

The
S.A.P.A.
POULTRY

Die
S.A.P.V.
PLUIMVEE

BULLETIN

Official Organ of the S.A. Poultry Association. Amptelike Orgaan van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging.

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Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

The President and the Central Board
of the South African Poultry
Association Wish all the Members
A Merry Christmas.

Die President en Sentraalraad van die
Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging
Wens al die Lede
'n Pleisterige Kersfees toe.

Ignored Again

: Alweer oor die Hoof Gesien

Poultry Farmers throughout the Union will have noticed with considerable surprise that the Producers' Committee appointed under the Marketing Act does not include a representative of the Poultry Industry. The claim of the Poultry Industry to recognition as an important and vital section of Agriculture has again been overlooked. This position has not arisen through inactivity on the part of the S.A. Poultry Association. Months ago, the S.A. Poultry Association made representations to the Secretary for Agriculture on the subject, but was referred to the S.A. Agricultural Union, to which it was thought the Association was still affiliated. This misapprehension was corrected immediately and request made that the serious claims of the Poultry Industry should not be forgotten. Representations were also made to the S.A. Agricultural Union.

It is unfortunate that the cost of affiliation to the S.A. Agricultural Union in annual fees and travelling expenses is higher than the S.A. Poultry Association is at present able to bear, but that is no reason why consideration should not be shown to our very valuable Industry when it comes to appointments on the important Producers' Committee.

The Minister for Agriculture has emphasised that the farmers' greatest consideration must be given to the economic questions, not political questions. In this connection the S.A. Poultry Association desires to emphasise that it was first in the field in seeking marketing under grades. It placed the economic situation most lucidly before the S.A. Agricultural Union some four

Dwarsdeur die Unie sal pluimveeboere dit met saamenlikke verbasing opgemerk het dat die Producent-Komitee aangestel onder die Bemerkingswet geen verteenwoordiger van die pluimveebedryf insluit nie. Die eis van die pluimveebedryf vir erkenning as 'n belangrike en kragtige gedeelte van Landbou is al weer oor die hoof gesien. Dit is deur geen traagheid van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging dat hierdie posisie ontstaan het nie. Enkele maande gelede het die S.A. Pluimveevereniging op hierdie saak verteenwoordiging aan die Sekretaris van Landbou gemaak; maar is na die S.A. Landbou-Unie verwys weens die indruk dat die Vereniging nog aan daardie Unie geaffilieer was. Hierdie misverstand is onmiddellik opgeklaar met die versoek dat die ernstige eis van die pluimveebedryf nie verget moet word nie. Verteenwoordigings is ook aan die S.A. Landbou-Unie gemaak.

Dit is jammer dat die koste van affiliasie aan die S.A. Landbou-Unie in jaarlikse fiese en reiskoste hoër is as wat die S.A. Pluimveevereniging teenwoordig kan bekostig; maar dit is geen rede waarom ons waardevolle bedryf nie in aanrekening geneem moet word wanneer die aanstellings op die belangrike Producent-Komitee gemaak word nie.

Dit is deur die Minister van Landbou beklemtoon dat boere hulle grootste aandag aan ekonomiese vraagstukke moet gee, en nie aan politieke vraagstukke nie. In hierdie opsig wil die S.A. Pluimveevereniging op die hie nadruk lê dat hulle die eerste die stem vir bemerking onder grade laat hoor het.

years ago, so clearly that many of the leading members of the S.A. Agricultural Union were most enthusiastic in their support of the policy enunciated. Three years ago, the S.A. Poultry Association secured the formation of an Economic Committee of the S.A. Agricultural Union to draw up an Economic Policy, and another Committee to co-ordinate the views of producers of grain and of stock feeders. The S.A. Poultry Association has led the fight for the supply of maize to stock feeders at a figure which should be an economic one to both producer and stock feeder. (This leadership being recognised by other branches of farming in so much that they have asked the S.A. Poultry Association to take action on their behalf or draft a case for them.) Yet, in spite of all this attention to economic matters the S.A. Poultry Association has been quietly ignored in the formation of a Producers' Committee, where it has every right to direct representation and where it could be most useful. It would seem that constructive thinking is not a qualification for membership of committees on which decisions of economic importance must be taken. It is realised that the above-mentioned sub-committees of the S.A. Agricultural Union failed to bring anything to fruition despite a previous unanimous adoption of the economic resolution put forward by the S.A. Poultry Association.

Probably lapse of time and other considerations had enabled members previously enthusiastic to become indifferent, or doubtful as to the wisdom of supporting a policy not exactly smiled upon by the Government.

A co-ordination committee of maize growers, wheat growers and stock feeders would have been able to lay down a policy avoiding the many pitfalls which have since arisen in the supply of essential feeding stuffs to stock feeders. It might also have been able to secure some measure of co-operation between maize growers and stock feeders regarding quota free maize, something entirely lacking to-day.

Tenacity of purpose and determination to enunciate a clear cut policy has, therefore, been lacking since the S.A. Poultry Association has not been represented.

The position may be summed up thus:

If the Poultry Industry needs anything done it will have to organise to the last man and back up its executive body in efforts to secure adequate representation and fair treatment. Agitation, by the individual to the individual Member of Parliament, as well as by the Association to the Department for Agriculture, will have to be kept up until it is recognised that we mean to be heard and listened to.

The value of the Poultry Industry to Agriculture in general is very great. It produces one of the most valuable articles of food known and one forming part of the householder's daily diet. It is time these facts were recognised by the remaining branches of agriculture in other ways than by words.

See to it that your poultry farming neighbours join an affiliated body of the S.A. Poultry Association or become members of the S.A. Poultry Association direct.

The Secretary of the Association will furnish the necessary information regarding membership on receipt of a card.

Sowat vier jaar gelede het die S.A. Pluimveevereniging die ekonomiese toestand op indrukwekkende manier onder die aandag van die S.A. Landbou-Unie gebring, en dit so duidelik dat baie van die vooraanstaande lede van die S.A. Landbou-Unie met hulle ondersteuning oor die verklaarde beleid besonder entoesiasies geword het. Drie jaar gelede het die S.A. Pluimveevereniging 'n Ekonomiese Komitee van die S.A. Landbou-Unie, vir die opstel van 'n ekonomiese beleid verkry, en 'n ander komitee om die sinwysse van graan-produksente en veevoeders in ooreenstemming te bring. Die S.A. Pluimveevereniging het vir die verkry van voerrade mielies vir veevoeders teen 'n prys wat vir beide produsent en veevoeders ekonomies behoeftig te wees die pad alleen ingeslaan. Hierdie leiding is deur ander takke van Landbou erken in sover dat hulle die S.A. Pluimveevereniging gevra het om ook vir hulle op te tree of 'n saak vir hulle op te stel. Tog word die S.A. Pluimveevereniging ten spyte van al hierdie aandag wat aan ekonomiese probleme gewy word, op stille wyse oor die hoof gesien met die instelling van 'n Produksente-Komitee waar dit alle reg op direkte verteenwoordiging het, en waar dit ook tot groot diens kan wees. Dit skyn as of oplosende idees nie 'n vereiste vir lidmaatskap op Komitees waar besluite van ekonomiese belang geneem moet word is nie.

Dit word besef dat ten spyte van 'n vorige eenparige aanneming van die ekonomiese besluit wat deur die S.A. Pluimveevereniging ingedien was, bogenoemde Onderkomitee van die S.A. Landbou-Unie niks uitgevoer het nie.

Heelwaarskynlik het die verloop van tyd en ander redes veroorsaak dat die vorige entoesiasiese lede onverskillig of twyfelagtig geword het teenoor die wysheid om 'n beleid wat nie juis die volle goedkeuring van die Goewernment wegdra, te ondersteun nie.

'n Samegestelde komitee, bestaande uit Mielieproduksente, Koringproduksente en veevoeders, sou 'n beleid kon teergrêf het, wat die menige vastrike wat sinds in die verskaffing van belangrike voedingstowwe vir veevoeders, ontstaan het sos verkry het. Dit is moontlik dat dit 'n mate van samewerking tussen mielieproduksente en veevoeders wat kwota vry mielies gebruik ook kon verseker het. Daar bestaan vandag geen samewerking van daardie aard nie.

Vandat die S.A. Pluimveevereniging nie meer verteenwoordig is nie is onversetlike en vasberadenheid pogings om 'n duidelike beleid neer te lê, afwesig. Die posisie kan korteliks aldus gegee word:—

As die pluimveebedryf iets wil bereik sal dit tot die laaste man moet organiseer en aan die uitvoerende liggaam met sy pogings om billike behandeling en voldoende verteenwoordiging te verkry, alle ondersteuning moet verleen. Agitasie, deur die individu by die individuele volkarsadid, sowel as deur die Vereniging by die Departement van Landbou sal aanhoudend moet wees totdat dit besef word dat nu ons gebreier moet word.

Die waarde van die Pluimveebedryf is vir Landbou in die algemeen baie groot. Een van die mees waardevolle van die bekende voedingstowwe, en wat deur die verbruiker in daellike gebruik is, word geprosesant. Die tyd het aangebreek wanneer hierdie feite, deur ander takke van Landbou, op ander wyse as alleen met woorde erken moet word.

(Vervolg op Bladsy 3.)

Meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee held in the Registrar's Office, 403-4, Main House, cr. Marshall and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, on Thursday, 4th November, 1937, at 8.15 p.m.

PRESENT: Messrs. F. E. O'Grady (Chairman), G. Hibbert, Dan Jacobs, H. W. Wingate, E. F. Crouch, and the Registrar.

APOLOGY: An apology for inability to attend the meeting was received from Mr. W. A. Bartlett and accepted.

MINUTES: Minutes of the meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee held on the 4th September, 1937, were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

Arising out of the Minutes:

Sale of Stock by the Government: The Registrar tabled a reply from the Government to the effect that the price of Government R.O.P. Stud Cockerels had been increased from the previous figure of £2 10s. per bird to from £3 to £5 per bird. It was further intimated that as private breeders do not maintain one fixed price, the Department can not be expected to do so.

The meeting unanimously agreed that the reply from the Government was satisfactory.

Minute No. 33/1937—Finance.

The Registrar tabled the Financial Statements for September and October, 1937. These revealed:—

SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Balance at Bank	£134 12 10
Accounts and Payments for	36 17 6

were certified and approved.

OCTOBER, 1937.

Balance at Bank	£127 7 5
Accounts and Payments for	12 7 5

were certified and approved.

Minute No. 34/1937—Correspondence.

The Registrar tabled a letter from a member relative to the acceptance to the Register of the Male Progeny of a bird registered in Australia.

The Registrar was directed to inform the correspondent that as there are no provisions at present in force whereby such progeny can be accepted, the request could not be complied with, but that further inquiries into this matter will be made.

(Vervolg van Bladsy 2.)

Sorg dat die pluimveeboere in u omgewing by een van die afdelende liggare van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging aansluit, of dat hulle direkte lide van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging word.

Die Sekretaris van die Vereniging sal by die ontvang van 'n poskaart alle nodige inligtings aangaande lidmaatskap verskaf.

Following on this enquiry, a lengthy discussion on the principle of reciprocal acknowledgement of registered birds with other countries took place and it was agreed that:—

1. The matter be further investigated by the Chairman and Registrar.
2. The Registrar direct an enquiry to the Principal Poultry Officer as to the existence and standing of R.O.P. Breeders' Organisations in Overseas Countries.
3. The matter of reciprocal acknowledgement be referred to the next Annual General Meeting for discussion and recommendation.

Minute No. 35/1937—Death of Mr. H. Dart.

The Registrar informed the meeting that since the last meeting the Register had suffered the death of Mr. H. Dart of Camperdown, Natal, and that on behalf of the Committee and the members of the Register, a letter of condolence had been sent to Mrs. Dart and family which was duly acknowledged. The action of the Registrar was confirmed.

The meeting terminated at 9.10 p.m.

MARCUS S. LETTY, Registrar.

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Vergadering van die Telers' Register Komitee.

Notule van die Vergadering van die Telersregister-komitee gehou in die Kantoer van die Registrateur, 403-4, Mardis House, Johannesburg, op Donderdag, 4 November, 1937, om 8.15 n.m.

TREKWOORDIG: Mnr. F. E. O'Grady (Voorsitter); G. Hibbert; Dan Jacobs; H. W. Wingsie; E. F. Cronch en die Registrateur.

VERKONING: 'n Verkoning vir afwesigheid is van Mnr. Barthel ontvang en aangeneem.

NOTULE: Notule van die vergadering van die Telersregister-komitee gehou op 4 September, 1937, is as geles gegee, bekragtig en onderteken.

Voortvloeiend uit die Notule:

Verkoop van kenders deur die Goewernment: Die Registrateur het 'n antwoord van die Goewernment ingedien waarin meegedeel word dat die prys van Goewernment R.V.P. Stoethans vanaf die vorige syfer van £2 10s. per voël na van £3 tot £5 per voël verhoog is. Verder is kennis gegee dat wens 'n feit dat private telers nie 'n vaste prys handhaaf nie dit nie verwag kan word dat die Goewernment dit moet doen nie.

Die vergadering het empatig besluit dat die antwoord van die Goewernment bevredigend was.

Notule No. 33/1937—Finansies.

Die Registrateur het die Finansiële State vir September en Oktober, 1937 ingedien. Hulst het die volgende aangetoon:—

SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Bank balans	£134 12 10
Rekenings en betalings vir ...	36 17 6

Dit was aangeneem en goedgekeur.

OCTOBER, 1937.

Bank balans	£127 10 5
Rekenings en betalings vir ...	12 7 5

Dit was aangeneem en goedgekeur.

Die Registrateur het van 'n lid 'n brief ingedien aangaande die aantreke in die Register van die haarkluisers van 'n voël wat in Australië geregistreer is.

Die Registrateur is gelus om die korrespondent in kennis te stel dat daar geen voorsiening vir die registrasie van sulke voëls is nie; dus kon die vergadering aan die versoek nie voldoen nie, maar dat verder ondersoek in die saak ingestel sal word.

As gevolg van hierdie aanvrage het die vergadering 'n lang bespreking oor die beginsel van wederkerige erkenning van geregistreerde voëls tussen ons land en ander lande, gehad, en dit is besluit dat:—

1. Die saak verder deur die Voorsitter en Registrateur ondersoek word.
2. Die Registrateur van die Hoof-plaatsveebeampte, aangaande die bestaan en standaard van R.V.P. Telers organisasie in oorsese lande verneem.

3. Die saak van wederkerige erkenning na die volgende jaarlike algemene vergadering vir bespreking en aanbeveling verwys word.

Notule No. 35/1937—Sterfgeval—Mnr. H. Dart.

Die Registrateur het die vergadering in kennis gestel dat sedert die jongste vergadering die Register verlies deur die alsterwing van Mnr. H. Dart van Camperdown, Natal, gely het, en dat namens die komitee en lede van die Register 'n brief aan Mnr. Dart en gesien gerig was waarvan ontrags later eken is. Die handeling van die Registrateur is bekragtig.

Die vergadering het om 9.10 n.m. verdrag.

MARCUS S. LETTY,

Registrateur.

KWOTA VRY MIELIES.

Wanneer plaatsveeboere dit vind dat daar enige moelikhed is in die verkry van name en adresses van mielieboere van wie hulle hulle voorrade kan koop, en waar die volhooring van kwota vry vorms 'n vertraging veroorsaak, is hulle aangeraai om die kwota vorms vir goedkeuring aan die Departement van Landbou te stuur, en terselfde tyd van hulle moelikhed melding te maak, soek 'n versoek dat hulle die name en adrese mag instuur na hulle die mielies oors in hande gekry het.

Die Departement van Landbou sa, op versoek, die name van boere verskaaf wat kwota vry mielies het om te verkoop.

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DURBAN



The Moul

AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO POULTRYMEN.

By "PEN."



WHAT IS THE MOULT?

Moulting is the shedding of old and worn feathers to be replaced by new ones, and under natural conditions takes place in the late summer after the brooding season.

The birds are then undergoing this change over during the warm weather, and are properly feathered again before the cold weather sets in.

TIME REQUIRED FOR MOULTING.

Several factors affect the time taken by birds to moult, and these are principally:

- (1) The individual production ability.
- (2) Physical condition of the birds.
- (3) The time of the year.
- (4) General Management—Housing and feeding.

(1) PRODUCTION ABILITY.

A bird to produce a large quantity of eggs must have a relatively long period to do so, and, therefore, cannot have a very long "vacation."

It was as far back as 1876 that it was first observed that early moulters are the poor layers and, therefore, such birds should normally be culled from the flock. The converse is also true that the best layers are the last to moult, and some hens even continue to lay while commencing the feather shedding process.

Moulting is not entirely a rest period, and many contend that more energy is required to produce feathers than in the production of eggs. At moulting it is merely a diverting of nourishment from eggs to feathers.

(2) PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The physical condition of the birds plays an important part in the moult, as birds in poor health or under normal weight must take a very long time to complete a moult, as they have not the necessary vitality to grow feathers rapidly, and any nourishment they receive is primarily utilised for body maintenance. Birds, therefore, must be in a sound physical condition to moult satisfactorily.

(3) TIME OF THE YEAR.

The time of the year that a bird starts moulting plays an important part in the length of time that bird takes to complete the moult. When moulting commences in November or December birds are out of production for several months, the principal of which are those months when eggs are scarce. The late moulters, on the other hand, must recast itself rapidly owing to the changing weather conditions, and is, therefore, only out of production for a relatively short period.

(4) MANAGEMENT—HOUSING AND FEEDING.

It is a peculiar fact, but understandable from the human point of view, that during the summer months birds are more neglected than at any other time of the year, possibly owing to the fact that production is plentiful and eggs are cheap, causing a falling-off of interest

principally among those not entirely dependent upon their poultry as a livelihood. This neglect seriously affects the birds, as overheated or poorly ventilated houses during the warm days, improper feeding or overcrowding lowers vitality and reduces weight. As soon as stamina is lost, production ceases and the birds go into a moult.

The remedy is not difficult, for although the rearing season may be trying, poultrymen must keep their interest alive and look ahead.

Make room for the growing stock by culling early so as not to overcrowd the birds, see to the proper ventilation of the houses, and supply adequate shade, even if it is artificial, in the runs. Above all, do not juggle with the morn; continue to feed the birds a normal, well balanced and plentiful ration in order to maintain body weight. Keep a close watch on the old hens to see that they do not accumulate a quantity of abdominal fat. To avoid this make a slight reduction in the quantity of fat-forming grain food, particularly mealies and kafir-corn, but be careful to see that the birds remain well fed. Endeavour not to weary the birds more than is absolutely necessary by catching, handling and transferring from run to run.

THE FORCED MOULT.

The Van Doser or forced moult is not practicable for the ordinary poultry farmer, and the few isolated cases, when this practice should be resorted to, will not be mentioned here.

Many beginners wrongly argue that as birds do not lay when moulting it would be a distinct financial advantage if they were put through a moult during the plentiful egg season, and could then be brought back into production when the egg price shows a rise. Nature does not allow of such tampering with her affairs, and anyone trying this experiment, however carefully, will find that it is fairly easy to get the birds into a moult by the simple process of fasting and overcrowding in a warm house, but that the birds will have lost stamina through loss of weight, and the result will be a very long moulting period—generally longer than any natural one—even though heavy feeding and good housing is resorted to, because it takes much longer to regain weight than it takes to lose it, especially when feathers have to be grown as well.

THE PARTIAL MOULT.

Partial moults of various lengths of time often occur, and are usually caused by some form of mismanagement or fright during the warm months or by a sudden change in either environment or climatic conditions.

The latter cause is not very prevalent, and the former can be overcome by the natural procedure of maintaining a regular routine and keeping a watchful eye on the housing and feeding.

Early hatched pullets invariably go into a neck or partial moult, but can, through judicious heavy feeding to maintain good condition, quickly be got through this.

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CHEAPER VACCINE.

Poultrymen will be pleased to learn that the Department of Veterinary Services has reduced the price of Fowl Pox Vaccine from 3s. to 2s. 6d. per 100 doses.

This action on the part of the Division concerned will be appreciated by every poultryman, especially as it is a further concrete example of the efforts of that Division to control or eradicate poultry disease in South Africa.

The vaccine is obtainable, either cash with order or C.O.D., from

The Officer in Charge,
Dept. of Veterinary Research,
Allerton,
Pretoria.

QUOTA FREE MEALIES.

Where poultry farmers find difficulty in securing names and addresses of trouble farmers from whom to purchase their requirements, and where delay occurs in filling up quota free forms, they are advised to send in the quota form to the Department of Agriculture for approval, at the same time stating their difficulty and asking if names and addresses of suppliers may be submitted when the mealies are secured.

The Department of Agriculture will, upon request, supply names of farmers who have quota free mealies for sale.

GOEDKOPER ENTSTOF.

Pluimveeboere sal met groot vernoen dat die prys van Hoenderpokkie-entstof deur die Departement van Veeartsenydiens vanaf 5s. na 2s. 6d. per 100 dosies verlaag is.

Hierdie getragings sal deur elke pluimveeboer waardeer word, vernameklik omdat dit 'n verdere grondige bewys is van die pogings van die betrokke afdeling om pluimveesiektes in Suid Afrika te beperk of uit te roei.

Die entstof is verkrygbaar, kontant met bestelling of K.O.A., van:—

Die Hoofbeampte,
Departement van Veeartseny Onderzoek,
Allerton,
Pretoria.

LIGHT SUSSEX. Booking orders for Cockerles, Pullets and Eggs from good winter layers of large eggs. Imported Cocks used 1937. bred by Glade, Hardy & McEneaney.—Phoena, Moss River, Natal.

AFRICA'S Champion Layers. Dan Jacobs, Electric Poultry Farm, Greeniston. Registered Breeder of Australorps and S.A. White Leghorns. Now booking orders for 1938 Season.

G. HUBBERT. Athlone Farm, Bergvlei, Johannesburg. Breeder of Pedigree White Leghorns and Light Sussex. Member Breeder's Register.

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Exhibition Poultry.

By SELWOOD J. HOCKING.

THE SELECTION OF EXHIBITION POULTRY.

The title of this article is the keynote of every successful exhibitor of poultry. One often wonders as he views the many specimens exhibited at the various shows why certain exhibitors lack the knowledge expected of them in regard to the characteristics of the breed exhibited. In order to place all exhibitors on the same footing it is necessary to have "Standards of Perfection" in connection with each individual breed, and variety of breed. These "standards" give a maximum of 100 points, which are distributed over the various parts of the exhibit, according to its merit.

It will be noted that the points allotted to various parts of the bird vary in the different breeds; where a difficulty arises in obtaining certain qualities a larger number of points are allocated than would be the case in less difficult; for example, when making the Jacobean, the writer found great difficulty in reproducing a good neck-hackle in the hens; he therefore allotted 25 points out of the 100 for a perfect hackle, and so apportioned the various points throughout the whole body.

As a builder is guided by plans, and must construct the edifice accordingly, so with those who raise and exhibit poultry in competition. The standard is the plan laid down as a guide for the breeder and exhibitor. It will thus be seen that in order to be a successful exhibitor the breeder must be fully acquainted with the standard or plan before he chooses his birds for competition. It is advisable for those who have not had much experience in selecting birds for show to seek the aid of someone competent to compare the birds with the standard, and ascertain whether they are likely to hold a place among the winners; if this be done greater success may be anticipated.

In selecting birds for exhibition the first consideration should be the general appearance of the bird—shape, carriage, sprightliness, health, colour, etc.—that is, as one appears outstanding in a flock. Such bird should then be handled and scrutinised in every part for defects as set out in the Standard. Should the inaccuracies be insignificant, it may be considered eligible for competition with others of the same breed. It will frequently be found that the best looking bird in the flock has minor defects which are only noticeable when looked for in the hand. Some few years ago many breeds occasionally produced birds with very tiny feathers on the shanks, and between the toes; these could only be seen by the naked eye, in some instances,

upon very careful scrutiny, but if present were a disqualification. Judges were then requested to discard such exhibits in order to prevent such specimens being bred from, and propagating this defect; good specimens otherwise are thus often penalised at Shows. Exhibitors take heed! Do not exhibit a bird with "feather on shank, or between toes"; if you do, you must be prepared to pay the penalty.

Most standards give minimum and maximum weights; these should be regarded as "approximate," unless otherwise stated. If selection of the birds be made, say, a week before the Show, the exhibitor can correct any slight defect either way—if too heavy reduce weight, and if necessary, add where required.

Exhibitors should carefully examine all birds which are selected, and pay greatest attention to the points which carry the greatest number of marks provided by the standards; these in keen competition would excel over others. In white varieties attention should be given to the purity of colour—a "housy" coloured bird would be heavily penalised, pure white can be bred, therefore do not resort to bleaching as I have known to be done in many cases.

MATING TO PRODUCE EXHIBITION POULTRY.

I will now deal with the question of Mating the parent stock to produce the best specimens of their kind. To the beginner I would say enquire from the Secretary of the Poultry Club in your district for the names of the reliable breeders of the best stock of the breed required. See the stock of the breeder recommended, and tell him the sum you are prepared to pay for a breeding pen of three or four birds which he considers capable of producing Exhibition birds, and if you have faith in your man, leave the choice of the birds to him. The future mating will depend on the quality of the stock thus raised.

The best Exhibition specimens do not always produce the best stock, for this reason it is advisable to have one strain only. Do not purchase the first prize cockerel of a Johannesburg breeder to mate with Capetown hens, or vice versa, unless you know the strain of both. It is preferable to build up one's own strain by selecting the best male of the progeny, and mating him to hens of the previous year's mating, which have produced good specimens.

When mating, always remember that any small defect in the male must be counter-balanced by the females which are exceedingly good in the point or points where the male is deficient. Space will not permit my going into the intricacies of Mating under adverse circumstances—this I reserve for some future date.



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Write for our Catalogue and see for yourself the Beauty of PORRITT'S EVERLAYS. Inspection invited — Satisfaction Guaranteed.

R. PORRITT, Kirkwood Stud Poultry Farm, Maritzburg.

BROEISHEID.

Deur A. A. REED.

Die neiging om broeis te word, kom by hoenders van die ligte ras, soos die Leghorns, in so'n geringe mate voor, dat hierdie hoenders gewoonlik as nie-broeiers bestempel word. Die dubbeloel- en swaar rasse word egter as broeirasse geklassifiseer omdat hulle gewoonlik broeis word, ofskoon nie altyd in dieselfde mate nie.

Kleinpluimveehouers verwelkom dit as hennie in die lente broeis word aangesien dit hulle dan die geleentheid verskaf om te laat broei en karkas groot te maak vir die trop. Vir broeidoelendes is broeisheide van die ligte rasse onbetroubaar aangesien hulle baie dikwels hul neste verlaat. Hoewel die hennie van die swaar rasse goed broei is hulle te kamp, sodat die dubbeloel-rasse die mees bevredigende broeisheide oplewer.

Weens die moeilikheid om broeisheide vroeg genoeg in die lente te kry en die arbeid wat gepaard gaan met hoenderry op so'n klein skaal het die gebruik van broeimasjiene vandag geweldig toegeneem. Vir die meeste eierprodusente is broeisheide vandag meer 'n las as 'n bate. Nie alleen bring dit 'n reprodusie verlies van eiers wat die hen gedurende die broeistydperk kon geleë het en die breek van eiers in die neste mee nie, maar die kwaliteit van die eiers verswak, wanneer dit deur hennie uitgebroei word.

Wanneer hennie wat nie vir broei nodig is nie, broeis word, moet hulle van die trop verwyder en aangemoedig word om weer so gou moontlik te lê. 'n Goedbelagte hoenderhok met 'n lei- of agiesdraadvloer is uiters geskik, aangesien die hen in hierdie geval nie 'n nes kan maak nie. So'n hoenderhok kan van houtlatte van ongeveer 1/2 duim dik in die kamp oorgegig word en van 'n waterdige dak voorsien word. In die geval van intensiewe hennie kan die hok vir broeisheide oor die misplank aan die een punt van die slaapstokke gemaak word.

Die belangrik om die hen te behandel sodra sy tekens van broeisheid toon, want hoe gouer sy behandel word des te gouer sal sy weer begin lê. Indien sy op die eerste dag van haar broeisheide in die hok geplaas word, sal daar 'n onderbreking in produksie van slegs ongeveer 10 dae wees. As egter toegelaat word dat sy vir 10 dae broeis bly, word die produksie vir 25 dae onderbreek, en indien sy vir 3 weke nie behandel word nie, sal sy vir 35 dae geen eierke sien lê nie. Hierdie verskynsel is toe te skryf aan die feit dat die eierstok

gedurende die broeisheide tot 'n skimmerende toestand oorgaan en hoe langer die hen broeis bly des te langer duur dit voordat die eierstok weer aktief word. Om dus die broeisheide sover te kry om weer so gou moontlik te lê, is dit nodig om haar eierstok te prikkel. Dit kan gedoen word deur haar net melkos te voer, aangesien melkos die eierproduserende geselste van die ransoon uitmaak. Die voer van graan moedig haar aan om broeis te bly. Om 'n hen te laat honger ly, of haar te mishandel is die onbetaalbaarste metode om haar broeisheide te bestry, aangesien sy dan bechtmaal mag verveer of kondisie mag verloor en dit haar dan langer neem om weer aan die lê te kom.

Waar slegs broeimasjiene gebruik word, is dit ekonomies gesond om broeisheide by die trop uit te skakel deur middel van teeling. In die geval van ligte rasse, word broeisheide selde aangetref en behoort dit altyd met teleg verwyder te word deur alle hennie wat broeis word, van die broeistrome weg te neem en jong haantjies van nie-broeisende ouers te gebruik. In geval van rasse wat normaal broeis word, is die taak moeiliker, maar dit kan uitgevoer word. Hare afkomstig van hennie wat nie broeis word nie, moet gepaar word met hennie wat min of glad nie broeis word nie. Aanvanklik mag dit moeilik wees om net hennie uit te soek, wat effens broeis word, maar na gelang die teleg voeder, sal dit moontlik wees om slegs hennie te gebruik wat nie broeis word nie.

Broeisheide kan uitgeskakel word, selfs op die algemene plaas waar geen samskoninge gemaak word nie. 'n Ring van 'n besondere kleur, swart byv., kan aan die hen gegee word elke keer wanneer sy broeis word. Wanneer terhennie dan aan die end van die broeistrome uitgesoek word, word slegs dit met 'n paar of geen swart ringe in die broeistrome geplaas. Ten einde te verseker dat die jong haan geen broeisheide erf nie, sal dit nodig wees om te verseker dat hy van 'n nie-broeisende ondersoort is. As geregistreerde hennie vir broeidoelendes gebruik word, sal dit maklik wees. As een haan van hierdie soort toegelaat word om met nie-broeisheide te paar, en die haantjies hieruit gebore nie broeis is nie, kan jong haantjies van dieselfde paring gebruik word vir paring met troppe ander hoenders.

Die verlies in eierproduksie weens broeisheide word deur telers erken en 'n aantal ondersoorte dubbeloel-rasse wat weinig of glad nie broeis word nie, kan reeds verkry word. (Departement Persdiens.)

LIDMAATSKAP.

Ons wil 'n nog sterker organisasie lê. Sorg dat u vriende en vriendinne by een of ander van ons afdelings aansluit.

Alle besonderhede sal deur die Sekretaris met plezier verskaf word as hy voornem is toe.

(a) Die naam en adres van die belangstellende persoon.

(b) Die Ras van pluimvee aangehoef.

Skryf aan:—

Die Sekretaris,

S.A. Pluimveevereniging,

P.O. Box 1788,

Johannesburg.

5,000

Ja—tyf duisend—dit is die getal kopieë van hierdie Bulletin wat maandeliks uitgestuur word. U kan dit sêker lees dat hierdie woord hierdie blad U beste advertensie middel. Probeer dit en merk die resultate op.



An Explanation of the Marketing Act

By G. HIBBERT (President S.A.P.A.)



AN ENABLING ACT.

This Act can only be brought into force at the request of farmers, or of the Minister for Agriculture if he is satisfied that such a course is necessary for the good of any section of the Agricultural Industry.

It allows any organised body of producers to prepare a scheme in terms of the Act for submission to the Marketing Council, which is appointed by the Governor-General on recommendation from the Minister, to act as the chief advisory body as to the working of the Act in all its aspects. Such a scheme may be purely regulatory in its powers or may ask for further powers as to control of sales and the channels through which they are to be made, and also as to price fixation. The organisation to be called into being for the efficient working of the Act consists of The Marketing Council aforementioned, a Producers' Advisory Committee and a Consumers' Advisory Committee with the Control Boards of the various sections of Agriculture which decide to avail themselves of the powers given under the Act.

MARKETING COUNCIL.

The Marketing Council consists of five members, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, being Government officials, but if both are present at a meeting only one can vote. The Council has to examine every scheme submitted and advise the Minister as to its feasibility. It has to keep in touch with the working of each scheme and may attend meetings of any Board constituted under the Act. Its powers are extensive, and it can call for evidence on oath, cause investigations to be made, cause audits to be made of the books of the various Control Boards, or, if requested to do so by the Minister, can prepare and submit to him schemes for the establishment of Control Boards. In any request as to fixation of prices, it must consult the Board of Trade and indicate to the Minister to what extent its recommendations may vary from the decisions of the Board of Trade in any report made.

PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE.

The Producers' Committee consists of eight members, six nominated by the S.A. Agricultural Union and two by the Minister for Agriculture, and shall advise the Minister on any matter affecting the interests of Producers if called upon to do so, or may make representations upon any scheme or its workings and its effects upon producers.

CONSUMERS' COMMITTEE.

The Consumers' Committee will act in a similar capacity from the consumers' point of view.

Both Producers' and Consumers' Committees shall appoint their own Chairman. Members will be appointed for a period of two years against the four years of the Marketing Council.

SUBMISSION OF SCHEMES.

The Minister, in consultation with the Marketing Council, may reject any scheme submitted, may return it for amendment by the body submitting it, or approve of it provisionally. In the latter case it is submitted to the Marketing Council for investigation and report. The particulars of any such scheme may also be advertised in papers in the area in which it is proposed the scheme will act, and persons interested may lodge objection with the Minister within four weeks of the date of publication in the Gazette. Any scheme which proposes to include power of sales through one channel or price fixation must be considered by the Consumers' Committee. After the above steps have been taken, the Minister may accept such scheme if he is satisfied that the product to be controlled is produced in sufficient quantity in the specified area to render the regulation of marketing effective.

The Minister may cause meetings of Producers to be called in the areas to which it is proposed any scheme shall apply, when the particulars of the scheme shall be explained to the meetings by the persons presiding who will be appointed by the Minister. A ballot approving or disapproving of the scheme will be called for. The persons voting shall be Europeans of 21 years of age or over who have been for the preceding three years or more engaged in that area in the production for sale of the product to which the scheme shall apply. The quantity of the product produced, which shall be the qualification to vote, shall be laid down in the proposed scheme. Ballot papers will be forwarded to the Secretary for Agriculture in Pretoria at the completion of the meeting. Persons attempting to vote when not qualified are liable on conviction to a fine up to fifty pounds. Where a scheme is voted upon, a majority of producers who vote must favour the acceptance, and the majority in favour must have produced during the preceding three years over half the production in the specified area, by persons entitled to vote; but where the special powers under section 20 are asked for, the majority in favour must be three-fifths of the voters and producing over half the total quantity of the product produced in the area concerned. A scheme so approved will be brought into force by proclamation by the Governor-General on the date specified in such proclamation published in the Gazette.

DEFINING A SCHEME.

A scheme shall state the product which it is proposed to deal with and the area or areas to which it shall apply. It will define to whom the provisions of the scheme shall apply whether in production or in the course of trade. A Board to administer the scheme shall be provided for and its duties laid down. Provision for the establishment of funds to be administered and controlled by the Board shall be made. All payments by the Board shall be made from this fund.

Levies may be allowed for, if the imposition of such is agreed to by the Minister, a separate levy being allowed for on export if required.

The composition of the Control Board must be stated in the scheme, and may include representatives of traders and consumers as well as producers, but the latter must constitute over half of any such Board. The Minister may appoint an Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry as a member of any regulatory Board.

Registration of producers complying with the specified regulations of any scheme may be provided for, while persons dealing with the product named in the course of trade can be called upon to keep records. A Committee may be established in any specified area for the local administration of the scheme under direction of the Regulatory Board. A Regulatory Board may co-opt two members as advisory members. A fine not exceeding £100 may be allowed for the purpose of enforcing the scheme. A Board will have power to appoint servants and hire premises deemed necessary for the operation of the scheme, and with the approval of the Minister determine allowances to be paid out of its funds to members. Again, with the approval of the Minister, it may borrow money to further the objects of the scheme and may use funds derived from levies as allowed for in the scheme for any purpose which will advantage the scheme in any way. It may determine the maximum quantity of the product to which it relates, which may, during any stated period, be brought into or removed out of a defined area, and also define the maximum quantity of the product which may be offered for sale on any day specified, or at any place so specified by the Board. The scheme may provide for the Board to act as agent for the receipt and sale of the product, to conduct a pool for the sale of the product; dealing with it as thought expedient as to storing, grading, etc. If financing a pool and making advances to contributors, such finance may not come from levies made on products sold by producers or traders in the ordinary course of trade as laid down by the Board. Export may be directed through one or more channels as deemed fit by the Board, while a special fund may be created by a special levy on export to compensate for loss on products directed to any particular channels of sale overseas. Grants may be made from funds at the disposal of the Board for research work in production, processing and marketing of the product, or for aiding any scheme for the betterment of these matters. The Board may advise the Minister on grading standards, packing and marking, on prohibition or control of import or export of the product, and all matters relating to marketing. Provision is also made for the inspection of plant, books and premises of any producer or trader for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the scheme.

SPECIAL POWERS.

Section 20 of the Act covers the special powers a Regulatory Board may acquire if 60 per cent. of the producers concerned vote in favour of the scheme and this 60 per cent. produce over half the total of the product concerned in the area to be covered. The Board may then buy any or all products mentioned in the scheme and deal in or treat them as thought fit, and offer for sale the original or manufactured product

so bought and dealt with. If the Minister approves, producers may be directed to sell through any particular channel or to the Board alone, they may be instructed to sell only such grade or quantity as determined by the Board or for any special purpose, while both producers and others dealing in the products of a scheme may be ordered to sell their produce at a price or prices determined by the Board. Sale of products mentioned in any scheme may also be allowed only under permits issued by the Board, and provision is made for cancellation of such permits for contravention of any provision of the scheme.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of any scheme may be submitted to the Minister by any Association, Society, Company or Board interested in production of the product, by the Consumers' Committee or by the Marketing Council. Such amendments will be dealt with as proposals for a new scheme submitted to or drafted on the direction of the Minister. Two years after the date upon which a scheme comes into operation, the Minister may cause a scheme to be reviewed by Producers. If Producers decide to discontinue any scheme, such votes as brought the scheme into operation must be secured to end it, i.e., fifty-one per cent. in the case of a regulatory scheme or sixty per cent. if the special powers aforementioned are part of a scheme, in both cases such percentage or producers being those producing over fifty per cent. of the total product in the area concerned for the three years preceding.

SUSPENSION OR REPEAL.

Provision is made for suspension of any section of a scheme which imposes undue hardship upon producers or consumers after investigation of such matter by a special committee of up to three persons appointed by the Minister, while Parliament may recommend the revocation, repeal or amendment of any such scheme to the Governor-General.

YEARLY REPORT.

Each Board must submit to the Marketing Council a report of its activities for the year within three months of the end of the financial year.

Any regulatory Board shall be a body capable of suing or being sued in its own name.

FUNDS.

An Agricultural Marketing Fund will be established from funds voted by Parliament. The Marketing Council may recommend to the Minister that loans from this fund be made to assist any regulatory board in the administration of its schemes, the conditions of such loans being made by the Minister, while the Land Bank may also make such loans as it approves to any regulatory board.

NATIONAL MARK.

The use of a National Mark is provided for together with the regulations to accompany the use of such mark and the penalties for misuse.

Please support advertisers, and mention "The S.A.P.A. Bulletin" when doing so.

"The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin."

DISTRIBUTION.

The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin is distributed gratis to all members of Clubs, Societies, Egg Clubs and individual members affiliated to the South African Poultry Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg.

ADVERTISING TARIFF.

Cost Per Each Insertion.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Statement of year	25 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
Eight of year	12 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Quarter of year	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Half of year	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Full year	25 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0

Special "Specials"—5 to 12 insertions, 2d. per word per insertion, with a minimum of 20. 2d. per insertion, 1 insertion, 2d. per word, with a minimum of 20. For "Specials" words will be counted as in telegrams. Make for Special Tariff for Cereals.

CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. While every care will be taken to ensure accuracy of advertisements, no responsibility can be accepted for losses arising from typographical or other errors.
2. Only expressly approved persons are permitted monthly, otherwise monthly insertions must accompany the order.
3. "Specials" will be accepted only when such accompanies order.
4. All advertisements are subject to being edited before acceptance.
5. New advertisements, cancellations of advertisements, or alterations in wording, must reach the Secretary by the 15th of each month preceding the month of issue.
6. All cheques to be made payable to "The South African Poultry Association," and must include exchange.
7. The right is reserved of refusing any advertisement without receiving any amount for being so.

"Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin."

VERSPREKING.

Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin word gratis versprei onder alle lede van Klubs, Verenigings, Eierklubs en individuele lede geaffilieer tot die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.

KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

ADVERTENSIE TARIEF.

Koste vir Elke Pluimvee.

	1ste	2de	3de	4de
Een volledige van Pluimvee	25 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0
Een agste van Pluimvee	12 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Een kwart Pluimvee	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Een half Pluimvee	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Volle Pluimvee	25 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0

"Klein" advertensies—Eenwoordigheids: 2 tot 12 pluimvee, 2d. per woord met 'n minimum van 20. 2d. per woord, 1 pluimvee, 2d. per woord met 'n minimum van 20. Vir "Klein" advertensies sal woorde soos in telegrams getel word. Stuur vir spesiale Tarief vir Broodstapels.

VOORWAARDEN MET BETREFFING TOT ADVERTENSIES.

1. Terwyl alle versigtigheid vir die akkuraatheid van advertensies gemaak sal word, kan geen aanspreeklikheid vir enige verlies as 'n gevolg van tipografiese of ander foutte gemaak word.
2. Alleen spesiaal goedgekeurde rekeninge is maandeliks betroubaar, en is alle ander getalle moet betrekking met betrekking gestuur word.
3. "Klein" advertensies sal slegs aanvaar word wanneer hanteer die bestelling ontvang.
4. Alle advertensies is onderworpe aan keuring voordat hulle aanvaar word.
5. Nieu advertensies, wysigings van advertensies, of wysigings van woorde moet die sekretaris bereik op of voor die 15de van elke maand voor die volgende uitgawe verskyn.
6. Alle cheques moet betaalbaar gemaak word aan "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging," en moet uitgedruk hanteer.
7. Die reg is behou om enige advertensie te weier sonder om enige rede daarvoor te gee.

Gehalte van Eiers vir Uitvoer.

Deur C. A. PEREIRA.

Ore is in die midde van ons eiersuitvoersesien en om die Suid-Afrikaanse standaard-kwaliteit op die Londense mark te handhaaf, is dit noodsaaklik dat al ons eierproducente 'n noodkeuring studie moet maak van die volgende vereistes van eiers van die eerste graad:—

Dop: Waas aanwesig; skoon en gesond.

Inhoud: Stewig en vars.

Lagruimte: Klein, nie meer as 'n kwart duim nie.

Wit: Stewig en helder.

Geel: Baie dof sigbaar deur die wit.

Algemene kondisie: Alle eiers moet vry wees van bloedinge, bloedvlekke, vreemde reuke en smake.

Die prodinent moet derhalwe die volgende punte in ag neem om goeie eiers vir uitvoer te verkry: diep, ruim neste met velop skoon skaafsel sodat die eiers nie vul word nie. Skaafsel het 'n groter absorpsievermoë as strooi; hulle vorm 'n beter kussing in die nes en gevolglik breek daar minder eiers. Dit klee aan enige vuilnis wat aan die pote mag wees en verminder dus die moontlikheid dat vuilnis na die eiers in die nes getra word.

As eiers gewas word, vernietig dit die beskermende laag wat die natuur oor die dop gevorm het, en daardeur ontstaan daar waarskynlik 'n vogtige kanaal waarlangs bakterieë deur die liggatjies van die dop na die binne in die eier indring. Dit is 'n erkende feit dat gewaste eiers nie lank goed hou nie. 'n Poging moet derhalwe aangewend word om eiers met skoon doppe te produseer.

Een van die beste maniere waarin eiers bymekaar-gemaak kan word, is 'n sirkelmat met skaafsel of strooi onder in. Die eiers kan tot die volgende mate in die ommer bly voordat dit verpak word. Die ommer verseker ventilasie maar verhoed vinnige uitdroging. Dit val nie maklik om en laat die eiers toe kraak omdat die kante nie buigbaar is nie.

Maak eiers tenminste twee keer per dag bymekaar. Gedurende baie warm of baie kou weer en wanneer die hente baie lē, moet die eiers teen die middel van die dag en laat in die namiddag bymekaargemaak word om te verhoed dat die eiers warm word, of breek of val word.

Sodra die eiers ingesamel is, moet hulle na 'n skoon kelder of kamer gestuur word wat 'n egale temperatuur het van tussen 40° en 60°F, met goeie ventilasie, gewone vogtigheids toestande en vry van muiswerige reuke. Eiers is soos melk; hulle gehalte daal vinnig. Verkoeling vertraag bederf, terwyl warmte of stampe dit verhoed.

Deur hierdie punte in ag te neem, sal die prodinent die goeie naam van die "Suid-Afrikaanse eier" op die Londense mark hoog hou. (Departement Perdiens.)