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

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

Onderstaande Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:—

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID.

* No. 318.] [24 Februarie 1956.
PRYSBEHEER.

* OPSKORTING VAN PRYSBEHEER OOR „HAKE” (STOKVIS) EN INGEMAAKTE VIS.

Ek, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Pryscontroleur, handelende kragtens regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreeël No. 49 van 1946—

- (1) herroep hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1417 van 8 Julie 1955 (Maksimum Pryse van „Hake”—Stokvis);
- (2) wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. 636 van 25 Maart 1955 (Maksimum Pryse van Kruideniersware) deur Item No. 4—Vis, ingemaak (S.A.)—van die Vierde Bylae daarvan te skrap.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Pryscontroleur.

OPMERKING.—Die uitwerking van hierdie kennisgewing is om prysbeheer oor „Hake” (stokvis) en ingemaakte vis op te skort.

* No. 319.] [24 Februarie 1956.
PRYSBEHEER.

MAKSIMUM PRYSE VAN GEGALVANISEERDE GEGOLFDE SINKPLAAT.

Ek, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Pryscontroleur, bepaal hierby, kragtens regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreeël No. 49 van 1946 vir die hele Unie, uitgesonderd Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai, as volg:—

1. Die maksimum prys waarteen enigeen 'n nuwe gegalvaniseerde gegolfde sinkplaat aan iemand anders mag verkoop, is die koste daarvan vir die invoerder of oorspronklike koper, na gelang van die geval, plus spoorvrag (as daar is) plus 19 persent; met dien verstande dat by 'n verkoop deur 'n invoerder of deur 'n oorspronklike koper aan 'n herverkoper of aan 'n verwerker, die maksimum prys aldus bereken, met 'n korting van minstens 7 persent verminder moet word.

2. Die maksimum prys waarteen enige gebruikte gegalvaniseerde gegolfde sinkplaat deur enigeen aan iemand anders verkoop mag word, is 10d. per lengtevoet.

3. Vir die toepassing van hierdie kennisgewing beteken—

„oorspronklike koper”, met betrekking tot enige gegolfde plaat wat in die Unie vervaardig is, die persoon wat die plaat regstreeks van die vervaardiger daarvan verkry het;

„herverkoper”, die persoon wat vir die doel van herverkoop die gegalvaniseerde gegolfde sinkplaat van die invoerder of oorspronklike koper daarvan verkry het;

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The following Government Notices are published for general information:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

* No. 318.] [24 February 1956.
PRICE CONTROL.

SUSPENSION OF PRICE CONTROL ON HAKE (STOCKFISH) AND CANNED FISH.

In terms of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Price Controller, hereby—

- (1) withdraw Government Notice No. 1417 of 8th July, 1955 (Maximum Prices of Hake—Stockfish);
- (2) amend Government Notice No. 636 of 25th March, 1955 (Maximum Prices of Groceries) by deleting Item No. 4—Fish, canned (S.A.)—from the Fourth Schedule thereto.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Price Controller.

NOTE.—The effect of this notice is to suspend price control on hake (stockfish) and canned fish.

* No. 319.] [24 February 1956.
PRICE CONTROL.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.

In terms of regulations 3 and 9 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Price Controller, prescribe hereby, throughout the Union, excluding South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay, as follows:—

1. The maximum price at which any person may sell a new galvanised corrugated sheet to any other person is the cost thereof to the importer or to the original purchaser, as the case may be, plus railage (if any) plus 19 per cent; provided that in a sale by an importer or by an original purchaser to a reseller or to a fabricator the maximum price thus determined shall be reduced by a discount of not less than 7 per cent.

2. The maximum price at which any used galvanised corrugated sheet may be sold by any person to any other person is 10d. per linear foot.

3. For the purposes of this notice—

“original purchaser”, in relation to any corrugated sheet manufactured in the Union, means the person who acquired such sheet direct from the manufacturer thereof;

“reseller” means the person who for the purposes of resale acquired a galvanised corrugated sheet from the importer or original purchaser thereof;

„verwerker”, enigeen wat sinkplate vervaardig, fabriseer of verder verwerk vir herverkoop.

4. Die koopprys vir die oorspronklike koper van 'n gegalvaniseerde gegolfdde sinkplaat wat in die Unie vervaardig is, is die basiese prys per ton deur die vervaardiger van sodanige plaat gevorder toe die oorspronklike verkoper dit verkry het. Paragraaf (4) van die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 628 van 25 Maart 1955 (Berekening van Kosprys) bly in alle ander opsigte op die vasstelling van sodanige koste van toepassing.

5. Ten einde koste per gewig tot koste per lengtevoet te herlei, moet een ton (2,000 lb.) in die geval van gegalvaniseerde gegolfdde sinkplate van dikte No. 24 en met agt 3-duimgolwings, wat in die Unie vervaardig is, as gelyk aan minstens 768 lengtevoet beskou word.

6. By die berekening van 'n maksimum prys per lengtevoet van enige gegalvaniseerde gegolfdde sinkplaat mag 'n breuk van 'n pennie wat minder as een sestiende van 'n pennie is, as 'n sestiende van 'n pennie beskou word en in die totale prys van toepassing op enige aantal lengtevoet mag enige breuk van 'n pennie wat minder as 'n pennie is, as 'n pennie beskou word.

7. Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2428 van 9 Desember 1955 (Maksimum Pryse van Gegalvaniseerde Gegolfdde Sinkplaat) word hierby ingetrek.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Pryskontroleur.

OPMERKINGS.

(1) Die maksimum winsmarge (19 persent) waarvoor daar in hierdie kennisgewing voorsiening gemaak word, is dieselfde as dié wat tot nog toe van krag was—sien paragraaf 1 (a) (ii) van die kennisgewing wat herroep is. Die korting van 7 persent, wat van toepassing is wanneer 'n invoerder of oorspronklike koper aan 'n kleinhandelaar (handelaar) of aan 'n verwerker verkoop, staan gelyk aan die winsmarge van $7\frac{1}{2}$ persent wat tot nog toe toegelaat is. Aangesien dit 'n invoerder of 'n oorspronklike koper egter vrystaan om 'n korting van meer as $7\frac{1}{2}$ persent toe te staan, kan die kleinhandelaar hom 'n hoër winsmarge toeëien wat aan sodanige korting gelykstaan, tenwyl hy tot nog toe tot $7\frac{1}{2}$ persent beperk was.

(2) Die reg om die winsmarges by te voeg waarvoor daar in hierdie kennisgewing voorsiening gemaak word, is onderworpe aan die bepalinge van regulasie 6 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 49 van 1946.

* No. 320.]

[24 Februarie 1956.

PRYSBEHEER.

MAKSIMUM VORDERINGS VIR MANS- EN SEUNSHAARSNY.

Ek, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Pryskontroleur, handelende kragtens regulasie 3 van Oorlogsmaatreël No. 49 van 1946, bepaal hierby vir die hele Unie, met uitsondering van Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai, as volg:—

1. Die maksimum bedrag wat 'n manshaarkapper in ondergenoemde gebiede mag vorder vir die dienste hieronder aangegee, is die bedrag wat teenoor dié dienste vermeld word, naamlik—

(a) Port Elizabeth en Durban	binne 'n omtrek van een myl van die Stadsaal af;		
(b) Kaapstad....	binne 'n omtrek van een myl van die Sentrale Poskantoor af;	Haarsny (mans).....	s. d. 3 2
		Haarsny (seuns onder 14 jaar)	2 2
(c) Johannesburg	binne 'n omtrek van een myl van die Hooggeregsho af;	Haarsny (seuns, op Vrydae, Saterdag en dae voor publieke vakansiedae)	3 2
(d) Pretoria.....	binne 'n omtrek van een myl van die middelpunt van Kerkplein af;		

“fabricator” means any person who manufactures, fabricates or further processes corrugated sheets for resale.

4. The purchase price to the original purchaser of a galvanised corrugated sheet manufactured in the Union is the basis price per ton charged by the manufacturer of such sheet at the time of the acquisition thereof by the original purchaser. Paragraph (4) of the Schedule to Government Notice No. 628 of 25th March, 1955 (Determination of Costs) remains in all other respects applicable to the determination of such cost.

5. For the purposes of converting a cost based on weight to a cost per linear foot one ton (2,000 lb.) shall in the case of No. 24 gauge galvanised corrugated sheets of eight 3-inch corrugations manufactured in the Union be taken to be equivalent to not less than 768 linear feet.

6. In the determination of a maximum price per linear foot of any galvanised corrugated sheet a fraction of a penny that is less than one-sixteenth of a penny, may be regarded as a sixteenth of a penny and in the total price applicable to any number of linear feet any fraction of a penny that is less than a penny may be regarded as a penny.

7. Government Notice No. 2428 of 9th December, 1955 (Maximum Prices of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets) is hereby withdrawn.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Price Controller.

NOTES.

(1) The maximum mark-up (19 per cent), for which provision is made in this notice, is the same as has hitherto been in force—see paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of the withdrawn notice. The discount of 7 per cent applicable where an importer or an original purchaser sells to a reseller (dealer) or to a fabricator is equivalent to the mark-up of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which he has hitherto been allowed. As, however, an importer or an original purchaser is free to concede a higher discount than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the reseller is at liberty to take a higher mark-up equivalent to such discount, whereas hitherto he has been restricted to a mark-up of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(2) The right to add the profit margins provided for in this notice is subject to the provisions of regulation 6 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946.

* No. 320.]

[24 February 1956.

PRICE CONTROL.

MAXIMUM CHARGES FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' HAIRCUTS.

In terms of regulation 3 of War Measure No. 49 of 1946, I, Harry de Lacy Burnham, Price Controller, hereby prescribe throughout the Union, excluding South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay, as follows:—

1. The maximum charge that may be made by any men's hairdresser in the following areas for any of the services specified are the prices shown opposite each such service, namely—

(a) Port Elizabeth and Durban	within a radius of one mile from the City Hall;		
(b) Cape Town....	within a radius of one mile from the Central Post Office;	Haircut (men's).....	s. d. 3 2
		Haircut (boys' under 14 years)	2 2
(c) Johannesburg	within a radius of one mile from the Supreme Court;	Haircut (boys', on Fridays, Saturdays and days preceding public holidays)	3 2
(d) Pretoria.....	within a radius of one mile from the centre of Church Square		

2. Elders is die maksimum bedrag wat 'n mans-haarkapper mag vorder vir die dienste aangegee, die bedrag wat teenoor dié dienste vermeld word, naamlik—

	s.	d.
Haarsny (mans).....	3	0
Haarsny (seuns onder 14 jaar).....	2	0
Haarsny (seuns, op Vrydae, Saterdag en dae voor publieke vakansiedae)	3	0

3. Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. 1218 van 17 Junie 1955 en 2429 van 9 Desember 1955 betreffende die maksimum vorderings in die haarkappersbedryf, word hierby herroep.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Pryskontroleur.

OPMERKING.—Die uitwerking van hierdie kennisgewing is om nuwe maksimum vorderings voor te skryf vir haarsny, wat verhogings, volgens omtrek, van 3d., 5d. en 6d. meebring.

Op plekke wat in paragraaf 1 gemeld word maar wat buite genoemde omtrek geleë is, asook op alle ander plekke is die maksimum vorderings dié wat in paragraaf 2 voorgeskryf word.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU

* No. 317.]

[24 Februarie 1956.

DROËBONESKEMA.

GRADERING VAN DROËBONE.

Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel *drie-en-veertig* van die Bemarkingswet, 1937 (Wet No. 26 van 1937), soos gewysig, en met ingang van 1 Maart 1956, die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig met betrekking tot die gradering van die beheerde produk, droëbone, wat in die Unie verkoop word.

BYLAE.

WOORDOMSKRYWING.

1. Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasies en tensy dit in stryd is met die samehang daarvan, beteken—

„droëbone”, die gedorstte ryp saad van—

- (a) groot wit nierbone van *Phaseolus multiflorus*;
- (b) alle variëteite van *Phaseolus vulgaris*; en
- (c) Teparybone van *Phaseolus acutifolius*;

„vreemde voorwerpe”, alle ander voorwerpe as droëbone soos hierbo omskryf;

„heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe”, saadlobbe wat gebreek is of wat nie meer aanmekaar is nie;

„gebrekkige droëbone”, droëbone of stukke van droëbone wat klaarblyklik—

- (a) verskrompel is;
- (b) uitgeloopt is;
- (c) deur insekte gevreet, geboor of andersins beskadig is;
- (d) deur weer, ryp, hitte, vog, siekte, swamme of op enige ander wyse beskadig, gevlek, gestippel of verkleur is;

maar omvat nie droëbone met gebreekte saadhuid of heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe wat andersins gesond is nie;

„droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie”, droëbone wat nie voldoen aan die vorm en grootte van die klas waarin hulle voorkom nie;

„droëbone met geplooiide saadhuid”, droëbone waarvan die saadhuid duidelik grof geplooi is, maar omvat nie droëbone met fyn plooitjies om die hilum of op die rugkant daarvan nie;

„droëbone met gebreekte saadhuid”, droëbone waarvan die vel of saadhuid om die saadlobbe duidelik op een of meer plekke gebars of gebreek is;

„insekte wat vir droëbone skadelik is”, die droëboonkewers *Bruchus obtectus* Say en *Bruchus pisorum* L.;

2. Elsewhere the maximum charge that may be made by any men's hairdresser for any of the services specified are the prices shown opposite each such service, namely—

	s.	d.
Haircut (men's).....	3	0
Haircut (boys' under 14 years).....	2	0
Haircut (boys', on Fridays, Saturdays and days preceding public holidays).....	3	0

3. Government Notices Nos. 1218 of 17th June, 1955, and 2429 of 9th December, 1955, relating to maximum charges for hairdressing are hereby withdrawn.

H. DE L. BURNHAM,
Price Controller.

NOTE.—The effect of this notice is to prescribe new maximum charges for haircuts which reflect increases of 3d., 5d. and 6d. according to locality.

At the places named in paragraph 1, but outside the radius mentioned, as also at all other places the maximum charges are those laid down in paragraph 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

* No. 317.]

[24 February 1956.

DRIED BEAN SCHEME.

GRADING OF DRIED BEANS.

His Excellency the Governor-General has, under the powers vested in him by section *forty-three* of the Marketing Act, 1937 (Act No. 26 of 1937), as amended, and with effect from 1st March, 1956, made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto relating to the grading of the controlled product, dried beans, sold in the Union.

SCHEDULE.

DEFINITIONS.

1. For the purpose of these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context thereof—

“dried beans” shall mean the threshed, ripe seed of—

- (a) large white kidney beans of *Phaseolus multiflorus*;
- (b) all varieties of *Phaseolus vulgaris*; and
- (c) Tepary beans of *Phaseolus acutifolius*;

“foreign matter” shall mean any matter other than dried beans as defined above;

“whole and broken loose cotyledons” shall mean cotyledons that are broken or that are no longer attached to one another;

“defective dried beans” shall mean dried beans or pieces of dried beans that are obviously—

- (a) wizened;
- (b) sprouted;
- (c) eaten, bored or otherwise damaged by insects;
- (d) damaged, spotted, mottled, or discoloured by weather, frost, heat, moisture, disease, fungi or any other agency;

but shall not include dried beans with broken testa or whole and broken loose cotyledons that are otherwise sound;

“off-type dried beans” shall mean dried beans that do not conform to the shape and size of the class in which they appear;

“dried beans with wrinkled testa” shall mean dried beans of which the testa clearly reveals coarse wrinkles but shall not include dried beans with fine wrinkles around the hilum or on the back side;

“dried beans with broken testa” shall mean dried beans of which the seed coat or testa is visibly cracked or broken at one or more places;

“insects that are injurious to dried beans” shall mean the dried bean beetles *Bruchus obtectus* Say and *Bruchus pisorum* L.;

„vogtoetsolie”, Epicslaai- en -kookolie wat deur Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd., vervaardig word.

KLASSIFISERING EN GRADERING VAN DROËBONE.

2. (1) Vir graderingsdoeleindes moet droëbone soos volg geklassifiseer word:—

- Klas A is die groot, wit nierbone van *Phaseolus multiflorus* en wat 'n telling van hoogstens 42 droëbone per 30 gram het;
- Klas B is die middelslag wit droëbone van *Phaseolus vulgaris* wat 'n telling van minstens 42 en hoogstens 90 droëbone per 30 gram het;
- Klas C is die klein, wit droëbone van *Phaseolus vulgaris*, wat 'n telling van meer as 90 droëbone per 30 gram het;
- Klas D is die wit Teparybone van *Phaseolus acutifolius*;
- Klas E is die gespikkelde of gemarmerde suikerboontipes van *Phaseolus vulgaris*, maar omvat nie eenkleurige of bontkleurige droëbone nie;
- Klas F is enige variëteit droëbone van *Phaseolus vulgaris* met eenvormige vorm en kleur waarvoor geen voorsiening in die voorgaande klasse gemaak word nie en wat volgens variëteit benoem word; en
- Klas G is mengsels van droëbone van *Phaseolus multiflorus*, *Phaseolus vulgaris* en/of *Phaseolus acutifolius* met onreëlmatige vorm en kleur: Met dien verstande dat kolom VI in die volgende graderingstabel nie op hierdie klas droëbone van toepassing is nie.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasie (3) moet alle droëbone van die klasse in subregulasie (1) omskryf, gegradeer word ooreenkomstig die vereistes in onderstaande tabel uiteengesit.

GRADE VIR KLASSE DROËBONE.

Kolom I.	Kolom II.	Kolom III.	Kolom IV.	Kolom V.	Kolom VI.	Kolom VII.	Kolom VIII.
Graad.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie vreemde voorwerpe volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie gebrekkige droëbone volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie droëbone van 'n ander kleur as dié van die klas volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie droëbone met geplooid saadhuid volgens gewig.	Maksimum toelaatbare persentasie droëbone met gebreekte saadhuid volgens gewig.
P.B. 1.....	1	4	8	1	3.5	15	40
P.B. 2.....	2	5	12	2	5.0	20	50
P.B. 3.....	3	6	17	5	8.0	30	50

GRADES FOR CLASSES OF DRIED BEANS.

Column I.	Column II.	Column III.	Column IV.	Column V.	Column VI.	Column VII.	Column VIII.
Grade.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Foreign Matter by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Whole and Broken Loose Cotyledons by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Defective Dried Beans by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Dried Beans of a Colour other than that of the Class by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Off-type Dried Beans by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Dried Beans with Wrinkled Testa by Weight.	Maximum Permissible Percentage of Dried Beans with Broken Testa by Weight.
P.B. 1.....	1	4	8	1	3.5	15	40
P.B. 2.....	2	5	12	2	5.0	20	50
P.B. 3.....	3	6	17	5	8.0	30	50

(3) Droëbone wat nie aan die vereistes van die een of ander van die klasse of grade in subregulasies (1) en (2) uiteengesit, voldoen nie, of wat—

- 'n muwwe of ander onaangename reuk het;
- behandel is met 'n chemiese stof wat dit vir menslike verbruik ongeskik maak;
- lewende insekte bevat wat vir droëbone skadelik is;
- sade van die bone bekend as „Jack”- of Swaardbone (*Canavalia ensiformis*) bevat; of
- 'n voggehalte van meer as 14 persent het;

word as ondergraad-droëbone gegradeer.

“moisture testing oil” shall mean Epic salad and cooking oil manufactured by Epic Oil Mills (Pty.), Ltd.

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF DRIED BEANS.

2. (1) For purpose of grading, dried beans shall be classified as follows:—

- Class A shall be the large white kidney beans of *Phaseolus multiflorus* which shall have a count of not more than 42 dried beans per 30 grammes;
- Class B shall be the medium sized white dried beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris* which shall have a count of not less than 42 and not more than 90 dried beans per 30 grammes;
- Class C shall be the small white dried beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris* which shall have a count of more than 90 dried beans per 30 grammes;
- Class D shall be the white tepary beans of *Phaseolus acutifolius*;
- Class E shall be the mottled or speckled sugar bean types of *Phaseolus vulgaris* but shall not include unicoloured or multicoloured dried beans;
- Class F shall be any variety of dried beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris* of uniform shape and colour which is not provided for in the foregoing classes and which is named according to variety; and
- Class G shall be mixtures of dried beans of *Phaseolus multiflorus*, *Phaseolus vulgaris* and/or *Phaseolus acutifolius* of irregular shape and colour: Provided that column VI of the following grading table shall not apply to this class of dried beans.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (3) all dried beans of the classes defined in sub-regulation (1), shall be graded in accordance with the requirements set out in table below:—

(3) Dried beans which do not comply with the requirements for one or other of the classes or grades set out in sub-regulations (1) and (2) or which—

- have a mouldy or other offensive smell;
- have been treated with a chemical substance which renders it unfit for human consumption;
- contain live insects which are injurious to dried beans;
- contain seeds of beans known as “Jack” beans or sword beans (*Canavalia ensiformis*); or
- have a moisture content of more than 14 per cent;

shall be graded as undergrade dried beans.

BEPALING VAN GEBREKE.

3. By die bepaling van klasse en grade droëbone soos in regulasie 2 omskryf, moet onderstaande metodes toegepas word:—

- (1) *Monsterneming*.—Monsters van droëbone word verkry deur klein hoeveelhede droëbone op verskillende hoogtes met 'n steker of met die hand uit elke sak te neem. Indien gevind word dat die droëbone van al die sakke in 'n besending oor die algemeen van dieselfde klas en kwaliteit is, moet die monsters uit al die sakke deeglik gemeng word. Die graad moet dan volgens die gemengde monster vasgestel word. Sakke wat droëbone bevat wat in enige opsig van dié in ander sakke verskil, moet eenkant gesit word en die droëbone in sodanige sakke moet afsonderlik gegradeer word.
- (2) *Bepaling van vreemde voorwerpe*.—Die persentasie vreemde voorwerpe in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van al die ander klasse, verkry op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1), op so 'n wyse te sif en/of met die hand uit te soek dat die vreemde voorwerpe behoue bly. Die gewig van die vreemde voorwerpe aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster is die persentasie vreemde voorwerpe in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie vreemde voorwerpe in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.
- (3) *Bepaling van heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe*.—Die persentasie heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van alle ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, al die heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.
- (4) *Bepaling van gebrekkige droëbone*.—Die persentasie gebrekkige droëbone in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van al die ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, al die gebrekkige droëbone met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van die gebrekkige droëbone aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie gebrekkige droëbone in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie gebrekkige droëbone in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.
- (5) *Bepaling van droëbone van 'n ander kleur*.—Die persentasie droëbone van 'n ander kleur in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die

DETERMINATION OF DEFECTS.

3. In the determination of classes and grades of dried beans as defined in regulation 2, the following methods shall be applied:—

- (1) *Sampling*.—Samples of dried beans shall be obtained by removing by hand or probe small quantities of dried beans at various heights from every bag. If it is found that the dried beans of all the bags in a consignment are generally of the same class and quality, the samples drawn from all the bags shall be thoroughly mixed. The grade shall then be determined from the mixed sample. Bags containing dried beans which differ in any respect from those in other bags, shall be put aside and the dried beans contained in such bags shall be graded separately.
- (2) *Determination of Foreign Matter*.—The percentage of foreign matter in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by sifting and/or handpicking duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), in such manner that the foreign matter is retained. The weight of the foreign matter thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of foreign matter in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of foreign matter in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.
- (3) *Determination of Whole and Broken Loose Cotyledons*.—The percentage of whole and broken loose cotyledons in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by handpicking all the whole and broken loose cotyledons from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter has been removed before weighing. The weight of the whole and broken loose cotyledons thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of whole and broken loose cotyledons in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of whole and broken loose cotyledons in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.
- (4) *Determination of Defective Dried Beans*.—The percentage of defective dried beans in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by handpicking all the defective dried beans from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter has been removed before weighing. The weight of the defective dried beans thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample shall be the percentage of defective dried beans in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of defective dried beans in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.
- (5) *Determination of Dried Beans of Another Colour*.—The percentage of dried beans of another colour in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by handpicking all the dried beans of a colour other

geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van alle ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe en heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, alle droëbone van 'n ander kleur as dié van die klas waarin dit voorkom, met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van droëbone van 'n ander kleur aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie droëbone van 'n ander kleur in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie droëbone van 'n ander kleur in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

- (6) *Bepaling van droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie.*—Die persentasie droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone, moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van alle ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe en heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, alle droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie, met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van die droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie en wat aldus verkry word, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie droëbone wat nie tipe-eg is nie in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

- (7) *Bepaling van droëbone wat geplooi saaduid.*—Die persentasie droëbone met geplooi saaduid in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van alle ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe en heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, al die droëbone met geplooi saaduid met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van die droëbone met geplooi saaduid aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie droëbone met geplooi saaduid in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie droëbone met geplooi saaduid in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

- (8) *Bepaling van droëbone met gebreekte saaduid.*—Die persentasie droëbone met gebreekte saaduid in 'n hoeveelheid droëbone moet bepaal word deur uit duplikaatmonsters van 400 gram droëbone in die geval van Klas A, en 200 gram in die geval van alle ander klasse, wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe en heel en gebreekte los saadlobbe voor die weeg daarvan verwyder is, al die droëbone met gebreekte saaduid met die hand uit te soek. Die gewig van die droëbone met gebreekte saaduid, aldus verkry, uitgedruk in 'n persentasie van die totale gewig van die monster, is die persentasie droëbone met gebreekte saaduid in die monster. As die verskil tussen die persentasies ten opsigte van die twee monsters nie groter as 0.5 is nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee persentasies geneem word as die persentasie droëbone met gebreekte saaduid in die hoeveelheid droëbone wat getoets word. As genoemde persentasies meer as 0.5 verskil, moet die toets herhaal word.

than that of the class in which they appear from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter and whole and broken loose cotyledons have been removed before weighing. The weight of dried beans of another colour thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of dried beans of another colour in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of dried beans of another colour in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.

- (6) *Determination of Off-type Dried Beans.*—The percentage of off-type dried beans in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by handpicking all the off-type dried beans from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter and whole and broken loose cotyledons have been removed before weighing. The weight of off-type dried beans thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of off-type dried beans in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of off-type dried beans in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.

- (7) *Determination of Dried Beans with Wrinkled Testa.*—The percentage of dried beans with wrinkled testa in a quantity of dried beans shall be determined by handpicking all dried beans with wrinkled testa from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in the case of all other classes, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter and whole and broken loose cotyledons have been removed before weighing. The weight of the dried beans with wrinkled testa thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of dried beans with wrinkled testa in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of dried beans with wrinkled testa in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.

- (8) *Determination of Dried Beans with Broken Testa.*—The percentage of dried beans with broken testa in a quantity of dried beans, shall be determined by handpicking all the dried beans with broken testa from duplicate samples of 400 grammes of dried beans in the case of Class A and 200 grammes in all other cases, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1), from which all foreign matter and whole and broken loose cotyledons have been removed before weighing. The weight of the dried beans with broken testa thus obtained, expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the sample, shall be the percentage of dried beans with broken testa in the sample. If the percentages in respect of the two samples do not differ by more than 0.5, the average of the two percentages shall be taken as the percentage of dried beans with broken testa in the quantity of dried beans tested. If the said percentages differ by more than 0.5, the test shall be repeated.

BEPALING VAN DIE VOGGEHALTE VAN DROËBONE.

4. (1) Die voggehalte van droëbone word deur middel van die Brown-Duvel-metode bepaal volgens die monster wat verkry is op die wyse voorgeskryf in subregulasie (1) van regulasie 3 en waaruit alle vreemde voorwerpe verwyder is.

(2) *Toetsmetode.*—Die apparaat vir die bepaling van die voggehalte van droëbone bestaan uit die standaard Brown-Duvel-vogtoetsapparaat. Die apparaat moet op so 'n plek opgestel word dat dit nie in 'n trek staan nie. Eenhonderd gram droëbone waarvan die voggehalte bepaal moet word, tesame met 150 kubieke sentimeter vogtoetsolie, moet in die distilleerfles van die apparaat geplaas word. Nadat die inhoud deeglik gemeng is deur dit te skud, moet die fles toegemaak word met 'n rubberprop met die Celsius-termometer daardeur. Die thermometer moet so gestel word dat presies vier-vyftes van die kwikbol onder die oppervlakte van die olie is. Die fles moet dan in die apparaat geplaas en die afleibuis met die kondenseerbuis verbind word sodat dit dig sluit. Die gaasdraad met asbesmiddelstuk moet in 'n goeie toestand wees. 'n Stroom koue water moet gedurig deur die kondenseertenkloop, of anders moet die tenk voor elke toets met koue water gevul word. Die maatsilinder, wat skoon en droog moet wees, moet onder die kondenseerbuis geplaas word om die water wat afgedryf word, op te vang. Die deksel moet daarna oor die fleshouer geplaas word en dan moet met die verhitting begin word. Die verhitting moet geskied deur middel van elektrisiteit, blaaslampe, alkoholbranders (spirituslampe) of gasbranders. Indien 'n vlam gebruik word, moet dit so gestel word dat dit reg onder die middel van die asbesmiddelstuk is. Die staander waarop die fles rus, moet so hoog wees dat die bodem van die fles ongeveer $\frac{3}{8}$ duim bo die asbes is. Die verhitting moet egalig geskied en so gereël word dat 'n temperatuur van 175° C. in minstens 19 minute en hoogstens 21 minute bereik word. As die voggehalte van die monster besonder hoog is, kan skuim die inhoud van die fles laat oorkook indien die normale metode van verhitting toegepas word. Onder sulke omstandighede kan die juiste voggehalte die beste bepaal word deur die mengsel vinnig te verhit totdat die olie begin borrel, en die verhitting daarna te verminder totdat 'n paar kubieke sentimeter water verdamp het. Normale verhitting kan dan weer toegepas en die oorblywende vog deur middel van verdamping sonder skuimvorming binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk afgedryf word.

Sodra die temperatuur van 175° C. bereik word, moet verhitting dadelik gestaak word. Nadat die verhitting afgesluit is, sal 'n geringe geleidelik styging in temperatuur plaasvind. 'n Skeiklike styging of daling van etlike grade in die temperatuur is egter 'n aanduiding dat die verhitting gedurende die laaste deel van die proses te skerp was, of as die water wat deur die afleibuis gedistilleer word, verkleur is, is dit 'n aanduiding dat die droëbone aangebrand het en in sodanige gevalle moet die bepaling herhaal moet word.

Die deksel en thermometer moet nie afgehaal word voordat die temperatuur tot 160° C. gedaal het nie. Wanneer die temperatuur 160° C. is, moet die deksel afgehaal, die thermometer uitgehaal en die afleibuis daarna van die kondenseerbuis losgemaak, en alle druppels water wat aan die binnekant van die maatglas kleef, afgeskud word. Die hoeveelheid water onder die olielaag in die maatglas moet afgelees word in kubieke sentimeters tot eentiende van 'n kubieke sentimeter.

Alle bepalinge moet twee keer gedoen word en indien die resultate van die twee bepalinge nie met meer as 0.2 verskil nie, moet die gemiddelde van die twee resultate as die persentasie voggehalte geneem word; indien die verskil tussen die twee resultate groter as 0.2 is, moet die bepaling herhaal word totdat twee resultate verkry word wat nie met meer as 0.2 verskil nie.

By die gebruik van die Brown-Duvel-apparaat moet gesorg word dat voors rubberproppe nie gebruik word nie, dat geen olie onmiddellik na 'n vorige toets weer gebruik word nie en dat die kwikkolom in die thermometer ongebroke is voordat daar met 'n toets begin word. Vars olie of olie wat vir geruime tyd nie gebruik is nie, moet

DETERMINATION OF THE MOISTURE CONTENT OF DRIED BEANS.

4. (1) The moisture content of dried beans shall be determined by means of the Brown-Duvel method on the basis of the sample, obtained in the manner prescribed in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3, from which all foreign matter has been removed.

(2) *Method of Testing.*—The apparatus for the determination of the moisture content of dried beans shall consist of the standard Brown-Duvel moisture testing apparatus. The apparatus shall be installed in such a position that it will not be subject to draught. One hundred grammes of dried beans of which the moisture content is to be determined, together with 150 cubic centimetres of moisture testing oil, shall be placed in the distilling flask of the apparatus. After the contents have been thoroughly mixed by shaking, the flask shall be closed with a rubber stopper through which passes the centigrade thermometer. The thermometer shall be so adjusted that exactly four-fifths of the mercury bulb is immersed in the oil. The flask shall then be placed in the apparatus and the delivery tube shall be connected with the condenser tube so that it fits properly. The wire gauze with asbestos centre shall be in good condition. A continuous stream of cold water shall pass through the condenser tank, or the tank shall be filled with cold water before each test. The measuring cylinder which shall be clean and dry, shall be placed under the condenser tube to collect the water driven off. The cover shall then be placed over the flask compartment and the heating commenced. Heat shall be applied either by means of electricity, blow lamps, spirit lamps or gas burners. If a flame is used it shall be placed in such a position that it will be beneath the centre of the asbestos centre. The stand supporting the flask shall be so adjusted that the bottom of the flask will be approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ inch above the asbestos. Heat shall be applied evenly and be so regulated that a temperature of 175° C. is reached in not less than 19 and not more than 21 minutes. If the moisture content of the sample is very high, foaming may result in the contents of the flask boiling over if the normal heating procedure is applied. In this event the correct moisture content can be best determined by heating the mixture rapidly until the oil starts bubbling and thereafter reducing the heating until a few cubic centimetres of water has evaporated. Normal heating can then again be applied and the remaining moisture be driven off by evaporation within the prescribed time without foaming. When the temperature of 175° C. is reached, the heating shall be discontinued immediately. After the heat is turned off, a slight gradual rise in temperature will occur. A sudden increase or sudden decrease in temperature of several degrees, however, indicates that the heating was too intense during the latter part of the process or if the water which is distilled through the delivery tube is discoloured, it is an indication that the dried beans were burnt and in such cases the determination shall be repeated.

The cover and thermometer shall not be removed until the temperature has dropped to 160° C. When the temperature of 160° C. is reached, the cover shall be removed, the thermometer taken out and the delivery tube disconnected from the condenser tube and all drops of water clinging to the inside of the measuring cylinder shaken down. The quantity of water beneath the layer of oil in the measuring cylinder shall be read in cubic centimetres to one-tenth of one cubic centimetre.

All determinations shall be made twice and should the results of the two determinations not differ by more than 0.2, the average of the two results shall be taken as the percentage of moisture content. If the results of the two determinations differ by more than 0.2, the determination shall be repeated until two results are obtained that do not differ by more than 0.2.

In using the Brown-Duvel apparatus care shall be taken to avoid the use of mushy rubber stoppers, not to use oil directly from a previous test and to see that the column of mercury in the thermometer is continuous before commencing any test. Each test shall be done either with fresh oil or oil that has not been used for

vir elke toets gebruik word. In alle gevalle moet die olie tot 'n temperatuur van ongeveer 200° C. verhit word en eers afgekoel word voordat dit gebruik word. Indien 'n nuwe fles gebruik word, of indien die apparaat nie gedurende die voorafgaande 24 uur in gebruik was nie, moet 'n voorlopige vogbepaling eers met 'n monster droëbone uitgevoer word.

Wanneer die apparaat nie in gebruik is nie, moet die termometers in die flesse gehou word en die flesse met die afleibuis verbind wees op dieselfde wyse as wanneer 'n toets gedoen word.

some time. In all cases the oil shall first be heated to a temperature of approximately 200° C. and cooled before it is used. If a new flask is used, or if the apparatus was not used at any time during the previous 24 hours, a preliminary moisture determination shall first be carried out with a sample of dried beans.

When the apparatus is not in use, the thermometers shall be kept in the flasks and the flasks and delivery tubes shall be connected in the same manner as when a test is made.

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