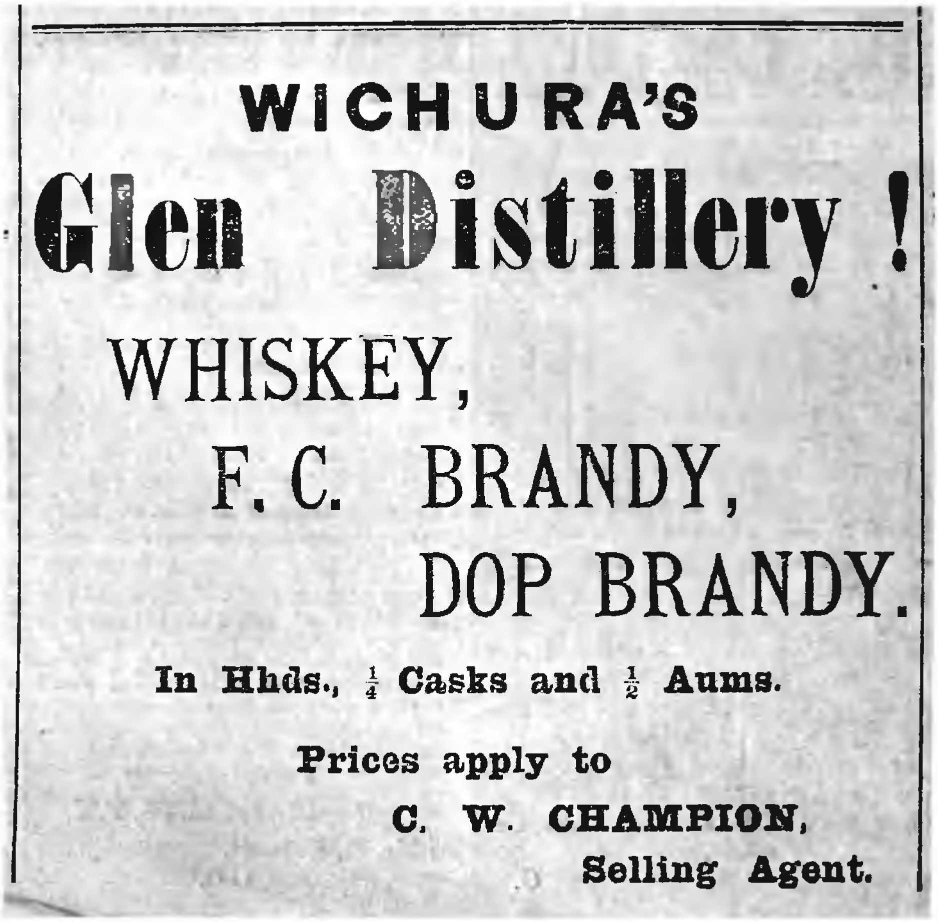

VRYSTAATSE WHISKY!

OMSTREEKS 1900 is daar whisky en brandewyn op die plaas Bishop's Glen digby Bloemfontein gestook, asook bier gebrou.

Veral die whisky by name O'Sullivan's Shannon Blend Superior Whisky het nogal redelike bekendheid verwerf.

Die stokery het behoort aan Alfred Wichura en van hierdie whisky is gedurende die moeilike oorlogsjare aan Engelse soldate verkoop. Die eienaar het klaarblyklik van Kaapstad gekom nadat die firma A. Ohlsson van Anneberg Brouery hom op bierbrouery begin toelê het. 'n Hele aantal kleiner brouerye het òf opgehou om te bestaan òf is oorgeneem deur Ohlsson se Kaapse Brouery Beperk, wat in 1889 geregistreer is.

Hoewel die Anglo-Boereoorlog 'n stremmende uitwerking op die brouery en stokery gehad het, het die Britse militêre owerheid dit as noodsaaklike bedrywe beskou en is produksie in 1900 hervat.

Grondstowwe moes per ossewa vanaf Natal kom, terwyl noodvoorrade suurdeeg per fiets vanaf Bloemfontein na die plaas Bishop's Glen vervoer is.

Geen moeite of koste is ontsien om te voorsien in die groot vraag na bier nie.

Graag verneem ons skriftelik van persone wat kennis dra van die ou dae toe bier, brandewyn en whisky in die Vrystaat gebrou of gestook is.

MISVORMDE BOKMAKIERIE

J.O.P.

DIE bekke van voels is deur die eeue aangepas by 'n groot verskeidenheid voedingsomstandighede. Misvorming van bekke van kouvoels is algemeen bekend. In die natuur kom dit ook dikwels voor maar is uit die aard van omstandighede nie so opmerklik soos by kouvoëls nie. In die natuurstaat word wanskopige individue ook vroeër uitgeskakel as wat die geval met mak voels is. Misvorming is nie noodwendig aan beserings toe te skryf nie. Inteling en genetiese afwykings kan daarvoor verantwoordelik wees.

Die bokmakierie (Malaconotus zeylonus) *op meegaande foto is in die distrik Luckhoff gevind en het, te oordele aan sy ontwikkeling, minstens een jaar aan die lewe gebly ten spyte van die gebrek aan sy snawel.*

THE PANGOLIN OR IETERMAGO

C. A. van Ee

FEW people have ever seen a live pangolin in the O.F.S. and we appeal to persons who can give us more information on the occurrence of this animal to write to the Museum.

The Pangolin or scaly anteater, *Manis temminckii* is a toothless mammal characterized by an armour of scales (which are modified hairs). The underside of the head, neck and body and inside of the legs are scaled. The eyes and ears are very small.

The pangolin feeds upon certain ants and termites which it obtains by breaking open the mounds with its short forelegs equipped with long digging claws. The long sticky protactile tongue to which the insects adhere, is then inserted into the nest.

One young is born at a time and is carried around on the base of the tail of the mother. When disturbed the female curls up (like a hedgehog) enveloping her young.

The total length of a pangolin is approximately 900 mm and it has a mass of 10 kg. Very little is known about its distribution. However, it appears that this animal never occurred further south than the Orange River and that it is restricted to savannah veld.

There is reason to believe that there may still be a few pangolins left in the O.F.S. as one was killed in 1968 on the highway between Boshof and Kimberley. The only other recorded specimen for the O.F.S. is one collected in 1895 in the Hoopstad district. Apart from the Hoopstad specimen there are two other mounted pangolins in the collection of the National Museum. No information on their localities can be traced, however. The Museum also has one unborn young on display. This was obtained from Rhodesia a number of years ago and donated to the Museum by Prof. A. J. D. Meiring.