

The **S.A.P.A.** Die **S.A.P.V.**  
**POULTRY** **PLUIMVEE**  
**BULLETIN**  
Official Organ of the S.A. Poultry Association. Amptelike Organ van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging.

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Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

**Editorial : Redaksioneel**

**THE PATH TO NOWHERE.**

**The Old Trail.**

The plight of Agriculture in the Union has always provided the daily press with much to write about. The support given by the Government in times of stress, the loans made to farmers, the assistance to Co-operative Societies, and the huge amounts involved in these activities, have all been the subject of articles attacking the capabilities and the skill of the man on the land. It has generally been conveniently overlooked that indirect sales of produce at an uneconomic price, making the town dweller to live at a lower rate than should have existed, has had to be made up by direct loans to farmers by the Government, and also that the interest on these loans made to enable the farmers to carry on, has had to be added to production costs, never mind the repayment of the capital sum involved. Naturally this indirect method of paying the farmer is more costly than one which ensured a fair price by direct sales.

**The New Road.**

It was hoped that the Marketing Act would bring about this hoped for result. It is early days to speak, as only now are schemes for various products being evolved. One thing is certain, however, even at this period, and that is these Boards now formed or being formed will, if they carry out their intended policy backed by political pressure, reverse the policy laid down by the Department of Agriculture and our leading Agriculturists as the only sane and safe one for the Union.

**Deeper Ahead.**

Agriculture must be balanced if it is to be prosperous and successful; one branch being dependent upon another to an extent not realised by the majority of farmers concerned only with the profitable sale of the main product they produce.

**DIE PAD WAT NÊRENS LEI.**

**Die Ou Spoor.**

Landbou toestand het die daelike pers altyd met baie materiaal verskaf. Die ondersteuning in tye van nood deur die Goewernment verleen, lenings aan boere, hulp aan Ko-operatiewe Genootskappe, en die groot somme nodig vir hierdie ondernemings, is onderwerpe, wat menigmaal gebruik word in artikels wat 'n satiriel op die bekwaamheid en vermoë van die boer maak.

Dit is gewoonlik opetlik nie in ag geneem nie dat verpligte verkoop van produkte teen 'n onekonomiese prys moet deur 'n Goewernment lening gebalanseer word sodat die disponenter goedkoper kan leef as wat ooit die geval moes gewes het. Dan moet die rente op die Goewernment lenings by die koste van produksie aangelas word, sonder om die terug betaling van die kapitaal in aanmerking te neem. Hierdie indirekte betaling aan die boer is natuurlik meer kostelik as 'n regverdigte prys deur direkte verkopings.

**Die Nuwe Pad.**

Dit was verwag dat die Bemerkingswet hierdie gewenste resultate sou aanbring het. Dit is miskien nog te vroeg om te sê want skemas vir verskeie produkte word nou eers ontwikkel. Dog op hierdie stadium is een ding seker en dit is dat as die reeds gestigte Beheerrade, of die wat in 'n toestand van stigting is, hulfe teenwoordige beleid, wat politieke ondersteuning getuig, uitvoer, sal hulfe die veilige en verstandige beleid wat deur die Departement van Landbou en ons voormalige boere seergelyk is, totaal omgooi.

**Gevaar Voor.**

Met Landbou moet die ewewig bewaar word, takke moet tot groter mate op ander takke afhanklik woen as wat vandag gevind is onder die groot meerderheid van boere wat alleen belang stel in die winsgewende verkoop van hulfe eie produkte.

Above all, the Union needs a policy which will encourage the increase of stock feeding, the maintenance of pastures and rotational farming. With a climate where the retention of humus in the soil is one of the greatest problems, where erosion is a constant danger, with cultivated lands never given rest or put down to grass for a period, and where the manuring of the soil calls for adequate stock properly fed, the encouragement of grain production at uneconomic rates so that the inefficient farmer can make a living on his grain production, must eventually have the most damaging result upon agriculture as a whole.

### Is It Too Late?

The daily press is, however, silent upon the matter now, not realising that these early days of trial is the time to bring all pressure to bear upon Parliament, the Marketing Council, Farmers and the general public, to make them realise that only a policy based upon a scheme which will encourage the internal consumption of grain to the utmost, the increase of stock feeding and the balancing of agricultural methods, will the country eventually place agriculture upon a firm basis and enable the people of the Union to secure agricultural products at an equitable price.

Recent correspondence published in the "Bulletin" has shown how the interests of stock feeders and poultrymen in particular are being continually overlooked in the constitution of Boards. The importance of the poultry industry is overlooked, both in its aspect as probably the best customer of other branches of agriculture and certainly a potential greater customer, and in the fact that it produces a complete food of the greatest value to the people of every age, greatest in protective vitamins and more valuable even than milk. If you wish your interests protected, you must agitate and support the fight we are making on your behalf. It is no use sitting down and attacking the Association when the damage is done. Get to work now and keep up your pressure so that sanity will be the guiding policy, not the protection of the grain farmer at the expense of the stock feeder, with the same results upon the latter, especially the small specialist farmer, as such a policy had in Germany, viz., practical extinction.

## NOTICE.

### Returned Empty Boxes and Crates.

The notice of readers is drawn to Clause 283, page 119, of the Official Tariff Book of the S.A. Railways and Harbours, with reference to the return of empty boxes. Consignment notes must be certified by the person returning the box or crates to the effect that the said box or crate has been consigned full by rail and is being returned empty to original consignee. The following is the type of certificate to be endorsed on return consignment note:—

"I certify that these were originally received full by rail by me from the above station, and now return same to original sender."

It is important that crates and boxes must be returned from the same station as they were consigned to.

Bo alles, wat die Unie nodig het is 'n beleid wat die voeding van vee, die onderhoud van weiveld, en wisselbos sal aanmoedig. Hier in ons land waar die belem van humus in die grond een van die grootste probleme is, waar grond erosie 'n aanhoudende gevaar is, en bewerkte lande wat nooit mag rus nie, en waar bemesting van grond dit en dat vee beheerslik gevoed moet word—vind ons dat die onekonomiese produksie van graan aangemoedig word sodat die ontekwame boer nie sy graan 'n levensbestaan kan maak, en dit alles sal lei tot die nadeel van landbou as 'n geheel.

### Is Dit Te Laat?

Die daelike pers is nou stil want hulle besef dit nie dat dit in die begin stadium is wanneer hulle op Parliament, die Beraadingsraad, Boere en die algemene publiek druk moet uitoefen sodat hulle dit insien dat slegs 'n beleid wat op die uiterste die binnelandse gebruik van graan aanmoedig, asook die vermeerdering van veevoeding en die ewewig te behou tussen landbou metodes, sal landbou op 'n vaste basis geplaas word, en die bevolking te voorsien met landbouprodukte teen 'n redelike prys.

Korrespondensie wat onlangs in die „Bulletin" verskyn het dien aan te wys hoe die belange van veevoeders en pluimveeboers in besonder steeds oor die hoof gesien word wanneer Rade gevorm word.

Die belangrikheid van die Pluimveebedryf is oor die hoof gesien beide in so ver dat dit meentlik die beste aankoper is vir ander takke van landbou, en sels 'n potensieel grootste aankoper, en dat dit 'n volkome voedingstof produseer wat van die grootste voeding waarde vir die bevolking is, vermaamlik in bekerende vitamines.

As u beskerming van u belange verlang moet u agteer en aan ons pogings ondersteuning verleen. Gaan nou te werk en sorg dat verstandigheid die oerwining behaal, en nie die beskerming van graanboere ten koste van veevoeders nie, met die selfde uitwerking op laepensende, vermaamlik die klein spesialis boer, as wat 'n soorgelyke beleid in Duitsland gehad het, d.i. hys geheel uitsterwing.

## KENNISGEWING.

### Terug Stuur van Lei Kaste en Kratte.

Die aanslag van leiers word gevestig op item 283, bladsy 119, van die Amptelike Tarief Boek van die Spoorweg Administrasie met toelate tot die terug stuur van lei kaste, ens. Die persoon wie die kaste of kratte terug stuur moet op die vragbrief sertifiseer dat genoemde kas of krat vol per spoor ontvang is en word deur die geadresseerde as „leë teruggestuurde leier" aan die oorspronklike afsender gestuur word. Die volgende kan dien as 'n leidraad vir die soort sertifikaat wat op genoemde vragbrief moet voorkom:—

"Ek sertifiseer dat hierdie kas oorspronklik deur my per spoor van boegenoemde stasie vol ontvang is, en dat ek dit nou aan die oorspronklike afsender terug stuur."

Dit is belangrik dat kratte en kaste moet vanaf die selfde stasie terug gestuur word as waar hulle oorspronklik aan gestuur was.

## TWENTY REASONS.

By J. J. JORDAAN.  
(Chief Poultry Officer.)

There are twenty reasons why poultry farmers should join egg circles. They are:

Egg production is a gamble at present.

The prices paid to the farmer for eggs are usually fixed by a combination of others.

Individual marketing is playing into the hands of other interests.

The bulk of the country's production is made up of small parcels, and does not justify individual effort and expense by the producer in selling direct to the consumer.

When agents are employed, they merely place consignments on the morning markets, the producer thus having to pay double commission.

Frequently good, bad and indifferent consignments of eggs are bulked by agents.

Through the egg-circles producers of first-class eggs get full value for their outlay, labour and effort, as only first-class eggs from members are handled.

Egg circles pay cash, and do not barter the produce.

By obtaining cash for his produce, the farmer can purchase his immediate requirements on the cheapest markets.

Monthly settlements assist in keeping correct accounts of the returns from the poultry.

Without egg circles there is no method of controlling supply and demand.

There is a growing demand in South African towns for good eggs direct from the farmer.

The townsmen cannot get into touch with the farmer just when his domestic requirements call for reliable eggs.

Established co-operative depots, handling guaranteed eggs, can be reached, and will be welcomed and supported by the townsmen.

Individually, farmers cannot establish such depots.

All members must be bona fide producers.

The directors must also be producers, elected by the members, and must serve in an honorary capacity. Directors cannot benefit without members having a share.

Only by united action can producers compete against the egg dealer and obtain fair prices.

Farmers are the producers, while others reap the benefits because of disorganisation and lack of co-operation.

Only by taking joint action can poultry farmers expect the Government support, necessary to remove present difficulties, and build up the egg industry.



## Calling All Poultrymen!!

Your Association is doing its best to help you and the Industry.  
Have you seriously thought of lending a practical hand to our efforts?

You can do this in many ways. Just try one or all of these:—

1. Induce your poultry friends to become members, then they too can enjoy a free "Bulletin" every month.
2. Make a point of supporting ONLY "Bulletin" advertisers, and do not fail to mention the "Bulletin," either verbally or by letter.
3. Induce the suppliers of your requirements to advertise, in order to retain your business.
4. Place your own "Small" or Display advertisement in the "Bulletin."

Every little assistance helps—don't leave everything to the other man.  
*You need our help for your problems, and we need your help for the problems of the Industry, which are really your problems.*

## HELP US TO HELP YOU.

This notice is using valuable space. Do not let us say later that it was wasted.

## POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**, Australorps and White Wyandottes. Member of S.A.P.A. Breeders' Register. Mrs. A. M. Bartlet, Fergo, Boschkop, P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg. Phone 42-9987.

**DUCKS and AM. BRONZE TURKEYS**. Specialising in these breeds.—Ducks, Improved Khaki-Campbells; Blue Billon Aylesbury and Buff Orpingtons. Full particulars Hahn, P.O. Northlands, Johannesburg.

**G. HIBBERT**, Atkisson Farm, Bergvlei, Johannesburg. Breeder of Pedigree White Leghorns and Light Sussex. Member Breeders' Register.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**, White Leghorn Day-old Chicks for sale. L. F. Forsyth, Granton Poultry Farm, Howick Road, Pietermaritzburg.

**RHODE ISLAND RED**, chicks, hatching eggs from selected stock mated pedigree cocks, cockrels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices, particulars on application.—**NOEMAN AITKEN**, Camperdown.

**RACING PIGEONS**.—Procure a copy of THE S.A. RACING PIGEON ANNUAL, 2/9 post free.—Write Box 1289, Pretoria.

## MISCELLANEOUS - ALLERLEI.



The Best Firm in Johannesburg to send your Poultry, Eggs and other Produce to is

**C. M. ELOFF & CO. (Pty.), Ltd.**,  
Morning Market, Newtown. P.O. Box 7188.



The Best Firm in Johannesburg and a Pluimvee, Eggs and other produce are to send

**C. M. ELOFF EN KIE (Edms.), Bpk.**,  
Moorpark, Newtown. Postbus 7188.

Buyers of Only

**FIRST-GRADE DRESSED TABLE CHICKENS.**

Best Prices Paid.

**THRUPP & CO.**, P.O. Box 44, Johannesburg.

Phone 22-5131.

**WHIPS & RIEMS**.—3/6 Dozen. Best selected game-dressed Whips, tough as whipcord, 10 ft. to 12 ft. long. On Riems, 8/8; Hoops, 4/8; special 6 ft. long Voodlaga, 2/-; superior Game Agendas, 3/6; all per dozen. Best selected Whips, 2/-, 2 1/2/- dozen; also 3/8 and 4/- each. Golden Yolk, middle, head 18/6, foot 17/-.—**COMMERCIAL AGENCY, PRETORIA.**

## HARDWOOD CHARCOAL.

DUST	-	-	-	-	2/6 per 100 lbs.
CHICK No. 1 FINE	-	-	-	-	3/6 per 100 lbs.
CHICK No. 2 COARSE	-	-	-	-	3/6 per 100 lbs.
POULTRY	-	-	-	-	3/8 per 100 lbs.

All less 10% discount for ton orders.

**BROODER CHARCOAL**, 2/6 per full metric bag, or £3 10s. per ton.

All prices f.o.r. Unizabela, C.W.O. or C.O.D. Apply:  
**HOLLEY BROS., UMKAPLA.**

**SHELL GRIT and OYSTER SHELL FLOUR**. Insist on using only our "VERHEEST BRAND." Write for samples and quotations. Special quotations for truckloads.—**AFRICAN GRIT CO.**, Box 187, Port Elizabeth.

**POULTRY FOODS** in pellet form embody the purity and digestibility of fresh home-grown products. Pellets eliminate guess work, save labour and wastage. Each pellet is a complete food containing the necessary minerals and vitamins. Pellets are easily and safely stored. No wonder the Pellet system of feeding has been taken up so enthusiastically. Write for literature and price list.—**THE TIGER OATS CO., LTD.**, Harland.

## ORGANISE.

The organisations listed below appeal to you for support. Join now and further your interests and those of the industry.

**South African Poultry Association**.—Secretary, P.O. Box 1795, Johannesburg. Subscription, 7/6 per year.

**S.A. Poultry Association Breeders' Register**.—Registrar, Box 1795, Johannesburg. Subscription, £1 ls. per year.

**Capetown and Peninsula Poultry Club**.—Secretary, W. F. Klein, Esq., P.O. Box 899, Capetown. Subscription, 10s. 6d. per year.

**S.A. Minorca Club**.—Secretary, W. W. Bartlet, Esq., P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg. Subscription, 5/- per year; Initial fee, 2/6.

**Sussex Poultry Club**.—Secretary, Miss M. O'Grady, P.O. Box 813, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-; Entrance Fee 5/-.

**S.A. Leghorn Club**.—Secretary, L. Herbert, Box 2068, Capetown. Membership, 5/- per annum. Handbook Standard and advice free. Join now.

**S.A. Bantam Club**.—Secretary, O. B. Sheard, 72 St. Swithin's Avenue, Auckland Park, Johannesburg. Subscription, 5s. per year.

## ORGANISEER.

Die organisasies hieronder aanvaar maak 'n beroep op u vir u ondersteuning. Skrif nou aan en bevestig u belangte soos at die een die bedryf.

**Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging**.—Sekretaris, Postbus 1795, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, 7/6 per jaar.

**S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telersregister**.—Registrar, Postbus 1795, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 ls per jaar.

**S.A. Australorps Breeders' Club**.—Sekretaris, N. W. Ayson, "Dalhousien," Hornsey Weg, Mowbray, K.P.

S.A.P.V.  
TELERSREGISTER.

Hand U Pluimvee, insesluit Gesigterdeerde Staat en Troep-hans van Leih van die Register. Lys van Leih word, op aanvraag, vry deur die REGISTRATEUR. Postbus 1795, Johannesburg, verskaf.



## Eksterne Faktore wat Eierproduksie Beïnvloed



Deur C. R. LIEBENBERG, Lektor in Pluimvee, Gezoondheids Landboukskool, Middelburg, K.P.

In verband met teelt word gewoonlik gepraat van twee soorte faktore wat produksie beïnvloed, nl. oorerwings- en omgewingsfaktore. Laasgenoemde word ook eksterne faktore genoem. Onder oorerwingsde het die pluimveeteler met sulke faktore te doen as beoelheid, grootte van eier, kleur van eier, vroegrypheid, totale produksie, bouformasie, bou-eienskappe, kleur, ens. Die sukses met die aankweek van hierdie eienskappe hang grotendeels af van die teler se kennis van oorerwingsleer, en sy kennis van sy diere self.

Omgewings- of eksterne faktore staan in baie nou verband met oorerwingsfaktore, en kan vandag tot 'n groot mate met sukses deur die teler beheer word. Om sukses te behaal, is dit absoluut noodsaaklik dat die twee soorte faktore in harmonie met mekaar moet wees, d.w.s. die een moet die ander ondersteun. Die faktore wat ons kortliks wil bespreek en wat geklassifiseer word as omgewingsfaktore is in die pluimveewêreld waar veral op eierproduksie getel word, hoofsaaklik die volgende: klimaatstoestande, behuisingsstoestande, voedingsfaktore, uithouing en veral tyd van uithouing, verstorings, parasiete, en siektes.

### KLIMAATSFAKTORE.

Die mate waartoe klimaatfaktore eierproduksie beïnvloed, is nie dieselfde op die verskillende rasse nie. So sal skielike temperatuurveranderinge minder invloed hê op die swaarder rasse soos die Australorp, ligte Sussex, Rhode Island Red, Koekoek, ens., as op die ligter rasse soos die Leghorns en die Ankora. Dit is ons oagwonaas dat skielike koue, afwisselende winde, storme, ens., dadelik die Leghorns uit produksie kan gooi nie. Of hierdie invloed ook merkbaar was in die wilde staat van die hoender, is twyfelagtig. Goede eierproduksie is meentlik in koue sowel as in warm temperature, dog sodra skielike veranderinge oor 'n kort tydperk intree, word die produksie benadeel. Die hoender is egter in staat om homself aan te pas by verskillende klimaat- en omgewings-toestande, en dit is hoofsaaklik as gevolg hiervan dat pluimvee oor die hele wêreld versprei is.

### BEHUISINGSFAKTORE.

Behuising van pluimvee is vandag 'n noodsaaklike faktor in eierproduksie. Dit het met die stelselmatige teelt van pluimvee tevoorskyn getree, en is hoofsaaklik bedoel om die hoender te beskerm teen klimaatkomplekse. Waar die oorerwings eienskap produksie is, is dit noodsaaklik dat die klimaatstoestande ook so egalis moetlik gehou moet word, en so is dit vandag die algemene gebruik dat lêruime voorsien word van verwarmsapparaats. Afgesien van die tipe huis, wat temperatuurveranderinge so min moentlik sal toelaat, moet die huis ook nog beantwoord aan ander vereistes soosdat dit as doeltreffend beskou kan word nl. dit moet genoeg ruimte laat vir die getal hoenders wat daarin gehou moet word; dit moet goed geventileer wees; en dit moet vogtigheid sover moentlik uitkakel.

Die getal hoenders wat aangehou word in 'n lêruime het 'n vername invloed op produksie. Hoe groter die getal wat gehou moet word, hoe kleiner is die gemiddelde opbring per hen, veral waar die verskillende troppe van dieselfde teeling bymekaar is. Lêruime wat 100 hennas kan huisves, word vandag aanbeveel. Dit beteken nie alleen 'n besparing van arbeid nie, d.w.s. in teenstelling met kleiner eenhede, dog ook 'n besparing van kapitaal. Namate die boerderystelsel wat toegepas word, en die soort ras wat aangehou word, word die grootte van die huis bereken. Onder die intensiewe stelsel van pluimveeboerdery, soos die wat veral in stede en rondom stede toegepas word, word die hennas dwarsdeur die jaar in die huis gehou. Hier word vir elke hen van 'n ligte ras nie minder as 4 vierkante voet vloeroppasie en nie meer as 6 vierkante voet vir een van 'n swaar ras gegee nie. Dit is dus nie wenlik om twee rasse d.w.s. 'n ligte en 'n swaar ras saam in een huis aan te hou nie. Onder die semi-intensiewe stelsel, wat meer populêr en algemeen in ons land is, word die hennas vir 'n sekere tyd van die dag uitgelaat in kamps. Hier laat ons 2 tot 3 vierkante voet vloeroppasie vir ligte rasse en 4 vierkante voet vir swaar rasse toe.

Goede ventilasie is noodsaaklik onder watter stelsel van behuising die hoenders ook aangehou word, omdat daar 'n goeie sirkulasie van vars lug moet wees. As vars lug nie altyd aanwesig is nie, moet die gesondheid van die hen noodwendig daaronder ly en gevolglik ook haar eierproduksie. 'n Hen deur asemhaling ongeveer driemaal soveel lug per pond lewende gewig gebruik as 'n koei.

Met proewe aan die Landboukollege, Wye, Engeland, is vasgestel dat hoenders ongeveer 1 pint lug per minuut, of 1.2 kubieke voet per uur inasem. Die lugbehoefte vir groot en klein hoenders is gevind dieselfde te wees. Dit word aanbeveel dat 10 kubieke voet ruimte per hen toegelaat moet word.

Vogtigheid in lêruime is van die grootste nadele, want dit veroorsaak hoenderverkoltes, hoenderwitteerkoel, en ander siektes, en beïnvloed eierproduksie ook nadelig. Daar bewys dat wanneer 100 Leghorn-hennas vir 10 uur op die slaapstokke is, en vir 14 uur van die dag op die vloer, dan verdamp daar daaglik 7.820 lb. water van die mitspalks en 11.875 lb. water van die skroepod op die vloer. Aangesien die hoender se liggaam nie voorsien is met sweetkliens nie, word groot hoeveelhede vog geseed uitgeasem. Gedurende koue weer wanneer die liggaamhitte van die hoender bewaar word, styg die vogtigheid in die lêruime en in die oggend word dit gewoonlik as ryp op die halle en plafon in die huis gesien.

Dit is dus belangrik dat die voorkant van die lêruime oop gehou moet wees, en in 'n noord tot noordoostelike rigting moet kyk, sodat 'n maksimum van sonlig gedurende die dag in die huis kan skyn. Sonlig

is 'n groot faktor om die gesondheid van hoenders in stand te hou. In nat en vogtige lande, en veral waar lëhennie op die intensiewe stoele aangehou word, sodat hulle 'n absolute minimum sonlig kry, word lewertraan-olie krummatig aan die hennie gegre. Hier in ons land waar 'n maksimum hoeveelheid sonlig gedurende elke dag van die jaar geniet word, is hierdie krummatige toediening gelukkig nie nodig nie.

### VOEDINGSFAKTORE.

Vir eierproduksie is voeding 'n algemeen bekende item, en is uiterst belangrik. Saam met bevrugting vorm dit seker die vernameste faktor om produksie reëlmatig te laat plaasvind. As die liggaam van die lêhen nie die regte hoeveelheids, en in die regte vorm gegre word nie, kan die pluimveehoer nie verwag dat sy hennie hul beste sal gee nie. 'n Gebrekkige rantsoen verhoed dat die hen die maksimum waartoe sy instaat is, sal produseer. 'n Goed gebalanseerde rantsoen, d.w.s. nie alleen gebalansier wat betref die proteïene, koolhidrate, en vette nie, maar ook wat betref die minerale, is 'n absolute vereiste vir goeie produksie. Rantsoene kan opgestel word van verskillende soorte grane en graan-reweprodukte, namate dit vir die boer beskikbaar is, en produksie kan daarop gelewer word, dog die belangrik dat die soet voet en metodes van voeding regteur die jaar so eenvormig moontlik moet wees.

Skielike veranderinge in die rantsoene kan as gevolg hê dat die hennie heeltemal ophou met lê en dat hulle selfs gedodelik kan oesgaan tot verveer. Gedurende veranderinge in die metodes van voeding kan dieselfde uitwerking hê. Dit word vandag aangeneem dat gebalansierde voeding in die volgende voedingsbestanddele moet voorsien: 3.5 tot 5 persent vead; 12 tot 15 persent verteerbare proteïene, waarvan 4 tot 5 persent van diertlike oorsprong moet wees; en nie meer as 70 tot 75 persent totale verteerbare voedingsowwe nie.

Gewoonlik besit ons plaasgrane met hul neweprodukte genoeg mineraal-owwe om te voorsien in die mineraal-behoefte van die lêhen behalwe ten opsigte van kalsium, natrium, en fosfor. Hierdie drie word dan ook direk aan die lêhen gegre; kalsium in die vorm van oosterskulp of fyngemaalde kalkkëlp, natrium in die vorm van kombuissoet, en fosfor in die vorm van beemmel. Saam met bogenoemde voedingsowwe moet die liggaam ook voorsien word met wat vandag bekend is as vitamiene. Groenvoer word groterendeels weens sy vitamieneghalte en lakkerende uitwerking gevoer. Tekorte aan vitamiene veroorsaak verskillende soorte gebreksiektes, soos verlamming, oëvrugbaarheid, voedings-, en "ropy", ens.

### TYD VAN UITBROEI.

Die tyd van uitbroei beïnvloed ook die produksie van eiers. Verskillende navorsers het hierdie stelling alreeds prakties bewys. Die beste uitbroei-tyd in ons land is gedurende die maande Augustus en September tot middel Oktober. Kalkens wat na hierdie tyd uitbroei, groei gewoonlik stadiger en kom gevolglik ook baie later in die lê. Hennie wat eger gedurende hierdie tydperk uitgebroei word en normale behandeling geniet, kom gewoonlik gedurende Maart, April, Mei en Junie in die lê wanneer die prys van eiers hoog is. Hierdie faktor het sy grootste invloed gedurende die eerste Rjaar van die hen, wanneer ook die hoogste produksie verwag word.

### PARASIEË EN SIEKTES.

Parasieë en siektes kan eierproduksie so nadelig beïnvloed dat dit geheel-en-al kan ophou. Eksterne parasieë soos lëise en myt het veral die gevolg om produksie te verminder wanneer hulle te veel word op die hoenders. Interne parasieë soos rondeworme, lint-worms, ens., het dieselfde uitwerking. Siektes kan ôf die dood veroorsaak ôf die inkomste so vermindert dat die onderneming nie meer betalend is nie. Om hierdie rede is dit wenslik dat diere geteel moet word uit gesonde ouers, en so dat hul gesonde sterk groei is om sodoor weerstand te moontlik te kan bied teen siektes. Dit is nie 'n wyse beleid om van siek diere te teel nie, of van teelhoenders waarvan die nageslag reeds 'n hoë sterftesyfer in die verlede getoon het nie. Die eier is in sommige gevalle die draer van sekere siektekiemers. Sorg dus dat die teeldiere ôf deur bloedsoetsê ôf deur nageslagsoetsê bewys gelever het dat hulle absoluut gesond is en weerstand kan bied teen siektes. Dit is vandag 'n algemeen bekende feit dat met die verhoogde eierproduksie daar ook 'n toename in die sterftesyfer is, nie omdat om voeding of behuising foutief is nie, dog miskien in die eerste plek omdat die geteel nie die produksie kan staan toe en dus blootgestel word aan allerhande siektekiemers. Die oorsaak hiervan moet in die meeste gevalle in die teelbokke gesoek word.

### ALGEMENE VERSTORINGS.

Net soos skielike temperatuur-skommelinge, veroorsaak algemene verstoringe ook 'n tydelike vermindering in eierproduksie. Hierdie verstoringe mag wees as gevolg van liggaamlike onglukke, skrik, of omdat die lêhennie te dikwels van een plek na 'n ander verkeer word. Dit sal gevind word dat lëhennie wat gewoon was om op 'n vryloopstelsel te lewe en dan na bokke of lëhennie oorgebring word, op sal hou met lê. Hierdie feit bewys dat om maksimum produksie te verkry, ôf 'n beleid in die bestuur moet wees om die lêhennie so min as moontlik te hinder en dat algemene toestande so eenvormig moontlik gehou moet word.

Uit de voorafgaande word dit óns dinklik dat die pluimveehoer tot 'n groot mate eksterne faktore kan beheer en wysig sodat dit maksimum produksie in die hand sal werk. Dit moet eger hier opgemerk word dat wanneer al bogenoemde faktore normaal is, dit nog nie beteken dat swakgeteelde diere sal verbeter nie. Aan die ander kant kan goed geteelde diere baie nadelig gestig is, trossens, so nadelig dat, afgesien van ewe produksie, hulle heeltemal ongeskik mag word om 'n die toekomst van te teel. 'n Doeglike kennis van oerwring en praktiese ondervinding van bestuur is die laas waarop suksesvolle eierproduksie berrn.



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# Does Soaked Grain Feeding Pay?



(“The Feathered World.”)

The feeding of soaked and germinated grain has never become general on the poultry farms of this country. There are, I think, two reasons for this—namely (a) its preparation entails a certain amount of trouble and forethought, and (b) the benefits derived from its use are in no sense spectacular, or even very definitely apparent.

Probably when flocks have access to grassland and have plenty of run, there is little point in feeding soaked grain. But when birds are kept intensively, or in comparatively restricted runs, I am convinced it is of considerable value.

For intensive work, I would go further and say that it is of **very great** value, not only in itself, but also because it adds variety to the normal ration. Soaked grain is greatly appreciated by all birds, and particularly by those which are intensively reared.

I doubt whether we ever pay sufficient attention to the question of palatability and a bird's likes and dislikes in the way of food. Also we need to ask ourselves if this palatability is not something more than a special taste for one food or another, or food in one form or another. A bird may thrive well because she likes her food, and therefore eats rather more of it. May there not, however, be more in it than that? May not this taste for special things be an instinct revealing to some extent the bird's needs and requirements?

We have all noticed how birds prefer freshly mixed rations, and mashes made with freshly milled offals. Is this because the fresher foods contain “life” which is quickly lost as the ration becomes stale? It is well known that the vitamin “A” content of a mash falls rapidly after 24 hours. May it not be the same with other known or unknown food elements? I would attach, therefore, far greater importance to the freshness of a mash than to its formula.

Birds appreciate soaked grain, I suggest, because life has commenced to develop within the grain. Soaked grain thus has a very definite biological value which, at least, makes it a very valuable food for the intensively kept bird.

## GERMINATING NOT ESSENTIAL.

Whether there is much to be gained by actually allowing the grain to germinate I am not in a position to say, but I am inclined to accept the view that soaking the grain for from 24-28 hours is all that is really necessary.

If only a few hundredweights are required daily, the simplest way to prepare the grain is to have tubs or half-barrels. The tub should not be filled more than half full with the grain, and then practically filled up with water. This will allow the grain to swell up without overflowing. Soak for 24 to 48 hours.

It is a good idea to stand the tub upon three bricks and have a hole in front with a peg to drain off the surplus water, and the grain is ready for feeding a few hours after such surplus has been removed.

If it is desired actually to germinate the grain, tip it out on to the floor—a concrete one is desirable—and leave it in a heap covered with sacks for a further 24 to 48 hours—the shorter period in summer and the longer in the winter months.

On large farms, where more than two or three hundredweights have to be used, it will pay to construct special concrete tanks of suitable dimensions. In a good building having a concrete floor this is not a very expensive job, and the outlet drain can usually be arranged through the wall, a very slight slope to this drain being all that is necessary.

To prevent the grain choking up the grainhole, make a wooden-framed box, covered with perforated zinc or 3/16th in. wire. For easy soaking three such tanks are to be recommended, but two will suffice if the grain can be shovelled out after 24 hours' soaking.

## WHAT GRAIN TO SOAK.

Wheat, oats and barley are all useful for this purpose. Oats are very suitable for soaking and germinating, and birds will eat them thus more readily than when dry. If you purchase oats for this purpose, however, remember to buy **unclipped** samples, as only a very small proportion of clipped oats will actually germinate, and although you may not wish to germinate them, it is still important. If the oats will not germinate, there cannot be “life”—and it is “life” we want.

The best quality oats are useful for the purpose. They are thin-skinned and plump up well on soaking. Poor quality oats contain far too many empty hulls to be economically worth while.

(**Editorial Note.**—Mealies and Kafficorn may with advantage also be soaked before feeding. Soaked grain should be trough fed at the rate of approximately 1½ oz. per bird per day, the weight being that of the grain before soaking.)

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## Old Hens or Young Hens as Breeders.

By James G. Penny in "Eggs."

"Now we're getting somewhere." That is a saying often used when a really sensible suggestion is made towards solving some difficult problem, and I feel like using it after reading the extract in "Eggs" of 17th August from Mr. H. R. Hunter's interesting paper on "Breeding and Rearing on the Pedigree Farm," which this famous breeder gave at the recent Harper Adams Conference.

Several years ago I said: "The most eagerly sought after stock to-day is that which is bred from three and four-year-old, and older, parents, and, undoubtedly, this is one of the most popular breeding slogans at present. However, I question if this is quite the right way for the wholesale improvement of the stocks of the country. On paper it looks safe; but, after many years of extended-record pedigree breeding, I am absolutely convinced of this point, that, no matter how good a hen is or how long she lives or breeds, her best progeny is produced in her first breeding season, that is when, after her pullet year production, she molts, and thereafter comes into lay again. In cocks also I prefer birds in their second season, and I would rather use good sound robust cockerels than cocks over two years old. Of course, there are exceptional birds of both sexes to which my remarks may not apply, but these exceptions, like any other exceptions, serve only to prove the general rule, and I think we would be well advised to realise that, for the bulk of our stock, it would be best to depend on hens in their first breeding season."

### Congratulations, Mr. Hunter.

It cannot be denied that "breed from old birds" has been one of the most popular slogans in the industry during recent years; but now comes Mr. Hunter's views which will probably be taken more seriously than mine were.

The following is an extract from his paper which, I think, is well worth repeating here:—"If I had been talking to you about four years ago, I expect I should have advocated breeding from old hens as a very sound thing to do. On paper it appears to be sound in every way. If you use a cock instead of a cockerel, and both sides have lived and come from layers, it looks like a cast-iron certainty. I am afraid, however, that I have changed my opinion during the last few years. We found in practice that as between a third-year hen and her second year there was a slight depreciation in the quality of her progeny. When she arrived at her fourth year there was a marked depreciation in her progeny. After that age we have seldom had any progeny from a hen fit for stock purposes. As far as we are concerned, age above three years has not been a success at all. This is a very definite opinion we have formed, and I scarcely think it likely we shall change our opinion again."

I very heartily congratulate Mr. H. R. Hunter on having the courage of his convictions. As a matter of fact, I know quite a number of experienced breeders

who hold the same views, and who breed their own foundation stock from their yearling birds, but the unfortunate part is that, for business reasons, the popular slogan has made it inadvisable for them to advertise the fact. \* I hope that Mr. Hunter's brave lead will now be well backed up.

One of the incidental abuses of the "old bird" slogan is that the dealer type of poultry keeper exploits it to the full, and that most innocent of all the innocents (the beginner in poultry keeping) bites—and gets hooked!

### FREE BOOKLET ON FARM RATIONS.

"The Fertiliser," Feeding Stuffs and Farm Supplies Journal on page 440 of its issue of the 24th August, 1938, remarks:

"A new pocket reference book issued by the Association of Fish Meal Manufacturers details rations for all classes of stock and for any purpose, with the correct amount of white-fish meal to include in each. These recommendations have been compiled after consultation with the leading educational authorities, practical farmers and feeding stuffs merchants, and this well-got-up booklet should be of real service to both merchants and stockfeeders."

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## The Question of Egg Size.

By "PRODUCER."

The importance of the results of one side of our breeding activities, and its inherent dangers, is being sadly overlooked. It is the question of size of egg. I am not referring to the retention of egg size, but the fact that to-day there is a real danger that in our efforts to increase size of egg together with increased productivity, we have succeeded to such an extent that it is time we sat down and carefully considered whether we have not overdone the process.

Let us look at the facts dispassionately. The 2 oz. egg is the standard weight desired. We well know that the trend of any race is downward unless by careful selection for breeding purposes this tendency is countered. To increase our egg size we selected dams and sires of large egg capacity, as it is generally understood that small egg size is a dominant factor in breeding. The choice has invariably been for dams and sires which have laid or have been bred by dams which have given a fixed minimum of eggs of 2 oz. and over in their pullet year, and preference has been given for egg size of 2½ oz. and upwards in too many cases. A guide of discarding as breeders, hens which have laid over 20-40 eggs under 2 ozs. has been quite common.

What is the position to-day? We are finding our breeding birds giving us too high a percentage of extra large eggs in their second and third years.

Incubation of these extra large eggs is not so satisfactory as with the smaller egg. There is a tendency for weaker shells and weaker internal qualities of the extra large egg. It is not a good commercial article, being difficult to pack and bringing no proportionate increased return. It is the considered opinion of the practical farmer that increased production and increased egg size is undoubtedly the cause of increased mortality through prolapsus, bleeding from vent, and cannibalism, and through tumours and other ovarian disorders.

Now for the results of several years' experiments. The old guide as to selection for egg size leaves out many important factors. The first is that the pullet year is no safe guide as to the inherited egg size factor. Time of hatching, date of first egg, weather conditions during laying period, and feeding, have all bearings upon the results. Records over many years have convinced me that in the Union one may generally expect at least twice the number of eggs under 2 ozs. from the July hatched pullet, than from sisters hatched in early September. It is further my conviction that a pullet which has great persistency in laying and starts at a fairly early age, will not have the chance to give many eggs over 2 oz. until she has had a nest through a moult.

The bird which has laid heavily and only given five per cent. of eggs over 2 oz. is quite capable of laying nothing but 2½ to 2¾ oz. eggs in her second year. Moreover, her daughters can produce few eggs under 2 oz. if hatched late in August or in September.

We are, therefore, faced with the fact that selection for egg size cannot be based upon pullet year performance only. It has also to be realised that commercially the egg just under 2 oz. is very much an economic proposition, and while we do not desire to perpetuate the small egg factor, it would appear highly desirable that the excessively large egg should be eliminated if possible. To cut out from the breeding pen all birds which lay an egg over 2½ oz. would be by no means a retrograde step in the opinion of quite a few breeders.

There would appear to be scope for much further research in this matter, and I fancy the incidence of ovarian tumours and the growing menace of cannibalism due to prolapsus and vent bleeding would be lessened if we returned to the production of an egg nearer the standard than the present production of extra large ones.

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## CANNIBALISM.

By A. A. REED, Lecturer in Poultry, Cedara.

Every year many chicks are lost as a result of cannibalism, while the lack of toes or toenails in many instances is also due to this trouble. Cannibalism causes the poultryman a great deal of worry and extra work. It keeps him tied to the brooder house all day trying to stop the outbreak. Cannibalism can easily be avoided, although it is hard to cure once it has begun.

The three essentials to the prevention of cannibalism are plenty of room, plenty of exercise and sufficient well-balanced food. Overheating or chilling may bring on an outbreak, although such cases seldom occur.

Overcrowding, however, is a very common cause. Where the chicks are overcrowded they are more cramped and more nervous. Pecking at each other is likely to begin, and this leads to feather picking and toe-picking. A chick soon starts to bleed, and the taste of blood accelerates the pecking and finally cannibalism begins, in which case the whole flock tackles one chick and picks it clean.

Where the chicks are given plenty of room, so that they can wander about and lie down without being disturbed, cannibalism can to a large extent be prevented. Thus, each chick should have a floor space of half a square foot in the house.

When the chicks are given plenty of room they can also obtain more exercise, which is very important. Chicks on free range seldom, if ever, develop cannibalism, as they have sufficient exercise. If the chicks are kept in runs the latter could with advantage be planted to some crop, as a bare run furnishes no incentive to look for food. Outside runs, however, are not always possible, and in such cases other forms of exercise should be given. Hanging the green food up, so that the chicks must jump for it, and burying a little grain in the litter will usually keep the chicks busy.

Chicks that are fed insufficient food or on an unbalanced ration are apt to develop cannibalism. They feel there is something lacking in their diet, and try to obtain it. Usually, insufficient protein, i.e., meatmeal or fishmeal, or insufficient minerals are responsible. Such deficiency can, however, be rectified by using a properly balanced ration, the details of which can be obtained from the nearest School of Agriculture.

Where the chicks are kept intensively in houses with glass or glass substitute fronts, or in batteries in a room, pink lighting will prevent cannibalism. The windows in the room should be painted with rich red lacquer on the inside, while all electric light in the brooder room should consist of ruby-coloured bulbs.

If an outbreak does occur considerable difficulty is often experienced in stopping it. In such case the flock should be split up into smaller lots graded according to size. Free range is one of the best cures for cannibalism, but it is not always possible to provide it.

The alternative is to give the chicks the necessary exercise by keeping them busy all day. But unfortunately there will always be a few chicks that cannot be broken of the pecking habit, and these should be removed before they can start the rest of the flock on the road to cannibalism. If the feeding has been wrong this should be corrected. Green food should be hung up and grain buried in the litter to give the chicks the maximum amount of exercise. Beetroot can also be fed as green food, as it seems to help in stopping cannibalism.

Pieces of dried meat could be put in the sun for the chicks to peck at, while strips of red flannel would keep them busy chasing each other up and down the pens to obtain possession of the strips.

All the wounded chicks should be removed and their wounds treated with picric acid or stockholm tar. They should be kept separate until the wounds have healed completely.

Therefore, to prevent cannibalism the farmer should see to it that all contributory causes are removed. Remember that it is better to rear a smaller number of chicks in a house without any losses than it is to rear a larger number liable to be reduced considerably by an outbreak of cannibalism.

## Problems in Poultry Disease Mortality.

From "Canadian Poultry Review."

The knowledge of diseases of poultry is not meagre, but it has not kept pace with the changes in the poultry industry itself. As a result, we have a large group of so-called poultry experts who have attempted through a variety of means to control diseases of poultry. Let us keep clearly in mind the old saying, "A little knowledge is dangerous," or, putting it the other way, "Ignorance is bliss; it is folly to be wise." Looking back in my own experience, I can readily appreciate the lack of knowledge about diseases of poultry which rendered it quite easy to give a definite opinion as to the cause of the trouble on a certain farm. Incorrect diagnoses with the attendant use of active viruses in the form of vaccines have been the cause of the spread of many serious poultry diseases. The owners of birds should be doubly sure that a correct diagnosis is made before introducing the virus of a disease in the form of vaccine.

**One View:** History shows that few diseases have ever been successfully controlled by the use of the virus of that disease in an unchanged form. In Minnesota, for example, not many years ago there was very little fowl pox. More of the disease was introduced, and the promiscuous use of fowl pox vaccine has aided the spread of this serious disease of poultry.

**The Other View:** The above is one side of the question. On the other side, we know that vaccine is of definite value in the control of disease at least as far as fowl pox is concerned, and if properly used may mean the saving of considerable mortality and loss on the part of the flock owner.

## KANNIBALISME.

Deur A. A. REED, Lektor in Pluimvee Landboueskool, Cedara.

Elke jaar word baie karkens as 'n gevolg van kannibalisme verloor, terwyl die afwesigheid van tussel of toetsaels in baie gevalle ook hieraan te wyte is. Kannibalisme is die oorsaak van baie kommer en ekstra werk vir die pluimveeboer. Dit versuur dat hy die hele dag deur feitlik by die broedhok moet bly om die uitbreking daarvan te keer. Tog kan kannibalisme maklik verhoed word, hoewel dit moeilik is om te genees as dit eenmaal begin het.

Die drie verhoedings vir die voorkoming van kannibalisme is baie ruimte, baie oefening en genoeg goedgebalanseerde kos. Oorverhitting of verklaansing kan 'n uitbreking veroorsaak, alhoewel sulke gevalle selde voorkom.

Om te veel karkens bymekaar te hou is egter 'n baie algemene oorsaak. Waar te veel karkens bymekaar is, het hulle minder ruimte vir beweging en is hulle gevolglik onbeweegliker. Hulle sal mekaar waarskynlik begin pik, en dit gee aanleiding tot die uitpik van vere en pik aan trosse. 'n Kuiken gaan gou aan bloed en die smaak van bloed versterk die pikkerij en die uiteindelijke gevolg is kannibalisme, en dan pik die hele trop een kuiken en pik hom kaal.

Waar die karkens baie ruimte het vir beweging sodat hulle kan rondloop en gaan is sonder om geboer te word, kan kannibalisme in 'n groot mate verhoed word. Dus moet elke kuiken ontrent 'n halwe vierkant voet vloerruimte in die hok hê.

As die karkens baie ruimte het vir beweging kan hulle ook meer oefening kry, en dit is baie belangrik. Karkens wat los loop, kweek selde of ooit kannibalisme aan, omdat hulle genoeg oefening kry. As die karkens in hokke gehou word, kan laagsensende met tuit met een of ander gewas beplant word omdat 'n kaal hok die karkens geen aanspooring gee om na kos te soek nie. Oop hokke is egter nie altyd moontlik nie, en in sulke gevalle moet ander vorms van oefening verskaf word. Deur die grootvoer op te hang, sodat die karkens moet spring om dit te kry, en 'n bietjie graan in die skroepgoed te strooi, sal die karkens gewoonlik besig gehou word.

Karkens wat te min kos of 'n ongelanseerde rantsoen kry, is geneig om kannibalisme aan te kweek. Hulle voel dat daar iets in hulle doelt ontbreek en hulle probeer dit vind. Gewoonlik is 'n tekort aan proteïen, d.w.s. vleismeel of vismeel, of 'n tekort aan minerale, die oorsaak daarvoor. Sodanige gebrek kan egter verhelp word deur 'n behoorlik gebalanseerde rantsoen, die besonderhede waarvan van die naaste Landboueskool verkry kan word.

Waar die karkens intensief in hokke met voerkante van glas of 'n ander deursigtige materiaal of in battery-kamers in 'n kamer gehou word, sal ligas belangtig kannibalisme voorkom. Die vensters van die kamer moet aan die binnekant met 'n dieprooi lakverf beskudde word, terwyl alle elektriese ligte in die broedkamer uit rofyndeurlig lampes moet bestaan.

As 'n uitbreking wel plaasvind, word dikwels aansienlike moeite ondervind om dit te keer. In so 'n geval moet die trop in kleiner klompies, gegradeer volgens grootte, verdeel word. Om los te loop is een van die beste geneesmiddels vir kannibalisme, maar dit is nie altyd moontlik om dit te bewerkstellig nie. Die enigste ander middel is om die karkens die nodige oefening te gee deur hulle die hele dag deur besig te hou. Maar ongelukkig sal daar altyd 'n paar karkens wees wat nie die pik-gewoonte kan afkeer nie, en hulle moet verwyder word voordat hulle die res van die trop kannibalisme kan leer. As die voeding verkeerd was, moet dit reggemaak word. Groentvoer moet opgehang en graan in die skroepgoed gestrooi word om die karkens soveel oefening as moontlik te gee. Beet kan ook as grootvoer gevoer word aangesien dit kannibalisme skyn te keer.

Stukkies droë vleis kan in die voer gesit word vir die karkens om aan te pik, terwyl strokies rooi demoleet hulle sal besig hou om mekaar heen en weer te jaag in die hokke om die strokies in hande te kry.

Al die gewonde karkens moet verwyder en hulle wonde met pikrisinasur of stockholmtor behandel word. Hulle moet apart gehou word totdat die wonde heelmaal genees is.

Dus, om kannibalisme te verhoed, moet die boer tussien dat alle meewerkende oorsake verwyder word. Onthou dat dit beter is om 'n kleiner aantal karkens in 'n hok groot te maak sonder enige verliese, as om 'n groot aantal groot te maak wat aansienlik verminder kan word deur 'n uitbreking van kannibalisme.

## How to Banish Coccidiosis.

### Goal—Reduce Laying House Mortality.

Job.—Secure ——— poultrymen who will start a program to eliminate coccidiosis by doing each of the following (he may be doing some of them now):

- Confine chicks to house and sunporch till they are 8 to 10 weeks old, depending on season and weather.
- Have rubbers at entrance to brooder house (and later at entrance to range). Put rubbers on when entering the house and take them off before leaving. (A special box for rubbers may be nailed to house.)
- Confine layers to hen house and sunporch at all times. (Use chicken yards for lawn or garden.) Never let a hen escape from the house.
- Mature pullets in lots of 100 in Washington range-shelters, on clean range after they are 6 to 10 weeks old. Clean range is land where no poultry manure has been spread, and where no chicken has ranged during the preceding year. Sodded range is best.

Note.—The Western Washington Experiment Station at Pullman has eliminated coccidiosis by following this programme.

(From "The Extension Poultry Husbandman.")

# Fifty Hints on Chicken-Rearing

By P. J. SERFONTEIN, Lecturer in Poultry,  
Pouchkinstroom.

The directions for the successful rearing of chickens may be summarised as follows:—

1. Buy chickens from breeders who breed only from two-year-old hens.
2. Buy from local breeders where you can visit the brooder and inspect his hens.
3. Buy from breeders who rear a fair number of pullets on their own farms every year.
4. Buy from the poultry farmer who has a reputation for honesty.
5. Be prepared to pay the price of a good chicken.
6. Clean all brooders thoroughly, especially the floor, by using a disinfectant. Sprinkle the floor with lime whilst the former is still wet.
7. Disinfect all feeding troughs, water troughs, drives and other adjuncts of the brooder.
8. Keep the litter on the floor dry and replace every fortnight.
9. Place the water troughs on gauze-covered frames and keep the ground around the troughs dry. Shift the troughs to new positions on the pasture every day.
10. Rear the chickens on soil on which fowls have not been allowed to run for at least two years.
11. Allow the chickens to run free, if possible.
12. Use troughs for both cereals and mash.
13. Never allow young and mature birds to run together.
14. Destroy dead birds by burning.
15. Remove droppings daily and strew it on lands to which fowls have no access.
16. Keep the houses free from red mite by painting the roosts regularly with carbolicum or Black Leaf 40.
17. Breed only from hens which have been tested for bacillary white diarrhoea.
- 17a. Feed a balanced ration.
18. Feed the chickens as soon as they have been transferred from the incubator to the brooder.
19. One 4 ft. feeding trough is necessary for every 100 chickens.
20. Use troughs into which the chickens cannot climb.
21. Cereals should be fed from the eighth week onwards.
22. When commencing a grain ration, feed it in small quantities.
23. The chickens should empty the feeding troughs at least every other day so that fresh feed may be added.
24. Feed milk if available and see that the troughs are always well cleaned by washing.
25. Straw provides the best litter, but it should be quite free from mites.
26. Never keep more than 300 chickens in one group and never have more than three chickens per square foot of floor space.
27. At the age of eight weeks, each chicken should have three-quarters of a square foot of floor space.
28. Provide two one-gallon drinking troughs for every 300 chickens. Ten square inches of floor space per chicken should be allowed when the heater is used.
29. During the first week the temperature in or under the brooder should be 90°F, after which it should be decreased by 5 degrees weekly.
30. The temperature of the room should be low, to induce the chickens to scratch, thereby stimulating the growth of feathers.
31. Toe-pecking and cannibalism are encouraged by: low temperatures in the brooder, inadequate feeding trough space, empty troughs, limited space and too many chickens in a group.
32. When cannibalism breaks out, the victims should immediately be removed and the injured parts painted with tar.
33. Teach the chicks, from the age of four weeks, to sleep on roosts.
34. Allow the chickens to run in the open after the first week, if possible.
35. Remove all male chicks before they are eight weeks old.
36. Provide adequate ventilation.
37. Always turn the pullets on to grounds when they have access to young grass.
38. Keep pullets in groups of 150.
39. Not more than five such groups should be kept on a margin of ground.
40. Provide sufficient shade on warm days.
41. Destroy all weak chickens.
42. Inoculate all chickens against chicken-pox at the age of three weeks.
43. As soon as conditions become dry and the grass shrinks, green feed should be given.
44. Keep the shell grit troughs filled.
45. Moist spots under trees where little sunlight penetrates, are very undesirable.
46. Treat the chickens against worms at the age of three months, and again when they are placed in their permanent home.
47. Chickens with physical defects should be killed for the table at an early age.
48. Birds carry disease—therefore keep them away from the chicken houses.
49. Remember that very high or very low temperatures are fatal to chickens.
50. Visit the chickens at least three times a day.

## MARKETING ACT.

As there is a general opinion that schemes under the Marketing Act must operate for two years before alteration, the following relevant clauses will give readers the true position.

- Section 11:** The consumers' committee may make representations to the Minister on any matter affecting the interests of such consumers and to the marketing council on any matter relating to any scheme in so far as it affects the interests of consumers.
- Section 17:** The Minister is not obliged to publish the details of any scheme nor postpone acceptance for any period, in order to receive objections.
- Section 23:** Amendments may be approved by the Minister, after reference to the Marketing Council only, and even if they have any objections, at any time. (Political influence may, therefore, overrule the Marketing Act.)
- Section 25:** (1) Provides that the Minister has the right to appoint a committee of three persons to investigate and report on any scheme, if it is reported to him by any Association which in his opinion is sufficiently representative of consumers concerned, that the scheme in question imposes an undue burden on the consumers of that product. (4) Any scheme may be revoked, amended or repealed by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

## Transport of Day-Old Chicks.

With the approaching hot weather, consignees of day-old chicks are warned to the effect that if live and healthy delivery is to be assured, then the following points must be borne in mind:—

1. Less chicks must be packed in each compartment of each chick box.
2. Ample ventilation is essential. Where two or more boxes of chicks are fastened together, such boxes must be separated by wooden battens to admit of a free flow of air between the boxes.
3. Give station authorities timely notice of the approximate number of boxes of chicks to be dispatched on particular days, in order that arrangements may be made for adequate space to be available in the vans, thereby ensuring proper ventilation.

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## MEALIE CONTROL SCHEME.

The following letter has been sent from the Association to The Hon. Col. Deneys Reitz, M.P., Minister of Agriculture:—

"I believe that certain proposals are being considered for the amendment of the Mealie Control Act.

"In the absence of details as to the proposed amendments I am unable to ascertain how the internal price of mealies will be affected. Any proposal which entails a rise in the internal price in Mealies and Mealie Products is going to seriously endanger the poultry industry.

"If, therefore, any proposals are made on these lines, I would appeal to you, on behalf of this Association, to bring into operation your powers under Section 25 (1) of the Marketing Act so that a full investigation may be made as to the operation of the scheme in question."

## FRED ROSE.

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the sudden death of Mr. Fred Rose.

Mr. Rose was for a long time a prominent member of the Central Board of the Association, and was the founder of the S.A. Waterfowl Club, of which he was Secretary until the time of his death.

We are sure that all members will join in our expressions of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Rose and family.

## ATTENTION !!

When you have read the appeal on page 3, fill up this form and send it in.

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary, S.A.P.A.  
P.O. Box 1798,  
JOHANNESBURG.

A. Enclosed find Postal Order/Cheque for 7/6, being my annual subscription to the Association,  
or B. Forward address of nearest Poultry Club.

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## GROOT AANVRAG VIR SLAGHOENDERS.

Deur P. J. SERFONTEIN, Lektor in Pluimvee,  
Potchefstroom.

Slagpluimvee-voerbereiding het vinnig ontwikkel gedurende die afgelope paar jaar. Hiervoor kan verskillende redes en oorsake aangevoer word, en een van die vernameste hiervan is dat verbruikers begin besef het dat daar verskillende grade en kwaliteite van geslagte hoenders is. Indien pluimveeboere wil hê dat hierdie afdeling van ons pluimveeboerdery gou moet ontwikkel, dan moet hulle sorg dat die regte produk, op die regte manier voorberei, gegradeer en verpak word sodat die vertroue van verbruikers gewen kan word.

Die produksie van slaghoenders kan verdeel word in teling, sifbroeiing, grootmaak van kuikens, voorbereiding vir die mark, slag en verpakking. Die metode van uibroeiing en grootmaak van slaghoenders is dieselfde as die van hoenders vir eierproduksie, waarmee pluimveeboere oor die algemeen goed bekend is. Die ander afdelings van pluimvee-produksie, soos hierbo genoem, is minder bekend selfs by sommige van ons mees ervare pluimveeleteers.

Teling is die beginstadium in die produksie van slagpluimvee en is die fondament waarop die toekomstige bedryf opgebou moet word. Indien ons hier nie teg begin nie, soos die boermeester wat nie die regte mengsel gebruik en gevolglik nie 'n stewige en duurzame gebou voerbring nie, sal ons in hierdie land die slagpluimveebedryf nie kan ontwikkel sonder deeglike kennis van die regte beginsels nie. Na jare van teling en seleksie vir definitiese eienskappe, het ons pluimveerasse verskillende karaktertrekke ontwikkel wat hoofsaaklik gebaseer was op eierproduksie. Meeste van ons eierprodukerende rasse is dus nie geskik en beantwoord nie aan die vereistes van die hoogste kwaliteit slagpluimvee nie. Deur proefresultate in verband met die teling van slaghoenders is dit bewys dat sekere kruisings beter beantwoord aan hierdie doel; hulle groei vinniger, besit die gewenste eienskappe van 'n wit vel en bene, is vry van swart peens wat die karkas onaantreklik laat voorkom en is beter gepak met vleis, vernameklik oor die bene. Op die Engelse mark is daar ook 'n groot afsetgebied vir goeie slagpluimvee, soos bewys is deur resultate wat die Kanadese pluimveeboere gedurende die afgelope jaar met hul geslagte hoenders behaal het. Die Suid-Afrikaanse pluimveeboer sal natuurlik nie aan hierdie mark kan dink voordat ons nie die regte produk in genoegsame hoeveelhede kan produseer nie.

Die meeste hoenders wat vir slagdoeleindes op ons mark aangebied word, bestaan uit hane en hente van die eierprodukerende rasse, wat gewoonlik vir die doel uitgelees word na hulle 'n jaar of twee op die plaas gehou was. Hierdie hoenders is gewoonlik swak in kondisie en kom baie onaantreklik voor want hulle geslag word. Dit kan dus goed verstaan word dat vir sulke hoenders nie die hoogste pryse betaal kan word nie. Daar kan 'n groot verbetering by hulle aanbring word

wat gelyk sal gaan met 'n vermeerdering in prys indien hierdie hoenders voorberei word voordat hulle geslag word. Sulke hoenders sit nie altem gewig aan nie, maar kom meer aantreklik voor en is smaakliker want meer gaargemaak. Onaantreklike Suid-Afrikaanse vleis word gekenmerk deur die bederfing van hoender-vleis wat baie droog is; maar dit nie te wyte aan swak voorbereiding aan die kant van die huusvrou nie, dog aan die onvorbereide hoenders wat op die mark vir verkoop aangebied word. Hoenders wat op sagte mengsel gevoer word vir veertien dae voordat hulle geslag word, neem baie meer vog in die liggaam op, en daar is meer eweredige verspreiding van vet om die individuele liggaamselle. Hierdie deurwaas hoender is dus smaakliker.

Wat betref die voorbereiding van slagpluimvee, staan Suid-Afrika nog maar aan die beginstadium. Die beste produk kan berei word en onaantreklik voorkom indien dit nie op die regte manier voorberei word nie. Ons oudste metode om pluimvee skoon te maak, naamlik met kookwater, is natuurlik iets van die verlede. Varslag kan toe meer aan hierdie metode gebruik word nie, want 'n hoender wat in warm water gestook word, se vel brand en sommige van die proteïene in die vel los in die kookwater op, met die gevolg dat die hoender styf opgetrek voorkom, en 'n paar uur nadat hy skoongemaak is kom daar bruin kolle op die liggaam voor. So 'n hoender kan nie lank goed gehou word onder die beste behandeling nie. Deur die hoender op die regte manier dood te maak, d.w.s. as dit deur die bek in die hartings gestek word, kom die vete maklik af, deurdat die bloedare hierdeur in die keel afgevoer word loop die bloed beter uit, en 'n hoender wat op hierdie manier doodgemaak is, lyk nie alleen meer aantreklik nie, maar dit boders ook toe so gou nie. Nadat hoenders op die regte manier doodgemaak is, word hulle op verskillende maniere in kassies verpak.

Daar is vandag 'n groot aanvrage vir geslagte hoenders dwars deur die land, selfs tot in die kleinste van ons dorpie. Baie keer verwaarloos pluimveeboere die markte in hul onmiddellike omgewing wat soms 'n baie goeie afsetgebied is indien dit op die regte manier aangepak word. Daar is en sal altyd enige tyd van die jaar 'n aanvrage wees vir die regte tipe hoender wat teg voorberei is.

Dit sal wel verstaan word dat ons hier met iets te doen het wat wel beskrywe kan word, maar altyd die beste verduidelik kan word deur middel van demonstrasies. Jaarliks word daar aan die Landboukolleg, Potchefstroom, 'n kursus gegee in die produksie van slagpluimvee. Gedurende hierdie kursus word al die punte hierbo genoem beoefend. Aansoek vir die kursus kan gerig word aan die Prinsipaal van genoemde skool.

**Nota.**—'n Besonder goeie Bulletin deur die selfe skrywer, "Vorbereiding van Pluimvee vir die Mark," is van die Departement van Landbou, Pretoria, teen 'n koste van 3d. verkrygbaar.  
—REDAKIE.

Please support advertisers, and mention  
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## VYFTIG WENKE OMTRENT KUIKENS.

Dese P. J. SERPONTEIN, Lektor in Pluimvee,  
Potchefstroom.

Die vraagstuk van suksesvolle kuikens-grootmaak kan as volg saamgevat word:—

1. Koop kuikens van telers wat net van tweede-jaars hense tel.
2. Koop van plaaslike telers waar u die teler kan besoek en sy hense kan sien.
3. Koop van telers wat elke jaar 'n mooi klomp jonghenne op hul eie plase grootmaak.
4. Koop van die pluimveeboer wat vir erflikheid bekend is.
5. Wees bereid om die prys van 'n goeie kuiken te betaal.
6. Maak alle kuismoederhuise, veral die vloere, deeglik skoon, deur een of ander ontsmetmiddel te gebruik. Strooi kalk op die vloer sodat as wat dit nog nat is.
7. Ontsmet alle kosbakke, waterbakke, stowe en ander toebehore in die huis.
8. Hou die skroeped op die vloer droog en sit elke twee weke nuwe skroeped in.
9. Plaas die waterbakke op afdraadrane en sorg dat daar nie nat plekke rondom die bakke kom nie. Verskuif die bakke op die weiding elke dag.
10. Maak die kuikens elke jaar groot op grond waarop ander hoenders vir minstens 2 jaar nie geloop het nie.
11. Laat die kuikens indien moontlik vry loop.
12. Voer beide graan en meelkos in bakke.
13. Moet nooit jong en ou hoenders deurmekaar laat loop nie.
14. Verbrand alle hoenders wat doodgaan.
15. Verwyder die mis elke dag, en strooi dit op lande waar daar nie ander hoenders kom nie.
16. Hou die huise skoon van rosmis deur die slaapstokke geroei met karsbolium of Black Lead 40 te verf.
17. Teel net van hense wat vir haillere wit diarree getoets is.
- 17a. Voer 'n gehalmeerde rantsoen.
18. Voer die kuikens sodra hulle van die broeimasse na die kuismoeder verplaas word.
19. Vir elke 100 kuikens is 'n 4-voet kosbak nodig.
20. Gebruik bakke waarin die kuikens nie kan inklin nie.
21. Graan word gevoer vanaf die agtste week.
22. Wanneer met die graan begin word, moet net klein bietjies daarvan gevoer word.
23. Die kosbakke moet minstens elke tweede dag heeltemal leeggeveet word sodat vars kos bygevoeg kan word.
24. Voer melk indien beskikbaar en sorg dat die bakke altyd goel uitgewas word.
25. Strooi maak die beste skroeped, maar dit moet vry van enige muf wees.
26. Moet nie meer as 300 kuikens in 'n groep hou nie en nooit meer as 3 kuikens per vierkante voet vloer ruimte nie.
27. Op 'n oordertom van agt weke moet elke kuiken driekwart vierkante voet vloer ruimte hê.
28. Verskal twee een-gallon drinkbakke vir elke 300 kuikens. Onder die verwarmers moet 10 vierkante duim vloer ruimte vir elke kuiken gelê word.
29. Die eerste week moet die hitte in of onder die kuismoeder 90°F wees, en daarna word dit weekliks met 5 grade verlaag.
30. Die kamertemperatuur moet laag wees sodat die kuikens moet skrop, want dit moedig die groei van vere aan.
31. Tone-vrete en karnibalisme word aangemoedig deur: lae temperature in die kuismoederhuis, te min voerbakruimte, lê bakke, beknoppte ruimte, en te veel kuikens bymekaar.
32. Wanneer karnibalisme uitbreek, moet die kuikens wat gevreet word dadelik verwyder en die byplekke met tur geveel word.
33. Leer die kuikens om vanaf die oordertom van 4 weke op slaapstokke te slaap.
34. Laat die kuikens indien moontlik beide loop na die eerste week.
35. Verwyder alle hase voordat hulle 8 weke oud is.
36. Sorg vir genoeg ventilasie.
37. Laat die jonghenne altyd sit op plekke waar daar jong gras is.
38. Hou die jonghenne in groepe van 150.
39. Nie meer as 5 sulke groepe moet op 'n morg gehou word nie.
40. Sorg vir genoeg skadewe op warm dae.
41. Vernietig alle swak kuikens.
42. Ent alle kuikens op die oordertom van 3 weke teen kuikenspekkies.
43. Sodra dit droog word en die gras krimp, moet goetvoer gevoer word.
44. Hou die skiepgrasbakke geroei vol.
45. Nat plekke onder bome waar mis son kom, is baie ongewens vir kuikens.
46. Behandel die kuikens op die oordertom van 3 maande teen wurms en weer as hulle in hul permanente huis gaan.
47. Kuikens met liggaamlike gebreke moet vroegtydig geslag word.
48. Voels dra siekte—verwyder hulle derties by die kuismoeder.
49. Onthou dat baie hoë of lae temperature dodelik is vir kuikens.
50. Besoek die kuikens minstens driemaal per dag.

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