) General practice.
- (ii) General medicine.
- (iii) General surgery.

[Medical practitioners training in pathology (clinical), pathology (chemical), pathology (microbiological), pathology (anatomical), pathology (haematological) and pathology (forensic) are exempted from the above-mentioned requirement until 31 December 1977.]

Notes to Rule 5 (c)

Note (1).—It is desirable that this experience be gained before the clinical experience in the relevant speciality prescribed in paragraph (d) hereunder.

Note (2).—Work performed during the first year after qualification, i.e. during the intern year, is not recognised as experience under rule 5 (c).

Note (3).—Periods of less than three months (with the exception of work as *locum tenens* in general practice) will not be recognised under rule 5 (c), except where a person needs a lesser period for completion of the prescribed experience of 12 months.

Note (4).—Experience in general medicine and general surgery means satisfactory experience gained as the holder of a full-time appointment in the wards of the departments of general medicine and/or general surgery in a hospital of which those departments have been approved by the Council for the purposes of this rule.

(d) to satisfy the following additional specific requirements in the speciality which he wishes to have registered against his name:

(i) In the specialities medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthetics, dermatology, neurology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, otorhinolaryngology, pediatrics, physical medicine, plastic and reconstructive surgery, psychiatry, diagnostic radiology, therapeutic radiology, thoracic surgery, urology, venereology—

vier jaar bevredigende kliniese ondervinding opgedoen het as bekleër van 'n kliniese betrekking wat vir die Raad aanneemlik is onder beheer van die afdeling in 'n opleidingshospitaal, wat deur die Raad erken word;

(ii) in die spesialiteit patologie (klinies)—dat hy vier jaar bevredigende ondervinding opgedoen het in chemiese patologie, hematologie, mikrobiologie en anatomiese patologie in 'n opleidingsinrigting of universiteit wat deur die Raad erken word; van hierdie ondervinding moet minstens ses maande ondervinding in hematologie opgedoen word, en minstens nege maande ondervinding moet in elk van chemiese patologie, mikrobiologie en anatomiese patologie opgedoen word;

(iii) in die spesialiteite patologie (chemies), patologie (mikrobiologies), patologie (anatomies), patologie (hematologies) en patologie (geregtelik)—dat hy vier jaar bevredigende ondervinding opgedoen het in 'n opleidingsinrigting of universiteit wat deur die Raad erken word;

(iv) in die spesialiteit voorkomende geneeskunde—dat hy vier jaar bevredigende ondervinding in 'n voltydse opleidingspos gelykstaande met dié van kliniese assistent in al die vakke van voorkomende geneeskunde opgedoen het onder toesig van die departement voorkomende geneeskunde van 'n universiteit of opleidingsinrigting wat deur die Raad erken word; sodanige opleidingspos moet vir die Raad aanneemlik wees.

Opmerkings by Reël 5 (d)

Opmerking (1).—Ondervinding in Suid-Afrika opgedoen, sal vir die doel van hierdie reël erken word slegs indien die applikant gedurende die hele tydperk wat sodanige ondervinding opgedoen is by die Raad as geneesheer geregistreer was, en ondervinding in enige ander land as Suid-Afrika opgedoen, sal erken word slegs as die applikant by die betrokke registrerende liggaam geregistreer was dwarsdeur die tydperk wat sodanige ondervinding opgedoen is.

Opmerking (2).—Ondervinding in 'n hospitaal, of hospitale, gedurende die eerste twee jaar na kwalifisering sal nie aanneemlik wees vir doeleindes van die vereistes van reël 5 (d) hierbo nie.

Opmerking (3).—Ondervinding van minder as ses maande in 'n hospitaal of inrigting word nie beskou as bevredigende ondervinding soos in reël 5 (d) voorgeskryf nie, uitgesonderd waar 'n persoon 'n korter tydperk nodig het om die voorgeskrewe 48 maande opleiding te voltooi.

Opmerking (4).—Indien 'n geneesheer twee jaar bevredigende ondervinding in sy spesialiteit in 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal of inrigting opgedoen het, kan hy vir hoogstens 12 maande spesialiteitsopleiding erkenning ontvang (of indien minder as twee jaar maar minstens ses maande ondervinding, dan 'n proporsionele vrystelling: Met dien verstande dat die totale vrystelling nie 12 maande te bowe gaan nie).

Opmerking (5).—Erkenning kan verleen word vir algemene praktyk en dit al afhang van die kwaliteit en soort algemene praktyk wat uitgeoefen is, mits sodanige praktyk vir 'n tydperk van minstens agt jaar uitgeoefen is. (Hierdie opmerking is nie van toepassing op die patologiese spesialiteite nie.)

Opmerking (6).—Totale erkenning verleen kragtens opmerkings (4) en (5) hierbo mag nie meer as 12 maande wees nie en die minimum ondervinding opgedoen as bekleër van die pos van kliniese assistent of 'n opleidingspos wat deur die Raad as gelykstaande daarmee erken word, onder die beheer van die afdeling in 'n opleidingshospitaal moet drie jaar wees. (Vir die doel van hierdie reël beteken 'n opleidingshospitaalafdeling 'n afdeling wat as sodanig deur die Raad erken word.)

that he has had four years' satisfactory clinical experience as the holder of a clinical appointment acceptable to the Council under the control of the department in a teaching hospital recognised by the Council;

(ii) in the speciality pathology (clinical)—that he has had four years' satisfactory experience in a teaching institution or university recognised by the Council in chemical pathology, haematology, microbiology and anatomical pathology; of this experience at least six months' experience must be gained in haematology, and at least nine months' experience must be gained in each of chemical pathology, microbiology, and anatomical pathology;

(iii) in the specialities pathology (chemical), pathology (microbiological), pathology (anatomical), pathology (haematological) and pathology (forensic)—that he has had four years' satisfactory experience in a teaching institution or university recognised by the Council;

(iv) in the speciality preventive medicine—that he has had four years' satisfactory experience in a full-time trainee post equivalent to that of a registrar in all the subjects of preventive medicine, under supervision of the department of preventive medicine of a university or training institution recognised by the Council; such training post shall be acceptable to the Council.

Notes to Rule 5 (d)

Note (1).—Experience gained in South Africa will be recognised for the purpose of this rule only if the applicant was registered as a medical practitioner with the Council throughout the period that such experience was gained, and experience gained in any country other than South Africa will be recognised only if the applicant was registered as a medical practitioner with the registering body concerned throughout the period that such experience was gained.

Note (2).—Experience in a hospital, or hospitals, during the first two years after qualification will not be acceptable for the purposes of the requirements of rule 5 (d) above.

Note (3).—Experience at a hospital or institution of less than six months' duration will not be regarded as satisfactory experience as prescribed under rule 5 (d) except where a person needs a lesser period for completion of the prescribed training of 48 months.

Note (4).—If a medical practitioner has had two years' satisfactory experience in his speciality in an approved hospital or institution, he may be given a maximum credit of 12 months' specialistic training (or if less than two years' experience, but not less than six months' experience, a proportionate exemption: Provided that the total exemption may not exceed 12 months).

Note (5).—Credit may be given for general practice depending on the quality and type of general practice done, provided such practice was done for a period of at least eight years. (This note does not apply to the pathological specialities.)

Note (6).—Total credit accorded in terms of notes (4) and (5) above may not exceed 12 months, and the minimum time to be spent as the holder of the post as registrar, or a trainee post considered by the Council to be equivalent thereto, under the control of the department in a teaching hospital must be three years. (For the purpose of this rule a teaching hospital department means a department recognised as such by the Council.)

Opmerking (7).—Erkenning vir hoogstens een jaar kan verleen word op grond van aanneemlike ondervinding opgedoen in 'n vakgebied wat deur die Raad as verwant aan die spesialiteit van die applikant erken word, om deel uit te maak van die vier jaar ondervinding in hierdie reël voorgeskryf.

Opmerking (8).—Indien 'n geneesheer in die dermatologie sowel as in die venereologie wil spesialiseer, word die tydperke gespesifiseer in die reël wat die vereistes vir kliniese spesialiteitsondervinding in dermatologie en venereologie voorskryf, drie jaar elk, 'n totaal dus van ses jaar: Met dien verstande dat die totale tydperk in 'n opleidingshospitaal deurgebring, minstens vier jaar moet wees. (Vanaf 31 Desember 1973 sal hierdie opmerking nie meer van krag wees nie.)

Opmerking (9).—Indien 'n geneesheer in beide die neurologie en die psigiatrie wil spesialiseer, word die totale tydperk van kliniese spesialiteitsopleiding sewe jaar, met 'n minimum van drie jaar ondervinding in elke spesialiteit.

Opmerking (10).—In die spesialiteit psigiatrie moet kliniese ondervinding ingevolge bovermelde reëls 'n minimum tydperk van 12 maande ondervinding in 'n sielsiekehospitaal insluit, waarvan minstens ses maande in 'n sielsiekehospitaal wat ook 'n opleidingshospitaal is, moet wees; in geval van werk gedoen in 'n sielsiekehospitaal wat nie ook 'n opleidingshospitaal is nie, is die bepalings van opmerking (4) hierbo van toepassing.

Opmerking (11).—Indien 'n praktisyn in beide die diagnostiese radiologie en die terapeutiese radiologie wil spesialiseer, word die totale tydperk van kliniese spesialiteitsopleiding sewe jaar, met 'n minimum van drie jaar ondervinding in elke spesialiteit.

Opmerking (12).—In die spesialiteit obstetrie en ginekologie moet kliniese ondervinding ingevolge bovermelde reëls 'n minimum tydperk van 12 maande ondervinding in onderskeidelik obstetrie en ginekologie in 'n opleidingshospitaal insluit.

Opmerking (13).—Vir die doel van hierdie reël is—

kliniese patologie die geneeskundige vak wat oor die kliniese toepassing van die vakke hematologie, anatomiese patologie, chemiese patologie en mikrobiologie handel;

chemiese patologie die geneeskundige vak wat met die biochemiese veranderinge van patologiese toestande handel;

mikrobiologiese patologie die geneeskundige vak wat oor die studie van bakteriologie, serologie, virologie, parasitologie, mikologie en immunologie handel;

anatomiese patologie die geneeskundige vak wat die morfologiese veranderinge van patologiese toestande vasstel;

hematologiese patologie die geneeskundige vak wat oor die studie van bloed en bloedvormende organe, bloedgroepe, bloedstollings en die serologiese aspekte daaraan verbonde handel;

geregtelike patologie die geneeskundige vak wat oor die studie van die patologie van die uitwerkinge van fisies-chemiese agente en die geregtelike toepassing van hematologie, chemiese patologie, mikrobiologie en anatomiese patologie handel en sal sodanige kliniese ondervinding wat met die spesialiteit verband hou, insluit.”

Note (7).—Credit up to one year may be given towards the four years' experience prescribed in this rule on the ground of acceptable experience gained in a subject considered by the Council to be related to the speciality of the applicant.

Note (8).—Where a medical practitioner wishes to specialise in both dermatology and venereology, the periods specified under the rule prescribing clinical specialistic experience in dermatology and venereology each becomes three years, making a total of six years: Provided that the total spent in a teaching hospital must not be less than four years. (This note will cease to be operative as from 31 December 1973.)

Note (9).—Where a medical practitioner wishes to specialise in both neurology and psychiatry, the total period of clinical specialistic training becomes seven years with a minimum of three years' experience in each speciality.

Note (10).—In the speciality psychiatry, clinical experience in terms of the above rules must include a minimum of 12 months' experience in a mental hospital, of which at least six months must be in a mental hospital which is also a teaching hospital; in the case of work done in a mental hospital which is not also a teaching hospital, the provisions of note (4) above will apply.

Note (11).—Where a practitioner wishes to specialise in both diagnostic radiology and therapeutic radiology, the total period of clinical specialistic training becomes seven years, with a minimum of three years' experience in each speciality.

Note (12).—In the speciality obstetrics and gynaecology clinical experience in terms of the above rules must include a minimum of 12 months' training in obstetrics and in gynaecology, respectively, in a teaching hospital.

Note (13).—For the purpose of this rule—

clinical pathology is the medical subject which deals with the clinical application of the subjects haematology, anatomical pathology, chemical pathology and microbiology;

chemical pathology is the medical subject which deals with the biochemical changes of pathological conditions;

microbiological pathology is the medical subject which deals with the study of bacteriology, serology, virology, parasitology, mycology and immunology;

anatomical pathology is the medical subject which determines the morphological changes of pathological conditions;

haematological pathology is the medical subject which deals with the study of blood and blood-forming organs, blood groups, blood coagulations, and the serological aspects connected therewith;

forensic pathology is the medical subject which deals with the study of the pathology of the effects of physico-chemical agents and the forensic application of haematology, chemical pathology, microbiology and anatomical pathology, and shall include such clinical experience as is relevant to the speciality.”

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

No. R. 127

26 Januarie 1973

Die volgende nommer is foutief toegeken in *Staatskoerant* 3742 van 22 Desember 1972. Dit word gewysig soos aangedui:

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2377 word R. 2444.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CORRECTION NOTICE

No. R. 127

26 January 1973

The following number have been incorrectly allotted in *Government Gazette* 3742 of 22 December 1972. It is amended as indicated:

Government Notice R. 2377 becomes R. 2444.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 112 26 Januarie 1973

KO-OPERATIEVE WIJNBOUWERS VERENIGING VAN ZUID-AFRIKA, BEPERKT

(Geregistreer kragtens die Wet op Koöperatiewe Verenigings, 1939)

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 48 VAN DIE WET OP BEHEER OOR WYN EN SPIRITUS, 1970 (No. 47 VAN 1970)

Kennisgewing geskied hiermee dat die Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt (hierna genoem die Vereniging), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Landbou, ten opsigte van die jaar eindigende 31 Desember 1973, 'n heffing ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 48 van die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970, opgelê het op—

(a) wyn soos omskryf in artikel 14 van die genoemde Wet; en

(b) wyn, soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die genoemde Wet, bestem vir destilleringdoeleindes, en spiritus en brandewyn (met inbegrip van spiritus of brandewyn in versterkte wyn wat vir die doel van versterking daarby gevoeg is),

wat gedurende die genoemde jaar deur 'n wynboer of koöperatiewe vereniging aan iemand met inbegrip van die Vereniging, verkoop of van die hand gesit word.

Kennisgewing geskied hiermee verder dat die Vereniging die heffing waarna in paragraaf (a) hierbo verwys word, vasgestel het op 14 (veertien) sent per hektoliter wyn, behalwe druiwe, moskonfy, rosyne en sultanas, en dat hy die heffing waarna in paragraaf (b) hierbo verwys word, vasgestel het op drie komma vyf (3,5) sent per hektoliter wyn van 'n sterkte van 20 persent.

No. R. 113 26 Januarie 1973

REGULASIES MET BETREKKING TOT DIE GRADERING VAN SONNEBLOMSAAD WAT DEUR BEMIDDELING VAN DIE OLIESADEBEHEER- RAAD VERKOOP WORD

Die Minister van Landbou het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 89 van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (No. 59 van 1968), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, gemaak met betrekking tot die gradering van sonneblomsaad wat deur produsente daarvan deur bemiddeling van die Oliesadebeheerraad verkoop word, ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 183 van 6 Februarie 1970, wat hierby herroep word.

INHOUD

	Regulasie
Woordomskrywing.....	1
DEEL I	
Doel van regulasies.....	2
DEEL II	
Klassifisering en gradering.....	3
DEEL III	
Ondersoekmetodes.....	4-7

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

“besending”, met betrekking tot sonneblomsaad, 'n hoeveelheid sonneblomsaad van dieselfde klas en graad wat op 'n bepaalde tydstop afgelewer word onder dekking van dieselfde vrugbrief, afleweringsbrief of ontvangsbewys

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 112 26 January 1973

KO-OPERATIEVE WIJNBOUWERS VERENIGING VAN ZUID-AFRIKA, BEPERKT

(Registered in terms of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939)

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 48 OF THE WINE AND SPIRIT CONTROL ACT, 1970 (No. 47 OF 1970)

Notice is hereby given that the Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt (hereinafter referred to as the Vereniging) has, in terms of the provisions of section 48 of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, in respect of the year ending 31 December 1973, imposed a levy on—

(a) wine as defined in section 14 of the said Act; and

(b) wine, as defined in section 1 of the said Act, intended for distillation purposes, and spirit and brandy (including spirit or brandy in fortified wine which was added thereto for the purpose of fortification),

sold or disposed of during the said year by a wine-grower or a co-operative society to any person, including the Vereniging.

Notice is hereby further given that the Vereniging has fixed the levy referred to in paragraph (a) above at fourteen (14) cents per hectolitre of wine, other than grapes, moskonfy, raisins and sultanas, and that it has fixed the levy referred to in paragraph (b) above at three comma five (3,5) cents per hectolitre of wine of a strength of 20 per cent.

No. R. 113 26 January 1973

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE GRADING OF SUNFLOWER SEED SOLD THROUGH THE OIL- SEEDS CONTROL BOARD

The Minister of Agriculture has, under the powers vested in him by section 89 of the Marketing Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto, relating to the grading of sunflower seed sold by producers thereof through the Oilseeds Control Board, in substitution of the regulations published by Government Notice R. 183 of 6 February 1970, which is hereby repealed.

CONTENTS

	Regulation
Definitions.....	1
PART I	
Purpose of regulations.....	2
PART II	
Classification and grading.....	3
PART III	
Methods of inspection.....	4-7

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, shall have a corresponding meaning, and—

“castor seed” means the seed of the plant *Ricinus Spp.*;
“consignment” in relation to sunflower seed, means a quantity of sunflower seed of the same class and grade delivered at any one time under cover of the same

of van dieselfde voertuig of indien so 'n hoeveelheid ingedeel is in verskillende cultivars, elke hoeveelheid van elk van die verskillende cultivars;

“beskadigde sonneblomsaad” —

- (a) sonneblomsaad wat deur insekte beskadig is;
- (b) sonneblomsaad wat sigbaar met skimmel-organismes of ander swamme besmet is;
- (c) sonneblomsaad of stukkies sonneblomsaad wat sigbaar verkleur is weens hitte van buite of verhitting as gevolg van inwendige gisting van saad met 'n hoë voggehalte;

(d) sonneblomsaad wat tot so 'n mate ontkiem of uitgeloopt is dat die dop daarvan gebreek het weens die kiemontwikkeling; of

(e) sonneblomsaad waarvan die dop gebreek is of waarvan die dop op een of ander wyse oopgebreek het of gedeeltelik af is;

“die Wet” die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (No. 59 van 1968);

“gedopte sonneblomsaad” sonneblomsaad waarvan die dop heeltemal af is;

“insekte” die graankalander (*Sitophilus granarius* Linn.) die ryskalander (*Sitophilus oryzae* Linn.) of die Franse meelmot (*Sitotroga cerealella* Oliv.);

“kasteroliesaad” die saad van die plant *Ricinus Spp.*;

“sonneblomsaad” die dopvrug (*Cypsel*) van die plant *Helianthus annuus*;

“vreemde materiaal” alle stowwe anders as sonneblomsaad, insluitende los doppe van sonneblomsaad.

DEEL I

DOEL VAN REGULASIES

2. Hierdie regulasies is gemaak vir die gradering van sonneblomsaad wat deur produsente daarvan deur bemiddeling van die Oliesadebeheerraad verkoop word.

DEEL II

KLASSIFIKASIE EN GRADERING

3. (1) Vir graderingsdoeleindes word sonneblomsaad soos volg geklassifiseer:

(a) *Klas FH* wat bestaan uit dofkleurige, dundop sonneblomsaad met 'n hoë olieinhoud; en

(b) *klas F* wat bestaan uit duidelik gestreepte en blink-swart sonneblomsaad.

(2) Behoudens die bepaling van subregulasie (4) is die grade vir sonneblomsaad —

(a) FH1 en FH2 vir klas FH; en

(b) F1 en F2 vir klas F.

(3) Behoudens die toelaatbare afwykings in subregulasie (5) voorgeskryf, is die spesifikasies vir die verskillende grade sonneblomsaad soos volg:

Gehaltefaktor	Graad			
	FH1	FH2	F1	F2
(a) Beskadigde sade.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(b) Gedopte sade.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(c) Vreemde materiaal.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(d) 'n Muwwe, kakiebos of ander onaangename reuk	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(e) Maksimum persentasie vog	10	10	10	10
(f) Chemiese stowwe as gevolg waarvan die sonneblomsaad nie vir handelsdoeleindes geskik is nie.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(g) Lewende insekte.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(h) Kasteroliesaad of ander giftige sade.....	Vry	Vry	Vry	Vry
(i) Die massa uitgedruk as kg per hl (minimum).....	32,4	23,7	39,9	31,2
(j) Ander klasse sonneblomsaad.....	Vry	Vry	*	*

* Dui aan geen spesifikasie.

consignment note, delivery note or receipt note or from the same vehicle or if any quantity is divided into different cultivars, each quantity of the different cultivars;

“damaged sunflower seed” means —

(a) sunflower seed which has been damaged by insects;

(b) sunflower seed which is visibly infected with mould organisms or other fungi;

(c) sunflower seed or pieces of sunflower seed which have been distinctly discoloured by external heat or as the result of heating caused by internal fermentation in seed with a high moisture content;

(d) sunflower seed in which germination or sprouting has proceeded to such an extent that the hull thereof has been broken as a result of the development of the embryo; or

(e) sunflower seed of which the hulls have been broken or of which the hulls were opened in any way or which are partly decorticated;

“decorticated sunflower seed” means sunflower seed of which the hulls have been completely removed;

“foreign matter” means all material other than sunflower seed, including loose hulls of sunflower seed;

“insects” means the grain weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* Linn.) the rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae* Linn.) or the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella* Oliv.);

“sunflower seed” means the fruit (*Cypsel*) of the plant *Helianthus annuus*;

“the Act” means the Marketing Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968).

PART I

PURPOSE OF REGULATIONS

2. These regulations have been made for the grading of sunflower seed sold by producers thereof through the Oilseeds Control Board.

PART II

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING

3. (1) For grading purposes sunflower seed is classified as follows:

(a) *Class FH* which consists of the dull coloured, thin shelled, high-in-oil sunflower seed; and

(b) *Class F* which consists of clearly striped and shiny black sunflower seed.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (4), the grades for sunflower seed shall be —

(a) FH1 and FH2 for Class FH; and

(b) F1 and F2 for Class F.

(3) Subject to the allowable deviations prescribed in subregulation (5), the specifications for the different grades of sunflower seed are as follows:

Quality factor	Grade			
	FH1	FH2	F1	F2
(a) Damaged seeds.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(b) Decorticated seeds.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(c) Foreign matter.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(d) Mouldy, khaki bush or other objectionable odour	Free	Free	Free	Free
(e) Maximum percentage moisture.....	10	10	10	10
(f) Chemical substances which render the sunflower seed unsuitable for commercial purposes.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(g) Live insects.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(h) Castor seed or other poisonous seeds.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
(i) The mass expressed as kg per hl (minimum).....	32,4	23,7	39,9	31,2
(j) Other classes of sunflower seed.....	Free	Free	*	*

* Denotes no specification.

(4) Sonneblomsaad wat nie aan die spesifikasies in subregulasie (3) uiteengesit voldoen nie, word as Ondergraad gegradeer.

(5) Maksimum persentasie toelaatbare afwykings:

Gehaltefaktor	Graad			
	FH1	FH2	F1	F2
(a) Beskadigde sade.....	5	10	5	10
(b) Gedopte sade.....	5	10	5	10
(c) Vreemde materiaal.....	2	4	2	4
(d) Ander klasse.....	15	20	*	*

* Dui aan geen spesifikasie.

DEEL III

ONDERSOEKMETODES

4. (1) *Ewekansige monster*.—Vir doeleindes van hierdie regulasies word 'n ewekantige monster soos volg getrek:

(a) *Uit sakke*.—Monsters vir die toets van sonneblomsaad in sakke word verkry deur min of meer gelyke hoeveelhede deur middel van die hand of by wyse van 'n buissteker of 'n graansteker uit die sakke wat gegradeer moet word, te haal. Indien die monster met die hand geneem word, moet minstens 5 persent van die sakke, na willekeur uit al die sakke in die besending geneem en oopgemaak word. Indien egter die monster met 'n buissteker geneem word, moet minstens 5 persent van die sakke, na willekeur uit die besending geneem, en 'n buissteker op een of meer plekke by die bek van die sak, vir die volle lengte van die sak ingesteek word. As die monster met 'n graansteker geneem word, moet die steker op verskillende hoogtes in elke sak gestee word en dit moet in elke geval na die middel van die sak ingesteek word.

Indien gevind word dat die sonneblomsaad van al die sakke in 'n besending oor die algemeen van dieselfde kwaliteit is, word die monsters uit al die sakke bymekaar gegooi en deeglik gemeng.

(b) *By losmaatlowering*.—Wanneer sonneblomsaad in losmaat gelewer word, moet monsters met 'n buissteker geneem word. Die buissteker moet op minstens vier plekke vir die volle diepte van die losmaatsleepwa of voertuigbak ingesteek word. Die monsters aldus verkry moet bymekaar gegooi en deeglik gemeng word.

(c) *Afwykende monster*.—Indien 'n gradeerder tydens die neem van die ewekansige monster sou merk dat die hoeveelhede sonneblomsaad wat uit enige houër geneem is, ooglopend swakker voorkom as dié geneem uit die res van dié houers, moet hy uit die betrokke houers 'n afsonderlike ewekansige monster neem van sodanige swakker sonneblomsaad. Hierdie monster moet deeglik gemeng word en vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies as 'n afwykende monster beskou word.

Die sakke waaruit die afwykende monsters getrek is, moet opsy gesit word en afsonderlik gegradeer word.

BEPALINGS VAN DIE PERSENTASIE AFWYKINGS

5. (1) *Die persentasie beskadigde sonneblomsaad word soos volg bepaal:*

(a) Meet duplikaatmonsters van 50 g elk af uit of die ewekansige of die afwykende monster, na gelang van die geval;

(b) soek met die hand uit of skei met behulp van siwwe sodat die beskadigde sonneblomsaad behoue bly;

(c) bepaal die massa van die beskadigde sonneblomsaad en druk dit uit as 'n persentasie van die massa van die monster; en

(d) as die verskil tussen die persentasies aldus bepaal ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0,5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies aldus bepaal, geneem. As die verskil groter as 0,5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(4) Sunflower seed which does not comply with the specifications as prescribed in subregulation (3), shall be graded as Undergrade.

(5) Maximum percentage allowable deviations:

Quality factor	Grade			
	FH1	FH2	F1	F2
(a) Damaged seeds.....	5	10	5	10
(b) Decorticated seeds.....	5	10	5	10
(c) Foreign matter.....	2	4	2	4
(d) Other classes.....	15	20	*	*

* Denotes no specification.

PART III

METHODS OF EXAMINATION

4. (1) *Random sample*.—For the purpose of these regulations a random sample shall be drawn as follows:

(a) *Out of bags*.—Samples for the testing of sunflower seed in bags shall be obtained by taking more or less equal quantities by hand or by means of a tubular probe or a grain probe from the bags to be graded. If the sample is taken by hand, not less than 5 per cent of the bags taken at random from all the bags in a consignment shall be opened. If, however, the sample is taken by means of a tubular probe at least 5 per cent of the bags, taken at random shall be removed from the consignment and a tubular probe inserted at one or more places at the mouth of the bag for the full length of the bag. When the sample is taken by means of a grain probe each bag shall be probed at different levels and probing shall in all cases be done towards the centre of the bag. If the sunflower seed from all the bags in a consignment is found to be generally of the same quality, the samples from all the bags shall be thrown together and thoroughly mixed.

(b) *When delivered in bulk*.—When sunflower seed is delivered in bulk, samples shall be taken by means of a tubular probe. The tubular probe shall be inserted at at least four places for the whole depth of the bulk trailer or vehicle bed. Samples thus obtained shall be thrown together and thoroughly mixed.

(c) *Deviation sample*.—If a grader should notice during the course of taking the random sample that the quantities of sunflower seed taken from any container are obviously inferior to that taken from the remainder of the containers, he shall take a separate random sample out of the containers containing such inferior sunflower seed. This sample shall be thoroughly mixed and shall for the purpose of these regulations be regarded as a deviating sample. The bags from which the deviating samples have been drawn shall be placed aside and graded separately.

DETERMINATION OF PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS

5. (1) *The percentage of damaged sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:*

(a) Measure out duplicate samples of 50 g each from either the random or deviating sample, as the case may be;

(b) sort out by hand or separate by means of sieves in such a manner that the damaged sunflower seed is retained;

(c) determine the mass of the damaged sunflower seed and express as a percentage of the mass of the sample; and

(d) if the difference between the percentages so 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 difference exceeds 0,5 the test shall be repeated.

(2) *Die persentasie gedopte sonneblomsaad word soos volg bepaal:*

(a) Meet duplikaatmonsters van 50 g elk af uit òf die ewekansige òf die afwykende monster, na gelang van die geval;

(b) soek met die hand uit of skei met behulp van siwwe sodat die gedopte sonneblomsaad behoue bly;

(c) bepaal die massa van die gedopte sonneblomsaad en druk dit uit as 'n persentasie van die massa van die monster; en

(d) as die verskil tussen die persentasies aldus bepaal ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0,5 is nie word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies aldus bepaal, geneem. As die verskil groter as 0,5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(3) *Die persentasie vreemde materiaal word soos volg bepaal:*

(a) Meet duplikaatmonsters van 50 g elk af uit òf 'n ewekansige òf 'n afwykende monster, na gelang van die geval;

(b) soek met die hand uit of skei met behulp van siwwe sodat die vreemde materiaal behoue bly;

(c) bepaal die massa van die vreemde materiaal en druk dit uit as 'n persentasie van die massa van die monster; en

(d) as die verskil tussen die persentasies aldus bepaal ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0,5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies aldus bepaal, geneem. As die verskil groter as 0,5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

(4) *Die persentasie ander klasse sonneblomsaad word soos volg bepaal:*

(a) Meet duplikaatmonsters van 50 g elk af uit òf 'n ewekansige òf 'n afwykende monster, na gelang van die geval, waaruit vreemde materiaal, beskadigde en gedopte sonneblomsaad verwyder is;

(b) soek die verskillende klasse met die hand uit;

(c) bepaal die massa van die verskillende klasse en druk elk uit as 'n persentasie van die monster; en

(d) as die verskil tussen die persentasies aldus bepaal ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0,5 is nie, word die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies aldus bepaal, geneem. As die verskil groter as 0,5 is, moet die toets herhaal word.

BEPALING VAN DIE MASSA IN KG PER HL

6. (1) Die massa in kg per hl word bepaal met 'n tweevlaktregter volgens die vier-in-een-skaal-metode.

(2) 'n Gedeelte van die ewekansige of afwykende monster, al na gelang van die geval, word vir die doel gebruik.

(3) Die standaardapparaat vir hierdie metode is die volgende:

'n Vier-in-een-skaal.

'n Emmer.—Binnehoogte 124 mm, inhoud 500 ml.

'n Tweevlaktregter.—Bo-deursnee 914 mm, deursnee van klepgat 285 mm.

Die regter word vasgeheg aan 'n ronde metaalpaaltjie wat op 'n metaalvoetstuk staan. Die hoogste vlak word in die geval van sonneblomsaad gebruik.

'n Houtskrapeer.—10 mm dik, 40 mm breed en minstens 100 mm lank. Die kante van die skrapeer moet goed gerond wees, maar nie afgeslyt nie.

(4) *Hoe die apparaat gebruik word.*—Die hele apparaat word geplaas of vasgemaak op 'n harde, gladde, waterpasoppervlakte wat nie ruk of skud nie. Die regter word met sonneblomsaad gevul en gelykvol afgeskraap. Die emmer word dan op die hoogste vlak van die voetstuk neergesit. Die klepgat van die regter word met 'n vinnige swaai wyd

(2) *The percentage of decorticated sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:*

(a) Measure out duplicate samples of 50 g each from either the random or deviating sample, as the case may be;

(b) sort out by hand or separate by means of sieves in such a manner that the decorticated sunflower seed is retained;

(c) determine the mass of the decorticated sunflower seed and express as a percentage of the mass of the sample; and

(d) if the difference between the percentages so 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 difference exceeds 0,5 the test shall be repeated.

(3) *The percentage of foreign matter shall be determined as follows:*

(a) Measure out duplicate samples of 50 g each from either the random or deviating sample, as the case may be;

(b) sort out by hand or by means of sieves in such a manner that the foreign matter is retained;

(c) determine the mass of the foreign matter and express as a percentage of the mass of the sample; and

(d) if the difference between the percentages so 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 difference exceeds 0,5 the test shall be repeated.

(4) *The percentage of other classes of sunflower seed shall be determined as follows:*

(a) Measure out duplicate samples of 50 g each from either a random or deviating sample, as the case may be, from which the foreign matter, damaged and decorticated sunflower seed have been removed;

(b) sort out by hand the different classes;

(c) determine the mass of the different classes and express each as a percentage of the mass of the sample; and

(d) if the difference between the percentages so 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 difference exceeds 0,5 the test shall be repeated.

DETERMINATION OF THE MASS IN KG PER HL

6. (1) The mass in kg per hl shall be determined by the two-level funnel four-in-one-scale method.

(2) A portion of the random or the deviating sample, as the case may be, is used for this purpose.

(3) The standard apparatus in this method is the following:

A four-in-one-scale.

A bucket.—Internal height 124 mm, capacity 500 ml.

A two-level funnel.—Top diameter 914 mm, diameter of shutterhole 285 mm.

The funnel is attached to a metal base by means of a cylindrical metal upright. The high level is used in the case of sunflower seed.

A wooden scraper.—10 mm thick, 40 mm wide and at least 100 mm long. The edges of the scraper shall be well rounded, but not worn.

(4) *Method of using apparatus.*—The entire apparatus is placed or fastened on to a hard, smooth, level surface not subject to jarring or shaking. The funnel is filled with sunflower seed and scraped off level full. The bucket is then placed on the high level of the base of the stand. The funnel shutter is opened wide with a quick swing, the sunflower seed being allowed to fill the bucket and to over-

ooggestoot sodat die sonneblomsaad die emmer volmaak en alle kante oorstroom. Die tregter word dan van die emmer weggeswaai sonder om aan die emmer te raak. Die oortollige sonneblomsaad word dan van die emmer afgeskraap met die skraaper wat regop gehou word. As die skraaper sowel 'n ronde as 'n skerp kant het, mag slegs die ronde kant vir afskrapping gebruik word. By die afskraap word die skraaper liggies maar stewig geplaas op die rand van die emmer wat liggies maar styf met die een hand vasgehou word en die oortollige sonneblomsaad word met een ferm beweging oor die rand van die emmer afgeskraap. Nadat geskraap is, behoort die emmer net gelykvol sonneblomsaad te wees. Die vier-in-een-skaal word op 'n stewige oppervlakte geplaas en gebalanseer. Die sonneblomsaad in die emmer word dan in die pan van die vier-in-een-skaal gegooi en gemeet ten einde die kg per hl te bepaal.

Die bepaling moet twee keer met elke monster gedoen word en as die twee lesings nie ooreenstem nie, moet die bepaling herhaal word met 'n nuwe monster.

DIE BEPALING VAN DIE VOGINHOUD VAN SONNEBLOMSAAD

7. (1) Die voggehalte van sonneblomsaad word bepaal volgens die Marconi-elektriese-weerstandsmetode.

(2) *Monster*.—'n Ewেকansige of afwykende monster, na gelang van die geval, van minstens 30 g en hoogstens 40 g sonneblomsaad waarvan die vreemde materiaal verwyder is, moet geneem word.

(3) *Die standaardapparaat is die volgende:*

'n Marconivogmeter Model TF933 of TF933A.

'n Koffiemeul of Alexanderwerk 466 meul of Phillips-elektriese-meul of enige ander geskikte meul.

'n Glasfles met 'n aanskroefdeksel met inhoudsmaat van minstens 350 ml en hoogstens 450 ml.

(4) *Maal van monster*.—Maal die monster verkry soos in subregulasie (2) voorgeskryf, soos volg:

(a) Die meul moet met 'n egalige spoed gedraai word;

(b) die gemaalde gedeeltes moet in korrelvorm van egalige grootte wees;

(c) om hierdie graad van fynheid te verkry moet die meulplate so styf moontlik deur middel van die stelskroef gedraai word en die stelskroef dan ongeveer 'n kwartdraai losgedraai word;

(d) die maalproses moet een minuut duur met 10 sekondes onderbreking na elke 15 sekondes; en

(e) die gemaalde produk moet onmiddellik in die glasfles geplaas word en nadat die deksel behoorlik opgeskroef is, moet die inhoud deeglik gemeng word deur die fles vir minstens 30 sekondes te skud.

(5) *Metode om voggehalte te bepaal*.—Onmiddellik nadat die monster in subregulasie (4) voorgeskryf gereed is, moet die toetsel van die Marconi-apparaat omtrent halfvol gemaak word met die gemaalde monster en die metaaldrukprop daarop in posisie geplaas word.

Daar moet gesorg word dat die monster gelyk in die sel lê en dat die onderdele van die sel behoorlik in mekaar pas. Die sel moet slegs aan die buitenste isoleermateriaal daarom hanteer word. Onmiddellik daarna moet die sel (met die metaaldrukprop na bo) in die klamp wat deel van die Marconi-apparaat uitmaak, geplaas en daarin vasgeskroef word totdat die twee dele van die silinder-vormige veeromhulsel wat met die skroef verbind is, ho gelyk is. Die klamp met die sel daarin vasgeskroef moet korrek met die hooftoestel elektries verbind wees. Die skakelaar moet na die "zero"-posisie gedraai word en daarna moet die galvanometernaald deur middel van die

flow on all the sides. The funnel is then swung round away from the bucket without disturbing the bucket in any way. The surplus sunflower seed is then scraped from the bucket with the scraper which is held vertically. If the scraper has both a round and sharp edge, only the round edge may be used for scraping. In scraping the scraper is placed lightly but firmly on the rim of the bucket which is grasped gently but firmly with one hand and the surplus sunflower seed scraped off with one firm scrape straight across the rim of the bucket. The scraping should leave the bucket just level full of sunflower seed. The four-in-one-scale is placed on a firm base and balanced. The sunflower seed in the bucket is then poured into the pan of the four-in-one-scale and the mass determined in kg per hl. The determination shall be done twice with each sample and if the readings do not correspond, the test shall be repeated with a new sample.

DETERMINATION OF THE MOISTURE CONTENT OF SUNFLOWER SEED

7. (1) The moisture content shall be determined by the Marconi electrical resistance method.

(2) *Sample*.—A random or deviating sample, as the case may be, of at least 30 g and not more than 40 g of sunflower seed from which the foreign matter has been removed, shall be taken.

(3) *The standard apparatus is the following:*

A Marconi moisture meter Model TF933 or TF933A.

A coffee mill or Alexander Work 466 mill or Phillips electrical mill or any other suitable mill.

A glass jar with a screw top and with a capacity of at least 350 ml and not exceeding 450 ml.

(4) *Grinding of the sample*.—Grind the sample of sunflower seed obtained as prescribed in subregulation (2), as follows:

(a) The mill shall be operated at a uniform speed;

(b) the milled portions shall be in a granulated form of uniform size;

(c) to obtain this degree of fineness the milling plates must be set as tightly as possible by means of the adjusting screw and then by loosening the latter by about one quarter turn;

(d) the milling process shall last one minute with 10 seconds' pause after each 15 seconds; and

(e) the milled product shall immediately be transferred to the glass jar and after the lid has been screwed on properly, the contents shall be thoroughly mixed by shaking the jar for at least 30 seconds.

(5) *Method of determining the moisture content*.—Immediately after the sample mentioned in subregulation (4) is ready, the test cell of the Marconi apparatus shall be filled approximately half full with the milled sample and the metal plunger shall be placed into position on it. Care shall be taken to ensure that the surface of the sample is level in the cell and that the parts of the cell fit properly into one another. The cell shall be handled only by the outer insulating material surrounding it. Immediately thereafter the cell (with the metal plunger facing upwards) shall be fitted into the clamp which forms part of the Marconi apparatus and screwed tight until the two parts of the cylindrical spring housing mounted on the screw are flush. The clamp containing the cell shall have proper electric contact with the main apparatus. The switch shall now be turned to the "zero" position and the galvanometer pointer shall thereafter be adjusted by means of the

stelknoppie bokant die wyserskywe gestel word totdat die naald presies regoor die horisontale strepie te staan kom.

Wanneer hierdie "zero"-instelling gemaak word, moet die linkerhandse wyserskywe op een van die posisies 1 tot 5 staan. Die skakelaar moet daarna na die "lees"-posisie gedraai word en die wyserskywe onmiddellik daarna gestel word totdat die galvanometernaald terugkeer na die posisie regoor die horisontale strepie. Die lesing op die wyserskywe moet nou geneem word en die temperatuur op die termometer wat aan die hooftoestel geheg is, tot die naaste graad afgelees word. Enige geleidelike verskuiwing van die naald nadat dit aanvanklik korrek ingestel is, moet buite rekening gelaat word. Hoogstens een minuut mag verloop voordat die monster in die sel geplaas word totdat die finale lesing op die wyserskywe geneem word.

Waar moontlik word lesings slegs op die swart of positiewe waardes van die wyserskywe geneem. Die lesing op die wyserskywe moet herlei word tot persentasies volgens onderstaande tabel:

Lesing op wyserskyf	Persentasie vog	Lesing op wyserskyf	Persentasie vog
0.....	4,46	28.....	8,33
1.....	4,56	29.....	8,52
2.....	4,67	30.....	8,71
3.....	4,77	31.....	8,91
4.....	4,88	32.....	9,11
5.....	4,98	33.....	9,32
6.....	5,10	34.....	9,53
7.....	5,21	35.....	9,74
8.....	5,33	36.....	9,96
9.....	5,45	37.....	10,19
10.....	5,57	38.....	10,42
11.....	5,70	39.....	10,65
12.....	5,83	40.....	10,89
13.....	5,96	41.....	11,14
14.....	6,10	42.....	11,40
15.....	6,23	43.....	11,65
16.....	6,37	44.....	11,91
17.....	6,52	45.....	12,18
18.....	6,66	46.....	12,46
19.....	6,82	47.....	12,74
20.....	6,97	48.....	13,02
21.....	7,12	49.....	13,32
22.....	7,29	50.....	13,62
23.....	7,45	51.....	13,93
24.....	7,62	52.....	14,24
25.....	7,79	53.....	14,56
26.....	7,97	54.....	14,89
27.....	8,15	55.....	15,23

Die resultaat aldus verkry, moet vir temperatuur aan-gesuiwer word deur dit met 0,1 te vermeerder vir elke graad Celsius wat die termometerlesing onder 20° Celsius is en met 0,1 te verminder vir elke een graad Celsius wat die termometerlesing bo 20° Celsius is.

Die toets moet sonder onderbreking herhaal word met afsonderlike hoeveelhede van die oorspronklike gemaalde monster en indien die twee resultate aldus verkry nie met meer as 0,3 verskil nie, word die gemiddelde daarvan as die persentasie voggehalte van die sonneblomsaad waarvan die monster geneem is, uitgedruk. Indien die resultaat van die twee bepalings met meer as 0,3 verskil, moet die bepaling herhaal word met verdere hoeveelhede van die oorspronklike gemaalde monster totdat twee resultate verkry word wat nie met meer as 0,3 verskil nie.

Daar moet gesorg word dat die meul waarmee die monster gemaal word, die fles waarin dit vermeng word en die druksel van die apparaat behoorlik skoon en droog is voor elke bepaling.

Die vogmeter moet in ewewig met die temperatuur van die omringende lug wees om die ontwikkeling van termoelektriese strome in die instrument, waardeur foute in die wyserskyflesings veroorsaak sal word, te voorkom.

Om hierdie rede is dit noodsaaklik dat die vogmeter vir 'n geruime tyd op een plek sal bly staan voordat 'n vogtoets gemaak word. Indien die vogmeter om een of

"set-zero" knob above the dials until the pointer is exactly opposite the horizontal line. When setting to "zero" the left-hand dial shall be at any one of the positions 1 to 5. The switch shall then be turned to the "Read" position and the dials immediately adjusted until the galvanometer pointer returns to the position of the horizontal line. The dial reading shall now be taken and the temperature be read to the nearest degree, from the thermometer attached to the main apparatus. Any gradual movement of the pointer, after having been correctly adjusted, shall be disregarded. Not more than one minute shall elapse between the placing of the samples into the cell and the taking of the final dial reading.

Where possible readings shall only be taken on the black or positive value of the dials. Dial readings shall be converted into percentages according to the following table:

Dial reading	Percentage moisture	Dial reading	Percentage moisture
0.....	4,46	28.....	8,33
1.....	4,56	29.....	8,52
2.....	4,67	30.....	8,71
3.....	4,77	31.....	8,91
4.....	4,88	32.....	9,11
5.....	4,98	33.....	9,32
6.....	5,10	34.....	9,53
7.....	5,21	35.....	9,74
8.....	5,33	36.....	9,96
9.....	5,45	37.....	10,19
10.....	5,57	38.....	10,42
11.....	5,70	39.....	10,65
12.....	5,83	40.....	10,89
13.....	5,96	41.....	11,14
14.....	6,10	42.....	11,40
15.....	6,23	43.....	11,65
16.....	6,37	44.....	11,91
17.....	6,52	45.....	12,18
18.....	6,66	46.....	12,46
19.....	6,82	47.....	12,74
20.....	6,97	48.....	13,02
21.....	7,12	49.....	13,32
22.....	7,29	50.....	13,62
23.....	7,45	51.....	13,93
24.....	7,62	52.....	14,24
25.....	7,79	53.....	14,56
26.....	7,97	54.....	14,89
27.....	8,15	55.....	15,23

The result thus obtained shall be corrected for temperature by increasing it by 0,1 for each degree Centigrade the temperature reading is below 20° Centigrade and by decreasing it by 0,1 for each degree Centigrade the temperature is above 20° Centigrade.

The test shall be carried out in duplicate without interruption, with separate quantities of the original milled sample and if the two results thus obtained do not differ by more than 0,3 the average of the two results shall be taken as the percentage moisture content of the sunflower seed from which the sample was taken. If the results of the two determinations differ by more than 0,3 the determination shall be repeated with further quantities of the original milled sample until two results are obtained which do not differ by more than 0,3.

Care shall be taken that the mill used for the grinding of the sample, the jar used for mixing the sample and the pressure cell of the apparatus are clean and dry before each determination is commenced. The moisture meter has to be in equilibrium with the temperature of the ambient air in order to obviate the generation of thermo-electric currents in the instrument which may cause errors in the dial reading. For this reason it is imperative that the moisture meter shall remain in one position for an appreciable time before a moisture test is carried out. If for some special reason the moisture meter has to

ander spesiale rede na 'n ander posisie of 'n ander plek vervoer moet word, moet dit vir minstens 'n uur in die nuwe posisie met rus gelaat word sodat die instrument kans kry om in hitte-ewewig met die omringende lug te kom voordat 'n vogtoets gemaak word. Indien dit nie moontlik is om die termometer aan die kas van die instrument te heg nie moet dit in 'n gerieflike horisontale posisie bo-op die apparaat geplaas word, minstens 15 minute voordat 'n vogtoets begin. In die gevalle waar die termometer aan die toestel geheg kan word, maar nie permanent in daardie posisie bly nie, moet dit in daardie posisie geplaas word minstens 15 minute voordat 'n vogtoets begin.

Wanneer 'n voglobepaling deur middel van hierdie metode gedoen word, moet gesorg word dat die apparaat in goeie werkende toestand is deur met 'n kort stukkie draad 'n kortsluiting in die twee boonste steeksokke op die hooftoestel te maak en daarna die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometernaald regoor die horisontale strepie in te stel. Nadat die skakelaar weer op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe, geneem op die wyse hierbo omskryf, ongeveer 60 wees.

Die draad moet dan verwyder word. Hierna moet die klamp, elektries, soos voorgeskryf, met die hooftoestel verbind word, die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometernaald regoor die horisontale strepie ingestel en die basis van die toestel in sy normale posisie in die klamp gehou word. 'n Stukkie metaaldraad of silwerpapier (tin-folie) moet dwarsoor die blootgestelde elektrodes (die metaaldele) van die toetsel vasgedruk word sodat 'n kortsluiting veroorsaak word. Nadat die skakelaar op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesings op die wyserskywe, geneem op die wyse voorgeskryf, ongeveer 60 wees. Daarna moet die basis en isolering van die toetsel sonder die metaaldrukprop in die klamp vasgeskroef word totdat dit net stewig in posisie bly en die skakelaar op "zero" en die galvanometernaald regoor die horisontale strepie ingestel word. Nadat die skakelaar nou op die "lees"-posisie gestel is, moet die lesing op die wyserskywe in hierdie geval nul of laer as nul wees, maar indien die lesing hoër as nul is, kan die basis van die toetsel vir 'n paar minute in die son of in redelike warmlug geplaas en die toets herhaal word.

6. (a) *Skoonmaak van toetsel*.—Dit is noodsaaklik dat die toetsel na elke voglobepaling behoorlik soos volg skoon-gemaak moet word:

(i) *Vir lesings onder 40*.—Vryf die toetsel deeglik skoon met 'n skoon, droë doek; en

(ii) *vir lesings bo 40*.—Maak die toetsel deeglik skoon met onverdunde "Teepol" of 'n ander suiweringsmiddel en vryf dit droog met 'n skoon, droë doek. Nadat die toetsel skoongemaak is, moet dit vir minstens twee minute gelaat word om seker te maak dat geen vog daaraan kleef nie en om die temperatuur van die toetsel na normaal te laat terugkeer.

(b) *Skoonmaak van meul*.—Nadat monsters sonneblom-saad gemaal is, moet die meul deeglik met onverdunde "Teepol" of ander suiweringsmiddel skoongemaak word en met 'n skoon droë doek opgevryf word.

be moved to another position or some other locality, it shall be left undisturbed for at least one hour in the new position to allow the instrument to come into thermal equilibrium with the ambient air before a moisture test is carried out. If it is not possible to affix the thermometer to the case of the instrument, it shall be placed in a convenient horizontal position on top of the apparatus at least 15 minutes before a moisture test is started. In those cases where the thermometer can be affixed to the apparatus but does not remain in that position permanently, it shall be placed in that position at least 15 minutes before commencement of a moisture test.

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

(6) (a) *Cleaning of test cell*.—It is essential that the test cell shall be thoroughly cleaned after each moisture determination as follows:

(i) *For readings below 40*.—Rub the test cell thoroughly clean with a clean, dry cloth; and

(ii) *for readings above 40*.—Clean the test cell thoroughly with undiluted "Teepol" or other cleansing medium and dry thoroughly with a clean, dry cloth. After the test cell has been cleaned it shall be left for at least two minutes to ensure that no moisture has adhered to it and also to let the temperature of the test cell return to normal.

(b) *Cleaning of mill*.—After the samples of sunflower seed have been ground, the mill must be thoroughly cleaned, using "Teepol" or other cleansing medium and rubbed dry with a clean dry cloth.

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

No. R. 125

26 Januarie 1973

Die volgende nommer is foutief toegeken in *Staatskoerant* 3742 van 22 Februarie 1972. Dit word gewysig soos aangedui:

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2376 word R. 2443.

CORRECTION NOTICE

No. R. 125

26 January 1973

The following number have been incorrectly allocated in *Government Gazette* 3742 of 22 February 1972. It is amended as indicated:

Government Notice R. 2376 becomes R. 2443.

Nuttige wenke—

1. Adresseer alle posstukke volledig, duidelik en sonder misleidende afkortings.
2. Plaas u eie adres agterop die koevert of omslag.
3. Moenie muntstukke of ander harde artikels in briewe insluit nie.
4. Gebruik posorders of poswissels wanneer geld deur die pos gestuur word.
5. Verpak pakkette behoorlik. Gebruik sterk houters en dik papier en bind dit stewig vas.
6. Maak seker dat die posgeld ten volle vooruitbetaal is.
7. Plak die posseëls in die boonste regterhoek van die koevert of omslag.
8. Verseker u pakkette en registreer waardevolle briewe. Dokumente wat slegs teen hoë koste vervang kan word, moet verkieslik verseker word.
9. Pos vroegtydig en dikwels gedurende die dag. Posstukke wat tot op die laaste oomblik teruggehou word kan vertraging veroorsaak.
10. Verstrek u volledige posadres aan u korrespondente asook u posbusnommer waar van toepassing.

Useful Hints—

1. Address all mail fully, clearly and without misleading abbreviations.
2. Place your own address on the back of the envelope or wrapper.
3. Do not enclose coins or other hard objects in letters.
4. Send remittances by Postal Order or Money Order.
5. Pack parcels properly, using strong containers and heavy paper. Tie securely.
6. Prepay postage fully.
7. Place postage stamps in the upper right hand corner of the envelope or wrapper.
8. Insure your parcels and register valuable letters. Documents which can only be replaced at considerable cost should preferably be insured.
9. Post early and often during the day. Mail held until the last moment may cause delay.
10. Give your correspondents your correct post office address including your box number where applicable.

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy
Arbeid, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>	
R. 114. Meubelnywerheid: Oostelike Kaapprovinsie	1
R. 126. Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2406: Verbetering	3
Bantoe-onderwys, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>	
R. 128. Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2373, R. 2374 en R. 2375: Verbetering	3
Docane en Aksyns, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>	
R. 116. Docane- en Aksynswet, 1964: Wysiging van Bylae 1 (No. 1/1/156)	3
Gesondheid, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>	
R. 122. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad: Wysiging van Reëls	4
Justisie, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>	
R. 127. Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2377: Verbetering	6
Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking, Departement van	
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>	
R. 112. Kennisgewing ingevolge die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970	7
R. 113. Gradering van sonneblomsaad	7
R. 125. Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2376: Verbetering	13

CONTENTS

No.	Page
Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Department of	
<i>Government Notices</i>	
R. 112. Notice in terms of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970	7
R. 113. Grading of sunflower seed	7
R. 125. Government Notice R. 2376: Correction	13
Bantu Education, Department of	
<i>Government Notice</i>	
R. 128. Government Notices R. 2373, R. 2374 and R. 2375: Correction	3
Customs and Excise, Department of	
<i>Government Notice</i>	
R. 116. Customs and Excise Act, 1964: Amendment of Schedule 1 (No. 1/1/156)	3
Health, Department of	
<i>Government Notice</i>	
R. 122. The South African Medical and Dental Council: Amendment of rules	4
Justice, Department of	
<i>Government Notice</i>	
R. 127. Government Notice R. 2377: Correction	6
Labour, Department of	
<i>Government Notices</i>	
R. 114. Furniture Manufacturing Industry: Eastern Cape Province	1
R. 126. Government Notice R. 2406: Correction	3

