

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.

## Editorial : Redaksioneel

### A PLAIN TALK.

#### Is it True?

During a talk with one who has laboured long in the interests of poultry farmers, the statement was made that they are most vindictive. It was generally agreed that they are certainly the most ungrateful of people, and we are afraid from several years' experience, that to the majority, one can add to these charges a criminal indifference to any but their own immediate interests, and a most absorbing selfishness.

The Yorkshire people are credited with a motto, which translated into English understandable to all, reads: "Hear all, say nothing. Take all, give nothing, and if you do anything for nothing, do it for yourself." To a great extent this may well have been adopted as the motto of the poultrymen of the Union.

The qualification we might make is to the part of "saying nothing." Certainly this is very true, for when you ask them to say anything of interest or importance, silence is general, suggestions or constructive criticism entirely lacking. When, however, an earnest attempt has been made to meet a difficulty, and sincere attempt has been made to meet a difficulty, a light put up for the preservation of a chance to make a livelihood, for equal treatment as that given to other sections of the community; and success or failure recorded; then it is strange how the clamour of condemnation arises from those who could always have done so much better.

#### Time To Call a Halt.

The time is coming when those who have laboured to make the poultry industry a force approaching its true worth to the Union will have to reconsider their position. Criticism is always expected in any public position and difference of opinions natural. It is, however, only fair and just that their efforts, the sacrifice of leisure, of their private work, and of relaxation

### ONS PRAAT NOU PADLANGS.

#### Is Dit Waar?

Onder 'n gesprek met een wat al lank in die belange van pluimveeboere gewerk het is dit gesê dat hulle mees sraaksugtig is. Dit is ook deur baie aangeneem dat hulle die mees ondankebare mense is, en met jare van ondervinding kan ons tot hierdie uitlating byvoeg dat in die meeste gevalle toon pluimveeboere 'n kriminele onverskilligheid aan teenoor alles behalwe hulle eie onmiddellike belange, en daarby 'n bewys van verbaasende selbuchtigheid.

Daar is 'n ou spreekwoord: „Hoor alles, Sê niks, Neem alles, gee niks, en as u enige iets vir niet doen, doen dit vir jouself." Tot groot mate kan hierdie spreekwoord as die leuse van die pluimveeboere van die Unie aangeneem word. Die „sê niks" is van grootste toepassing. Dit is seker waar want as hulle geva word om iets interessants of belangrik te sê is hulle gewoonlik stil en voorstelle of opgeboude kritiek is totaal afwesig. Dog wanteer 'n ernstige poging gemaak is om 'n moelikeheid te voorkom, 'n stryd vir 'n kase om 'n lewensbestaan te maak, of vir gelyke regte met ander dele van die bevolking, en sukses of mislukking is dan aangeteken, dan hoor ons eers hoe beter ander dit kon gedoen het.

#### Tyd Om 'n Halt Te Laas Hou.

Die tyd het aangebreek wanneer diegene wie gearbei het om die pluimveebedryf die krag te gee wat dit toekom, hulle posisie sal moet hersien. Diegene wie publike posisies beklee is altyd onderworpe aan kritiek en verskil van opinies is net natuurlik. Dit is tog net billik dat hulle pogings en opoffering van tyd en private werk behoort 'n mate van ondersteuning te geniet van die boere vir wie al die vrywillige werk gedoen word. As dit word is om hierdie „Bulletin" te ontvang dan is dit ondersteuning word.

through a little pleasure, should meet with some reply from the people this voluntary work is performed for. If this Bulletin is worth receiving it is worth supporting.

If through better marketing, education on production, encouragement of better brooding through such a body as "The Breeders' Register," you can make poultry farming profitable, then in turn some effort is to be expected from you to support the body making these things possible. If our efforts succeed in getting you foodstuffs a shilling or two a bag cheaper, is it too much to ask that you return a little of the savings on the year, through subscriptions and advertising?

If we put before you schemes of vital interest and need to the Industry and ask for criticism, are you too lazy or indifferent to reply, or is ignorance such that you take it all as a false cry of "Wolf"? Are you interested in any of the subjects put forward, such as laying tests for example?

Unless a different attitude is adopted in the near future, we are afraid there are many who can only come to the conclusion that they are wasting their time in endeavouring to do something for an industry incapable of doing anything to help itself. We know that there are people attempting to keep affiliations going, their enthusiasm and their efforts make one bright spot on an otherwise dark horizon. We would like to point out that members of the Central Board have not only many duties to Clubs, but in addition the onerous task of meeting their responsibility on the Executive Body of the Association. We say most forcibly that the sacrifices expected from them are too much at the present time, and would only be justified by a response from the general poultry farmer in a practical way, viz., more support of the Association, greater membership, and some show of interest in the work that is being done. Is it too much to expect this?

As deur beter bemerking, produksie opleiding, aanmoediging van beter teling deur 'n liggaam soos die Telersregister, u pluimveeboerdery winsgewend word, dan is dit verwag dat u seker hulp sal verleen aan die liggaam wat hierdie dinge moontlik maak. As u deur ons pogings 'n skilling of twee op 'n sak voedingstof kan bespaar is dit te veel dat ons u vra om 'n klein gedeelte van hierdie besparing aan die Vereniging oor te maak deur ledigheid of deur 'n advertensie?

Wanneer ons skemas van ernstige belang vir die bedryf voorstel, en vir julle kritiek vra, is julle te lui of te afterloosig om daareop te antwoord, of is dit onkunde wat julle laat dink dat ons net 'n valse kreet van "wolf" skree? Stel u enige belang in die onderwerpe wat voorkom?

Tensy daar 'n groot verandering plaasvind vrees ons dat daar 'n getal persone is wat tot die gevole trekking sal kom dat hulle hulle tyd verpou om te probeer om 'n bedryf te help wat sigself nie wil help nie. Ons weet dat daar persone is wat alles in hulle vermoë doen om affiliasies in stand te hou, en hulle entusiasme en pogings is die enigste ligstraal in 'n anderwyls donker toekoms. Ons wil dit graag onder gelagte bring dat lede van die Sentraalraad nie alleen hulle pligte teenoor hulle klubs het nie, maar het ook die moeilike taak om hulle verpligings op die uitvoerende liggaam van die Vereniging na te kom.

Met alle erns moet dit gesê word dat die teenwoordige opoffering is meer as wat kan verwag word, en dit kan alleen regverdiging word deur 'n bewys van praktiese waardering deur die algemene pluimveeboer, n.l., meer ondersteuning aan die Vereniging, groter lidmaatskap, en 'n mate van belangstelling in die werk wat gedoen word. Is dit te veel om te verwag?

## Ons Roep Alle Pluimveeboere!!

U Vereniging doen alles in sy vermoë om u en die bedryf aan te help.

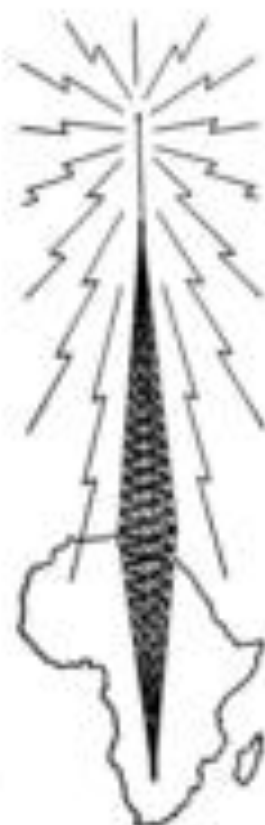
Het u ooit ernstige gedagte gegee om aan ons pogings hulp te verleen?

Dit kan op verskeie maniere gedoen word.

1. Probeer om u pluimveeboer tot lidmaatskap te oersig, sodat hulle ook die „Bulletin“ gratis mag ontvang.
2. Ondersteun selgs „Bulletin“ adverteerders en maak altyd melding van die „Bulletin“ wanneer u bestellings plaas.
3. Oorhaal die verskaffers van u benodighede om te adverteer om u klandisie te behou.
4. Plaas u eie advertensie in die „Bulletin.“

Alle bietjies help—moenie alles aan andere oorlaat nie.

## HELP ONS OM U TE HELP.





## Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimvee-Vereniging



Pluimvee boere as ook diegene wat in pluimvee 'n belang stel is baie traal begierig om te weet waarom dit is dat ander takske van Landbou begunstigende behandeling van die Goewerment skyn te geniet, nie alleen in so ver as wetgewing, maar ook in ander opsigte en hulle wil ook graag weet of daar enige organisasie bestaan wat na die belange van die pluimveeboere omsien.

Die antwoorde op die vraag sal ek op die volgende manier beantwoord :-

Ander takske van landbou is in distrikte verreweg beter georganiseer en hulle organisasies is van groter getalderkte. Weens dié feite kan hulle met doelgeriefteerdheid uitring gee aan hulle stemme as die sienwyse en begeertes van die meerderheid van stemme in die betrokke distrik of area. Dit gee hulle groter politieke krag en hierdeur wen hulle die aandag van ons wetgewers. Gevolglik geniet hulle besluite groter publisiteit en die belangrikheid van enige afsonderlike tak is in verhouding met die publisiteit wat dit ontvang. Dié eenvoudige aanmerkings is die volle rede waarom die meerderheid van die bevolking die pluimveebedryf as 'n bedryf van minder waarde beskou, en die werklike waarde van die pluimvee-industrie onderkat.

Die pluimveeboer se organisasie, die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging, bekend as die S.A.P.V., is in 1904 gestig en het regstreeks na die belange van die pluimveeboer gestreef met 'n mate van sukses en die sukses is in baie opsigte vandag merkbaar.

Die strakelblok van voornitgang in die verlede was die Eiersaakkap kritiek tot pluimveeklubs, eierkringe en soortgelyke organisasies beperk was terwyl verskeie duisende pluimveeboere gevoel het dat die liggame breite talle bereig was en dit het veroorsaak dat hulle 'n groot ongeorganiseerde seksie gevorm het. Hierdie laagenoemde kritiek was op verskeie maal 'n ernstige strakelblok vir die S.A.P.V. verstaanlik wanneer die Goewerment genader moes word, en die ongeorganiseerde pluimveeboere het ook tot 'n mate gedien as 'n belemmering van voornitgang van die industrie.

Die posisie is verander en dit is nou moontlik dat die pluimveeboer of boerevennoot as 'n individu by die vereniging kan aansluit en op hierdie manier kan die hindernis dat die S.A.P.V. nie die meerderheid van pluimveeboere in die Unie verteenwoordig nie uit die weg geruin word.

Met die 1886 jaarkongres van die Vereniging is die deur vir almal oop gemaak en as pluimveeboere die noodsaaklikheid besef dat hulle so 'n Vereniging wat vir hulle belange werk nodig het dan kan die Vereniging in die wagt sin van die woorde die hals pluimveebedryf verteenwoordig.

Alle verstandige persone sal besef dat 'n sterk, wettig en verteenwoordigende organisasie nodig is, verstaanlik dies dat wanneer beide die Melie- en Koring-boere so sterk georganiseer is om te veroorsaak

dat hulle hoër pryse vir hulle produkte kan kry, en dit is alleen met die voeding van hierdie produkte dat die pluimveeboer sy bestaan moet maak.

Bemerking word alhoewel 'n moeilike probleem en dit is noodsaaklik dat pluimveeboere so georganiseer moet wees sodat hulle die nodige verbeterings kan bewerkstellig om 'n meer billike prys vir hulle produkte te kry asook dat die verbruiker 'n eetlike gradeerde artikel teen 'n regverdigte prys kan koop, en nie 'n derde graad produk vir 'n eerste graad prys nie.

Die Bemerkings-wet vir Landbou produkte is 'n uitgebreide Wet wat 'n behoorlik georganiseerde Vereniging nodig het om te sorg dat die sienwyse van die pluimveeboere die volste aandag geniet, nie alleen van die gesigspunt van die verkoop van produkte nie, maar ook in die aankoop van voeding vir pluimvee.

Alhoewel die opinie van die Kamer van Myrswese werklik in aanmerking geneem is aangaande die prys van mielies, word dit nie erken nie dat pluimveeboere meer mielies vir hulle pluimvee gebruik as wat die myre gebruik. Dit kom daarop neer dat die pluimveebedryf se waarde aan die Unie ver onderskat is.

Nadat die S.A.P.V. gestig is, is hulle verantwoordelik vir byna elke verbetering van die bedryf wat ooit aangebring is.

Die Vereniging het al die verskillende spesiale takske verbind, hulle op alle moontlike maniere aangehelp deur S.A. Standaarde vir die verskillende rasse vas te stel, rollings getref vir die beoefelaars eksamens op die rasse, en hierdeur is persone verkrybaar wat die nodige kwalifikasies het om pluimvee te beoefen op die tentoonstellings wat onder die beskerming van die Vereniging of sy affiliasies val.

Die eerste eierkring in die Unie is deur lede van affilieerde liggame van die S.A.P.V. bestig en dit is vandag 'n suksesvolle kring.

Dit is deur die direkte pogings van die S.A.P.V. dat die Eierheffingsfonds tot stand gebring is, en groot teelaaf van hierdie gelde is gemaak aan die Departement van Veerartsenykunde vir die uitbreiding van ondersoekings werk aangaande pluimvee, vir 'n gedeeltelike bydrag tot die salarisse van Goewerments' Pluimvee-beamptes, en vir die uitbreiding van die oorsese mark, vir Suid-Afrikaanse eiers gedurende ons periode van oorproduksie.

Die toelae wat aan die Departement van Veerartsenykunde gemaak was, en ook die wat bygedra het tot die salarisse van addisionele Goewerments Pluimvee-beamptes, is gemaak toe die Goewerment nie in staat was om die aktiwiteite aan te vaar nie, hierdeur moet dit erken word dat meeste van die bevoeding wat plaasgevind het teweete is aan die S.A.P.V. Diegene wat hierdeur voordeel gebaat het behoort aan die organisasie verskuldig te wees.

Verlede jare gelode het die S.A.P.V. die Goewerment gemader om wetgewing vir die Standaardisatie van Pluimveeprodukte in te dien sodat die progressiewe boer 'n prys kan kry in verhouding met die kwaliteit van sy produkte, en dat die verbruiker ook teen wanvoorstelle van kwaliteit beskerm word, sodat hy 'n sekere mate van waarborg kan verwag wanneer by produkte koop.

Die Sekretaris van Landbou nadruk gelê het op die punte in sy jaarverslae is 'n bewys gegee dat die Pluimveevereniging ver voorsitgodlik het.

Die S.A.P.V. was verantwoordelik dat pluimveeboere as "voevoeders" beskou word onder die Melie Kwota Wet en daardeur geneit hulle nou die aankoop van kwota-vry mielies vir hulle pluimvee.

Die Vereniging het ook streng opgetree teenoor enige beweging wat probeer het om die kwota te verminder of te verwyder, en het aansoekende versoeke aan die Melie Beheerraad en die Goewerment gemaak vir die verskaffing van voertrane van mielies teen 'n prys wat ekonomies is vir beide die pluimveeboer sowel as die Melie produsent.

Organisasie van verbruikers is hoofsaaklik nodig voordat enige definitiewe vordering kan gemaak word, en verdere ontwikkeling kan alleen plaasvind as ondersteuning en lidmaatskap baie verskerk word. Daar is groot geleentheid vir ontwikkeling in hierdie opigte asook in die bemerking van pluimvee produkte.

Geneerale bedrywighede is maar net 'n geleentheid van die wat die aandag van die S.A.P.V. geniet, maar genoeg om bewys te lewer dat die Vereniging bestaan om die pluimveeboere te dien al is hulle kommersieel pluimveeboere of diegene wat pluimvee uitstudeer as 'n stokperdjie aanhou.

Of skoon 'n gebrék aan feidse en lidmaatskap maar altyd die strakelidk was, behoort die sukses wat daarteen behaal is te dien as 'n bewys dat die Vereniging die volste ondersteuning van alle pluimveeboere kan eis.

Ek maak nou 'n ernstige beroep op al diegene wat in pluimvee belangstel om sonder versuim as 'n lid van een van die geaffilieerde liggame of as 'n individu van die S.A.P.V. aan te sluit en om hierdeur die Pluimvee vereniging in staat te stel om opgetree as volle verteenwoordiger van die pluimveebedryf. Elke boer wat nie aansluit nie dwarsbeom die vooruitgang van sy eis belange want dit is alleen deur omdrag dat ons ons doel kan bereik.

#### APPLIKASIE VORM.

Aan die Sekretaris, S.A.P.V.,  
Postbus 1795,  
JOHANNESBURG.

A. Hiermee vind uasblief Posorder/Tyck vir 7/6, as my ledeseld aan die Vereniging of  
B. Stuur my adres van naaste pluimveeklub.

NAAM .....

ADRES .....

## Besoek van Sekretaris aan die Vrystaat.

Reilings is getref dat Mnr. M. S. Letty, die Sekretaris van die Vereniging, alle Pluimveeklubs en moontlike Pluimveeklubs in die Vrystaat sal besoek. Die doel van die reis is dat hy sake betreffende die industrie met pluimveeboere sal bespreek, as ook om te probeer om belang in organisasie aan te moedig.

Hy sal vergaderings op die volgende plekke toespreek en almal wat in pluimvee-belangstel is gevra om alle pogings aan te wend om teenwoordig te wees:—

**FRANKFORT—MAANDAG** voormiddag, 7 November. Alle besonderhede verkrybaar van Mnr. A. J. v.d. Berg, Uithreidingsbeampte, Postbus 37, Frankfort.

**REITZ—DINSDAG** voormiddag, 8 November. Alle besonderhede verkrybaar van Mnr. G. F. Wepener, Vrede (Plaas), P.K. Reitz.

**BETHLEHEM — WOENSDAG** voormiddag, 9 November. Alle besonderhede verkrybaar van Mnr. J. S. Viljoen, Jnr., Spitzkrans, Postbus 183, Bethlehem.

**LINDLEY—DONDERDAG** voormiddag, 10 November. Alle besonderhede verkrybaar van Mev. D. de Jager, Karrebank, Lindley.

**MARQUARD—VRYDAG** voormiddag, 11 November. Alle besonderhede verkrybaar van Mev. Donnell, Vondeling, Marquard, O.V.S.

## 'N WAARDERING.

Mnr. H. C. Naude van Worcester, K.P., skryf:—  
"Die „Bulletin" is vir my as pluimveeboer van onskatbare waarde; dis of die raad en werke altyd net op die regte tyd kom."

## Vrystaatse Ko-operatiewe Eierkring in Likwidasie.

Op 'n vergadering gehou op Bloemfontein op 14 Oktober, is 'n besluit geneem dat die Vrystaatse Ko-operatiewe Eierkring likwidat.

'n Nuwe maatskappy sal gevorm word en besighed sal soos gewoon aangaan. Dit sal 'n gewone handelsmaatskappy wees en sal al die bate en stal van die ou Eierkring oorneem.

#### MAKE YOUR OWN MIXTURES.

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## POULTRY RESEARCH WORK AT ONDERSTEEPOORT.

Members of the Central Board and of the Breeders' Register Committee visited Onderstepoort on October the 1st to keep in touch with the work being undertaken there on poultry problems.

Dr. de Kock welcomed the members and gave a short résumé of the problems at present receiving special attention. He spoke of the benefits of centralisation and indicated that serious poultry research would be well nigh impossible without the closest collaboration of biochemists, pathologists, bacteriologists, etc. Even simple breeding and nutrition problems cannot be solved satisfactorily without team work.

Mr. Coles gave a short general talk, referring particularly to B.W.D. testing. The past year has seen a great increase in both B.W.D. and fowl typhoid in chickens, and it is obvious that the test has been introduced only just in time to avert something approaching a catastrophe. It is too early yet to give reliable figures about the test, as many big breeders are only now signing up. Roughly twenty thousand tests have been done and about a thousand reactors have been detected. On one farm two-thirds of all birds were found to be carriers. Opposition to the test is vanishing rapidly and next hatching season should see many prominent breeders selling B.W.D. free stock. The test has a double value. It gets rid of carriers of E.W.D. and fowl typhoid at one and the same time.

On the modern poultry farm with up-to-date housing and feeding and with the old calamitous diseases such as B.W.D., typhoid, spirochaetosis, fowlpox, coccidiosis, cholera, tuberculosis and helminthiasis, all things of the past, the great bogey is cancer in all its manifold forms. Cancer is the stumbling block of the industry and it alone is responsible for most of the mounting mortality rate. The disease appears in so many ways, most of which are still unknown to the poultry farmer. For instance, very many cases of "going light" have now been traced to microscopic cancer lesions in the central nervous system. Jaundiced birds, which are fairly common, are nearly all victims of a peculiar form of cancer of the blood-forming organs. And so on. This question of cancer, which is of such tremendous economic importance, is the main poultry problem being investigated at Onderstepoort.

Dr. Brookhorst, with the aid of charts, gave a most fascinating talk on the subject. By way of introduction, he described briefly the extensive research that has been done, particularly in America, on the genetics of different types of cancer in mice. At Onderstepoort this work is being repeated, only using fowls instead of mice. So far the results are most encouraging. All the members of certain families have died of cancer, whereas in other, specially-bred families the incidence of tumours is almost nil. This work brings out one thing of paramount importance—**proper breeding depends first, last, and all the time, on progeny testing.** Let there be no mistake about it. We cannot breed intelligently and cut down production expenses to bed

rock without proper progeny testing. Dr. Brookhorst gave a few illustrations of this. One case was very striking. A certain hen has laid nearly a thousand eggs in five years and nearly all her eggs are fertile and hatch well, yet most of her daughters die of cancer while still young. On the face of it she is perhaps the best bird in the country, yet she would ruin any breeder using her in his pens. Such things as this make one realise that the industry must keep moving if it is not to perish. The road to ultimate success depends on an intimate and most careful scientific study of the problems barring our way. These investigations are costly and take years to accomplish. There are no short cuts. Even cheerful speculation round the Conference table is unavailing.

Apart from cancer, the other big question perturbing the officials at Onderstepoort is how to ensure an adequate and cheap supply of the vitamin B2 on poultry farms where yeast and sour skim milk are not available. The vitamin B2 is to the poultry industry what bonemeal is to our cattle industry. Chickens and adult fowls simply cannot give of their best without lots of B2. Fortunately it looks as if this quandary will disappear in the fairly near future.

From the lecture room the members went to inspect the poultry plant. There they saw the experimental birds and the special pens fitted for the production of high and low cancer lines. A few of the fowls were already suffering from the early stages of cancer which incidentally may kill chicks only a fortnight old.

The members observed the diversity of equipment, particularly for brooding. This is essential for the proper instruction of the veterinary students so that they will have a sound working knowledge of poultry husbandry as well as being able to diagnose diseases. Bitter experience has taught the officers at Onderstepoort that instruction in poultry diseases is utterly futile unless the student knows a good deal about poultry husbandry.

Though time did not permit the members to witness a postmortem examination on a fowl, it may interest readers to know exactly what occurs. The sensible farmer sends a crate of three or four sick (or recently dead) fowls together with a comprehensive description of his plant. The letter contains details of management, such as breeding, feeding and housing, and describes the symptoms of the disease and its course.

On receipt of the birds, they are examined. Then they are killed for further examination. The carcasses are opened in a definite manner and cultures are made on brilliant green agar to see if any *Salmonellas* are present (these are the bacteria causing typhoid and bacillary white diarrhoea). If the circumstances warrant it, other cultures are also made on special media such as blood agar. Smears of the heartblood, lungs, and often other organs are stained and examined microscopically for parasites, such as spirochaetes, leucocytoma, etc. In these smears certain forms of cancer can also be detected. If the condition of the ovary leads to a suspicion of B.W.D., special cultures of this organ are made. The intestines are removed and opened and examined for worms and signs of coccidiosis. A microscopical examination of intestinal

scrapings is necessary to confirm coccidiosis. Ultimately the large nerve trunks are exposed and examined for neurolymphomatosis. Finally portions of organs are frequently sent to the pathologists for special sectioning and examination; or organs are sent to the chemists to see if poisons such as arsenic are present. When all the reports are assembled, a letter is written to the farmer.

Such a multitude of examinations of the human being would cost a small fortune. Yet the Veterinary Department examines fowls free, merely asking the farmers to send good specimens together with useful letters.

## The Egg Circles and their Annual Reports.

The Annual Reports of the Natal, East London and Cape Egg Circles have been received.

It is pleasing to note that in every case the prices for eggs paid to members this past year was appreciably higher than last year. This is especially gratifying as there was no Government subsidy on export.

Another pleasant deduction from the reports is that while the increased membership is not large it goes to prove the stability of the Circles, and this fact is further emphasised by the sound financial position reflected in the respective Balance Sheets.

Appreciative tributes are paid to the S.A. Poultry Association for its efforts on behalf of poultrymen as affecting production costs. It is well worth repeating here the words used by the Chairman of the East London and Border Co-operative Poultry Products, Ltd., viz.:-

"The difficulties in the purchase of Maize and Wheaten products at reasonable prices have still continued, although prices of these products on an average have been slightly lower than the previous year. Representations were made to the National Marketing Council direct at its sitting at East London in April, and also by one of your Directors through the Eastern Agricultural Union, and the Border Farmers' League. The South African Poultry Association and the Egg Levy Advisory Board have continued to press for some definite recognition of the Poultry Industry, but with the latest increase in the Levy on Maize purchases from producers with a means of increasing the internal price, this only further adds to the burden of the poultry and other stock feeders. Rather than look to new channels of sale for maize and wheaten products, we have appealed to the National Marketing Council to look after the existing channels. Whether or not the poultry and stock feeders can stand these increased costs of production indefinitely, time alone can tell. The decreased turnover in Members' purchases is purely due to decreased poultry population as a result of high feeding costs."

This reflects the position of the poultry industry throughout the Union and emphasises the need for organised support of the actions of the S.A. Poultry Association.

## EAST LONDON & BORDER CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

Board of Directors—Year 1937-1938.



(Photo: Jack Arnold)

G. B. Hall, S. G. Bush (Secretary), W. W. Johnson, B. Dickinson, Colin Campbell (Chairman), J. W. Arnold (Vice-Chairman).

## VISIT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE FREE STATE.

It has been arranged that Mr. M. S. Letty, the Secretary of the Association, visits the established and prospective Poultry Clubs of the Free State for the purpose of discussing matters concerning the Industry and to endeavour to increase interest in the organisation of poultrymen.

He will address meetings at the following places on the dates specified and all interested are asked to make an effort to be present:-

**FRANKFORT—MONDAY** Morning, 7th November. Details obtainable from Mr. A. J. v.d. Berg, Extension Officer, Box 37, Frankfort.

**REITZ—TUESDAY** Morning, 8th November. Details obtainable from Mr. G. F. Wepener, Vreë (Farm), P.O. Reitz.

**BETHLEHEM—WEDNESDAY** Morning, 9th November. Details obtainable from Mr. J. S. Viljoen, Jnr., Spitzkraam, Box 183, Bethlehem.

**LINDLEY—THURSDAY** Morning, 10th November. Details obtainable from Mrs. D. de Jager, Karrebak, Lindley.

**MARQUARD—FRIDAY** Morning, 11th November. Details obtainable from Mrs. Donnell, Vondeling, Marquard, O.F.S.

On Friday evening, the 11th November, Mr. Letty will meet the Committee of the Bloemfontein Poultry Club.



# Eende vir Eierproduksie

Deur T. B. CROSS.



## Rasse.

Net soos by hennas word eende in drie groepe of klasse ingedeel, n.l., die ligte of nie-broei soort, die soort vir algemene doeleindes en die vir tafeleindeindes. Onder die laaste groep val drie goedbekende rasse, die Aylesbury, Pekin en Rouen, en daar hulle uitsluitlik vir tafeleindeindes gebruik word, sal dit nie nodig wees om weer van hulle melding te maak nie.

## Die Indiese „Runner.“

Van die regte ligte ras is die Indiese Runner feitlik die enigste wat in hierdie afdeling geplaas kan word en kan beskou word as die „Leghoen“ van die eendlandelike. Die eend het die naam gekry omdat dit nie soos ander eende waggel nie, maar maklik en vryelik loop en dus nie swaar kry om kos te soek nie.

Die ideale Runner-eend kan enige kleur en samestelling van kleure hê, maar dan moet die gewig en mate nie verskil van die standaardise nie.

Die ou gevestigde soort is nog baie in aanwag, n.l., die geel en wit, suiwer wit, en die geel soort; laaswel die swart, en swart en wit teenwoordig meer voorkom.

Om die Indiese Runner 'n swaar lewend en groot eend te hou, soos dit oorspronklik bedoel was, moet die mate en gewigte in aanmerking geneem word: die mannetjie moet van 3½ tot 5 lb. en die wyfie van 3 tot 4½ lb. weeg. Die mannetjies moet nie langer as 22 duim van die kop tot die voet wees nie, en die wyfies nie meer as 28 duim nie. Die eend moet regop wees, die nek dun en die oë soos die van 'n goeie h-hen; helder, uitstaande en vol van uitdrukking, dog moet hoog op teen die kop sit.

## Tipes van die Indiese Runner.

In Engeland is daar twee afsonderlike tipes van die Indiese Runner: die Testocostellings- en Utiliteitsklas. Laasgenoemde is ietwat lywiger en nie so fyn belys nie. Tekens van die Utiliteits-eend hou vol dat die Testocostellings-eend vir goeie produksie gebrek moet hê aan stamina en kapasiteit, maar indien die jong eendjies gedurende die eerste h-jaar sorgvuldig geboets word, en die bestes daarvan met die mannetjies van goeie h-eende van goeie grondheid en konstitusie paar, sal die regte formasië as vanself volg.

Ander rasse wat goed hê kry mens onder die soort vir algemeen doeleindes, n.l., Khaki Campbell en Orpingtons, Geel en Blou. Eersgenoemde het met rasse snelle vooruitgaan en is 'n mededinger met die Indiese Runner as 'n h-eend.

## Die Khaki Campbell.

Soos die naam aandui is die Khaki Campbell kakiekleurig met 'n taamlike egalige kleur, dog die rug en vlerke is met 'n ligter kakieskynsel gestreep, die mannetjie met 'n egale donker kakiekleur, die kop, nek en staart en die band op die vlerk is bronsagtig van kleur.

Hierdie eend is wat grootte betref tussen die Runner en die Orpington; die mannetjie weeg gemiddeld ontfrent 6 lb. en die wyfies 'n pond minder. Die houding is glad nie so regop soos die Runner nie, die liggaam lank, taamlik breed en diep, nek middelmatig, kop mooi, snawel van middelmatige lengte.

## Orpingtons.

Onleesbaar dit nie onder dieselfde klas tel as die boegtoetsende rasse wat die produksie van eiers betref nie, is die Orpington—en veral die geel soort—deurgangsaam uitstekend vir enige gebruik, en staan as tafeleend nie ver by die Pekin agter nie. Die vere van die geel Orpington eend is mooi egalig heldergeel; die kop en boonste deel van die mannetjie se nek teenminste twee keer donkerder as die kleur van die liggaam. Gewigte: mannetjie 7 lb., wyfies 6 lb. Die vere van die blomsoort moet 'n egale donker skynsel hê, effens wit voor die bene.

In hê verskil die Orpington nie baie van die Khaki Campbell nie, maar is growwer en effens korter op sy bene.

## Aantel Eende.

Vir eierproduksie moet die eendras hoofsaaklik sterk en grond wees en by voorkeur moet wyfies gebruik word wat in hul eerste h-jaar alleen in 'n hok was, sodat leeglopers op die manier uitgeskakel kan word. Hierdie eende moet vanaf hul 4de tot 5de jaar vir teeleindeindes gebruik word, maar die ou wyfies moet met kragtige jong mannetjies van goeie afkoms paar. As daar 'n dam is en die eende in groot klupe saam loop, kan een mannetjie vir elke sewe of ag wyfies gebruik word, maar as hulle afgekamp is in klein teel-hokke sal ses wyfies genoeg wees vir een mannetjie.

Swembadwater is nie noodsaaklik vir die ligter ras nie, maar dit hou hulle darem gesond en tevrede en verskal 'n mate van oefening.

## Uitbroei.

Die beste maande om vir eierproduksie te laat uitbroei is Julie, Augustus en September. Eendjies wat voor Julie uitgebroei het is geneig om in die najaar saam met die groot eende te verveer. Die eiers kan onder hennas of in broeimasjien uitbroei en neem 28 dae om uit te kom. Met uitsondering van makose behoort eende nie toegelaat te word om hulle eiers uit te broei nie, daar hulle onvertroubaar is. Makose is uitstekende en getroue moeders.

## Produksie van Eiers.

In die verlede het die eendboer sover moontlik al die eende uit die trop geskakel wat groen of gekleurde eiers lê hê, en baie is selfs van oordeel dat dit 'n teken is van onsuiverheid in die ras. Hoewel die wit eiers op ons plaaslike markte die voorkeur kry, word gesê dat in Engeland elke ingevoerde kas van 30 dosse 'n taamlike persentasie gekleurde eiers moet bevat. Met ons klein blanke bevolking hier in die land is ons feitlik

afhanklik van die sukses van die oorsese handel. As daar Indiese Runners, Khaki Campbells, ens. is wat goed lê, moet ons hulle nie afkeur want die gekleurde dop van die eiers nie. Eende van die lêras moet eiers produseer wat by die standaard gewig is, d.i., 2½ onse, binne drie maande vanaf hulle begin lê.

#### Toetsing van die Lê-eend.

Die toetsing van jong eendjies vir eierproduksie geskied baie op dieselfde manier as wat ons jong hennetjies in enkel hokke toets. In die geval van eende eger is die hokke alleen beset van die aande tot omtrent 9 tot 10 uur smorens, daar eende in die reël voor hierdie tyd lê.

Enkele hokke, geskik vir die doel, word in rye opgerig en gewoonlik onder een dak. Hulle hoef voor nie hoër as 4 voet en 3 voet diep en bereid te wees nie. Oornag word in elkeen van hierdie hokke 'n wyfie geja. Elke eend het 'n gesommerde ring aan die een been en voordat hulle in die more gaan loop word daar eers aangeteken as die eend 'n eier gele het. Die eende loop gedurende die dag saam, maar saams kom hulle weer elkeen in hulle hokke. Na 'n week ken hulle dit so goed dat hulle sonder moeite in die hokke draf.

Ornodig om te sê dat waar die eende die toets ondergaan 'n daelike register in gebruik moet wees waarin aantekening gehou word van die grootte, vorm, tekstuur, kleur van die dop, ens., van alle eiers.

'n Rekord van tweehonderd 2½ onse eiers in 'n periode van 48 weke is heftemaal goed en eende wat hierdie getal haal is heftemaal geskik om van getrod te word. 'n Eend wat elke dag lê kom baie selde voor.

#### Voeding vir Eierproduksie.

In die algemeen kan eende nie soos hennetjies gevoer word nie, en die mees gebruiklike metode is ook baie eenvoudiger. Die eende moenie droë voermengsel kry nie, aangesien hulle dit moeilik kan vreet; daar eende nie krap vir hulle kos nie, is krapgoed ook nie nodig nie behalwe in die huis om op te slaap.

Hoenders en eende moet vir baie redes nie saam loop nie; die hoenders sou by eierstyl die slegste daarvan afkoms en dan word die klankos vir eende natter gemaak as vir hoenders.

Die nodig dat eende wat lê tweekeer per dag kos kry in 'n "V"-vormige trog, om vermorning te vermy.

Die eende kan omstreeks 7 uur v.m. en 4 uur a.m. hul kos kry, wat as volg saamgestel moet wees: Koring-sensels 35 lb., pollard 20 lb., mielietmeel 10 lb., vles- of vismeel 20 lb., bastermeel 15 lb., totaal 100 lb. As daar baie groenvoer is kan die bastermeel weggelaat en 'n addisionele 15 lb. pollard bygevoeg word. 'n Eend wat lê het omtrent 6 onse kos elke dag nodig sodat dit elke maal min of meer 3 onse per eend sal wees.

Gras is nie nodig nie, maar in koue weer kan die eende saam met die gewone kos nog 'n handvol gebroekte geelmiesies per eend kry.

Daar die eende water drink saam met hul kos, moet die trog naby water staan.

Sandgruis en skulp moet altyd aanwesig wees en waar moontlik moet hulle ook groenvoer kry. As die eende water het om in te swem, kan die fyngesnyde groenvoer in die water gegooi word; dit hou die kos vars en die eende besig.

Vir die produksie van eiers is melk so goed as melk nie en dus moet dit in plaas van water gebruik word om die kos mee klam te maak.

As die eende die kosmengsel nie in tien of vyftien minute kan opeet nie, sal dit duidelik wees dat hulle te veel gekry het.

#### Behuising.

Die beter om lê-eende wat in troppe loop oornag te behuis, want anders sal die produksie veral in die winter-maande baie swak wees. 'n Skuur waarvan die voorkant oop is, maar wat in 'n noordoostelike rigting staan sal doen; dit behoeft voer ook nie meer as vier tot vyf voet hoog te wees nie en met 2 vk. voet vloer-ruimte vir elke eend. Die vloer kan van stywe klei gemaak word, maar moet goed bo die grond uitstaan en met drie duim diep krapgoed bedek wees.

Eende lê hul eiers op enige plek en dus is neste oorbodig. Soos reeds aangehaal, lê hulle vroeg in die dag en moet dus tot omstreeks tien uur in die more van die water af weggehou word, want anders kan die eiers verlore gaan. 'n Klein afkamping rondom hul huis sal dit verhoed, maar hulle moet genoeg drinkwater kry.

[Herdruk uit "Boerdery in Suid Afrika."]

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## MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Provincial Central Board held in Johannesburg, on Friday, the 30th September, 1938.

**Present:** Messrs. G. Hilbert (Chairman, Johannesburg); A. A. Colville (Cape Town); Colin Campbell (East London); W. Callender-Easby (Bloemfontein); L. F. Forsyth (Maritzburg); F. E. O'Grady, A. J. Lucas (Johannesburg) and the Secretary.

**Apology:** An apology for absence was tabled from Mr. Slatter (Durban) and accepted.

**Minutes:** The Minutes of the meeting of the Central Board held on the 3rd and 4th June, 1938, were taken as read, confirmed and signed.

**Minutes:** The Minutes of the various Sub-Committee meetings held since the last meeting of the Board were confirmed and signed.

### ARISING OUT OF THE MINUTES.

**White Australorps:** It was agreed that the suggested Standard for White Australorps be submitted to the S.A. Australorps Breeders' Club for formal approval before submitting to next Conference.

**Judges at Shows:** The question was again strongly raised as to Clubs continuously appointing established Judges and neglecting new candidates, thus discouraging juniors from taking examinations.

### MINUTE No. 72/1938—REVISED ESTIMATES.

The Secretary tabled the revised estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1938 as compiled by the Finance Committee. These were accepted.

### MINUTE No. 73/1938—S.A. AGRICULTURAL UNION.

(a) **Affiliation:** The President explained that the S.A. Agricultural Union had agreed to accept £15 as the affiliation fee of the S.A. Poultry Association.

Arising out of the discussion it was agreed that it be recommended to all affiliated bodies to consider the advisability of their affiliating to their respective Provincial Agricultural Unions.

(b) **Delegates to S.A. Agricultural Union Congress:** The meeting approved of the appointment of Messrs. A. J. Lucas and L. F. Forsyth as the Association's delegates to the S.A. Agricultural Union Congress.

(c) **Resolutions:** It was approved that the following two resolutions be submitted to the S.A.A.U. Congress by the Association:—

"That Congress regrets that the policy of the Control Boards in securing to the various sections of Agriculture they represent, prices which ensure a profit on all production, places an undue burden on one section of the community by forcing them to pay a profit to the producer, not only on produce internally consumed, but also on that exported, and requests the Government, the Marketing Council and the various Control Boards to investigate and bring into practice a policy which removes this burden."

"That in view of the vital necessity of avoiding actions by Control Boards which create a position of danger to consumers which must react on producers, Congress requests the Minister for Agriculture to ensure that where consumers' representatives are appointed to Control Boards, a competent representative from the section of the public with the greatest consumption of the product in question should be selected, and further that a separate representative for the consumers of wheaten offals is essential on the Wheat Control Board."

### MINUTE No. 74/1938—GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Government replies to Conference resolutions were carefully considered.

### MINUTE No. 75/1938—SHOWS.

(a) **Challenge Shows:** It was resolved that any Club applying for a Challenge Show must circularise its intention to all Show-holding Clubs in the Province concerned, so that all applications may be considered on their merits and the final decision to rest with the Board.

It was further agreed that any Club applying for a Challenge Show is to satisfy the Board that it is able to supply adequate accommodation, appliances and Judges.

(b) **Show Dates:** The meeting agreed that no Show date be approved for any year until after the 28th of February of that year, as Clause 3 of the Show Rules permits of Clubs applying up to that date.

### MINUTE No. 76/1938—RE-ORGANISATION OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

The meeting regretted that no reply had been received from the Government to the Association's letter of the 12th August, 1938, on the question of the reorganisation of the Poultry Industry. The Secretary was directed to submit a letter to the Government expressing regret at the long delay.

### MINUTE No. 77/1938—COMPULSORY GRADING OF EGGS.

The following resolution on the question of compulsory grading of eggs was adopted:—

"That the Government be asked to expedite Compulsory Grading of Eggs in all the principal towns of the Union."

### MINUTE No. 78/1938—POULTRY INDUSTRY CONTROL BOARD.

**Amendments to Marketing Act:** The Secretary was directed to enquire from the Government whether the two amendments to the Marketing Act as proposed by the Association and approved by the Secretary for Agriculture in his letter of the 11th April, 1938, had been passed by Parliament, and if not, then a reason for the delay.

### MINUTE No. 79/1938—S.A.P.A. AGENCY.

The President explained the numerous difficulties that had been met with in the efforts to establish an S.A.P.A. Market Agency. It was agreed that the Local Executive Committee continue with its investigations as it thinks fit.

## POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.

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## ORGANISE.

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

**S.A. Minerva 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 318, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-, Entrance Fee 5/-.

**S.A. Leghorn Club.**—Secretary, L. Herbert, Box 2008, Capetown. Membership, 5/- per annum. Handbook Standard and advice free. Join now.

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## MEETING OF THE BOARD—(Continued from page 9)

## MINUTE No. 80/1938—CONFERENCE, 1939.

(i) **Dates:** In view of the fact that the Railway Administration had not yet fixed the dates for the Easter Excursions, the matter of the fixing of the dates for Conference was left to the Local Executive Committee.

(ii) **Papers:** It was agreed that 2 papers be read at Conference, one explaining the working of the National Mark Scheme, the second to be left to the Local Executive to arrange.

(iii) **Conference Programme:** The question of the Conference Programme was left to the President to arrange.

## MINUTE No. 81/1938 — EGG LAYING TEST REGULATIONS.

The amended Egg Laying Test Regulations as submitted by the Government for the 1939/40 Glen and Cellara Tests were approved.

## MINUTE No. 82/1938—BULLETIN.

The question of the Bulletin was extensively discussed and the meeting expressed regret at the lack of support given to the undertaking by affiliated bodies.

## MINUTE No. 83/1938—MEALIES AND WHEAT CONTROL SCHEMES.

The question of the cost of feeding stuffs to poultrymen was discussed and it was agreed that the Association continue its representations to the Mealie and Wheat Control Boards as well as to the Government.

## MINUTE No. 84/1938—CORRESPONDENCE.

**B.W.D. Testing Scheme:** The Secretary submitted a letter from the Director of Veterinary Services as to the B.W.D. Testing Scheme and figures as to the seriousness of the disease in many flocks. The meeting was pleased that the scheme was working satisfactorily and that good results were being obtained.

## MINUTE No. 85/1938—GENERAL.

1. **Championship Show:** Mr. Forsyth informed the meeting that the Championship Show was a great success and that one result was the formation of an S.A. Game Fowl Club, which would soon be applying for affiliation to the S.A. Poultry Association.

2. **Applications for affiliation:** The Secretary tabled applications for affiliations from:—

1. The Southern Natal Farmers' Union,
2. Die Bethlehem Pluimveeclub, and these were accepted.

3. **O.F.S. Propaganda Tour:** The President informed the meeting that he intended that the Secretary visit all Poultry Clubs and prospective Clubs in the Free State during November and to this the meeting agreed.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1938.

**Visit to Oudendorp:** All members of the Board present at the meeting on the 30th September, 1938, together with Messrs. D. Jacobs and F. Lonie (Breeders' Register Committee) visited the Veterinary Laboratories.

They were welcomed by Dr. de Kock, to which the President replied, then Mr. Coles and Dr. Bronkhorst gave lectures on the subject of B.W.D. Testing, Mortality and general disease problems.

The members were then conducted over the Poultry Section.

MARCUS S. LETTY,  
Secretary.

## Annual General Meeting of Natal Poultry Club.

On Tuesday night, the 11th of October, the Natal Poultry Club held its Annual General Meeting in Pietermaritzburg.

The attendance at this meeting was one of the best that had been seen for some time. Among those present were Mr. F. J. Lewis, the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg; Mr. A. T. Allison, a Patron; Mr. A. A. Reed, Lecturer in Poultry at Cellara; Mr. S. R. Simpson, the Commercial Agent of the Railway Administration; Mr. Alex. Lyle and Mr. "Bob" Harrington.

It is pleasing to note that the Club is in a flourishing position with a satisfactory credit balance.

Several matters of importance were discussed, including the B.W.D. Testing Scheme, Transport of Day-old Chicks and Show poultry by the S.A. Railways, the Championship Show, judging by junior judges and the Egg Circle.

The following were elected as Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

**President:** Mr. L. F. Forsyth (re-elected unanimously).

**Vice-Presidents:** Messrs. W. H. Hutton, R. Porritt and Dr. Franklin.

**Committee:** Messrs. E. Shackelford, W. H. Stevens, M. T. King, C. B. Robertson, F. B. Dinkelman, A. H. Fairall, D. J. Strauss, E. Campbell, E. M. Ware, A. Hattingh, D. T. Wakefield, R. Sowden, T. Young and T.C. Pieterse.

**Secretary and Treasurer:** Mr. W. Newall (unanimously re-elected).

**Honorary Auditor:** Mr. R. H. Mason (unanimously re-elected).

**Show Manager:** Mr. W. H. Stevens (unanimously re-elected).

## Vergadering van die Raad.

Notule van die Vergadering van die Provinsiale Sentraalraad gehou in Johannesburg, op Vrydag, 30 September, 1938, om 9.30 v.m.

**Teenwoordig:** Mnr. G. Hibbert (Voorsitter, Johannesburg); A. A. Colville (Kaapstad); Colin Campbell (Oos Londen); W. Callender-Easby (Bloemfontein); L. F. Forsyth (Maritzburg); F. E. O'Grady, A. J. Lucas (Johannesburg) en die Sekretaris.

**Verskoning:** 'n Verskoning vir afwesigheid is van Mnr. Slatter (Durban) ingedien en aangeneem.

**Notule:** Die Notule van die vergadering van die Sentraalraad gehou op 3 en 4 Julie, 1938, is as gelees geneem, bekragtig en onderteken.

**Notule:** Die Notule van verskeie Komitee-vergaderings gehou na die vorige vergadering van die Raad is bekragtig en onderteken.

### VOORTVLOEIEND UIT DIE NOTULE.

**Wit-Australorp:** Dit is besluit dat die voorgestelde standaard vir Wit-Australorp aan die 'S.A. Australorp Breeders Club' gestuur word vir goedkeuring vooraf dit aan die volgende Konferensie ingedien word.

**Beoordelaars op Tentoonstellings:** Die vraag was weer volledig bespreek aangaande die aanstelling deur klubs van goedbekende beoordelaars met verwaarlosing van nuwe kandidate en hierdeur beginners te ontmoedig en eksamens af te lê.

### NOTULE No. 72/1938—HERSIENDE BERAMING.

Die Hersiende Beraming van Inkomste en Uitgawe vir die jaar 1938 soos opgestel deur die Finansiële komitee is aangeneem.

### NOTULE No. 73/1938—S.A. LANDBOU-UNIE.

(a) **Affiliasie:** Die President het verduidelik dat die S.A. Landbou-Unie besluit het om £15 as die affiliasiefees van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging aan te neem.

Onder die bespreking is dit besluit dat dit aan alle affiliasies voorgestel word om die raadsaamheid van affiliasie tot hulle Provinsiale Landbou-Unie te oorweeg.

(b) **Algevaardigdes aan S.A. Landbou-Unie Kongres:** Die Vergadering het die aanstelling van Mnr. A. J. Lucas en L. F. Forsyth as die algevaardigdes van die Vereniging aan die S.A. Landbou-Unie Kongres goedgekeur.

(c) **Besluite:** Dit is goedgekeur dat die volgende twee besluite van die Vereniging aan die S.A. Landbou-Unie Kongres ingestuur word:—

"Dit is deur hierdie Kongres bevestig dat die beleid van die Beheerraad om, die verskeie afdelings van landbou, deur hulle verteenwoordigende pryse wat 'n profyt aan alle produksie verseker, 'n onregverdigende las op een seksie van die bevolking plaas, omdat dit hierdie seksie forseer om die produksie 'n profyt te lewer, nie alleen op die produksie wat binne-lands verbruik word nie, maar ook op die wat uitgevoer word, en die Goewerment,

die Bemerkingsraad, en die verskillende Beheerrade is versoek om ondersoek in te stel sodat 'n beleid aangebring mag word om hierdie las uit die weg te ruim."

"Weens die ernstige noodsaaklikheid dat dit vermy word dat Beheerrade 'n gevaarlike posisie tot verbruikers te weeg mag bring wat later op produsente moet reageer, die Minister van Landbou is deur hierdie Kongres versoek dat waar verteenwoordigers van verbruikers tot Beheerrade aangestel is, 'n bekwaame verteenwoordiger van die afdeling van die publiek wat die grootste verbruikers van die betrokke produk is, behoort gekies te word, en verder dat 'n aparte verteenwoordiger vir die verbruikers van Koring Newe-produkte is noodsaaklik op die Koring Beheerraad."

### NOTULE No. 74/1938—GOEWERMMENT ANTWOORDE OP KONFERENSIE BESLUITE:—

Die Goewerment antwoorde op Konferensie besluite is songevuldig bespreek.

### NOTULE No. 75/1938—TENTOONSTELLINGS.

(a) **Uitdagings Tentoonstellings:** Dit is besluit dat enige klub wat vir so'n tentoonstelling aanvraag doen, moet alle tentoonstelling-bodende klubs in die betrokke Provinsie van hulle voornemens in kennis stel sodat alle aansoeke op hulle meriete mag oorweeg word en die finale besluit bly met die Raad.

Dit is verder besluit dat enige klub wat vir 'n Uitdagings-tentoonstelling aansoek doen moet die Raad tevrede stel dat hulle voldoende akkommodasie, toerusting en beoordelaars kan verskaf.

(b) **Tentoonstellingsdatums:** Die Vergadering het besluit dat geen tentoonstellingsdatums vir enige jaar voor 28 Februaris van daardie jaar goedgekeur word nie omdat Reël 3 van die Tentoonstellingsreëls laat dit toe dat klubs tot daardie datum mag appliseer.

### NOTULE No. 76/1938—REORGANISASIE VAN DIE PLUIMVEEBEDRYF.

Dit is deur die Vergadering bevestig dat geen antwoord van die Goewerment ontvang is op die brief van die Vereniging van 12 Augustus, 1938, oor die Reorganisasie van die Pluimveebedryf. Die Sekretaris is gelas om 'n brief aan die Goewerment te rig waarin dit gesê moet word dat die Vereniging die verdraging betreur.

### NOTULE No. 77/1938—VERPLIGTE GRADERING VAN EIERS.

Die volgende besluit oor die verpligte gradering van eiers is aangeneem:—

"Dat die Goewerment gevra word om verpligte gradering van eiers in al die vermaande doepe van die Unie so spoedig moontlik in te stel."

### NOTULE No. 78/1938—PLUIMVEEBEDRYF BEHEERRAAD.

**Amendemente tot die Bemerkingswet:** Die Sekretaris is gelas om van die Goewerment te vernem of die twee amendemente tot die Bemerkingswet, soos deur die Vereniging voorgestel en deur die Sekretaris van Landbou goedgekeur, deur Parlement bekragtig is, en so nie, 'n rede vir die verdraging.

## NOTULE No. 79/1938—S.A.P.V. AGENTSKAP.

Die President het 'n uitlugging gegee van die menige moeilikhede in verband met die pogings om 'n S.A.P.V. Mark Agentskap te stig. Dit is besluit dat die Uitvoerende Komitee met hulle ondersoekings voortgaan.

## NOTULE No. 80/1938—KONFERENSIE, 1939.

(i) **Datums:** Weens die feit dat die Spoorweg Administrasie nog nie die Paarsvakansie Ekokursus van gestel het nie, is die vaststelling van datums vir Konferensie aan die Uitvoerende Komitee oorgelaat.

(ii) **Lesings:** Dit is besluit dat twee lesings met Konferensie gehou word—een oor die werking van die Nasionale Merk Skema en die tweede is aan die plaaslike Uitvoerende-komitee vir keuse oorgelaat.

(iii) **Konferensie Program:** Die program vir die Konferensie is aan die President oorgelaat.

## NOTULE No. 81/1938—REGULASIE—EIERLE-TOETSE.

Die veranderde Eierletoets Regulasies vir die 1939/40 Toets van Glen en Cedars deur die Goewerment ingedien, is goedgekeur.

## NOTULE No. 82/1938—BULLETIN.

Die Bulletin is volledig bespreek en die vergadering het dit betreur dat affiliasies die onderrusting so swak ondersteun het.

## NOTULE No. 83/1938—MIELIE EN KORING BEHEER SKEMAS.

Die koste van voedingstowwe is bespreek en dit is besluit dat die Vereniging aanhou met sy versoeke aan die Beheerrade sowel as aan die Goewerment.

## NOTULE No. 84/1938—KORRESPONDENSIE.

**B.W.D. Skema:** Die Sekretaris het 'n brief van die Direkteur van Veeartsenydiens ingedien aangaande die B.W.D. Toets Skema en die ernstige toestand in verband met menige troppe. Die vergadering was bly om te vernem dat die skema bevredigend werk en dat goeie resultate daarop volg.

## NOTULE No. 85/1938—ALGEMEEN.

1. **Kampioenskaptentoonstelling:** Mnr. Forsyth het die Vergadering verwittig dat die Kampioenskaptentoonstelling 'n voldeur sukses was, en dat een resultaat was die stigting van die „S.A. Game Fowl Club“ wat binnekort vir aansluiting by die Vereniging aansoek sal maak.

2. **Aansoek vir affiliasie:** Die Sekretaris het applikasies vir affiliasie ingedien van:—

- (1) The Southern Natal Farmers' Union, en
- (2) Die Bethlehem Pluimveeklub. Hulle is goedgekeur.

3. **O.V.S. Propaganda Toer:** Die President het die Vergadering meedeel dat hy begerig is dat die Sekretaris alle pluimveeklubs en moontlike klubs in die Vrystaat gedurende November besoek, en die Vergadering het dit goedgekeur.

## SATURDAG, 1 OKTOBER, 1938.

**Besoek aan Onderstepoort:** Alle lede van die Komitee asook Mnr. Dan Jacobs en F. Lennie (Telersregister-komitee) het die Veeartseny-laboratorium besoek.

Hulle is deur Dr. de Kock verwelkom en daarop het die President antwoord. Mnr. Coles en Dr. Bronkhorst het lesings gegee oor B.W.D. Toetsing, en algemene siektes en probleme.

Die lede het toe 'n besoek aan die pluimveeskole afgelê.

MARCUS S. LETTY,  
Sekretaris.

Geliewe ondersteuning aan adverteerders te verleen, en maak melding van "Die S.A.P.V. Bulletin" wanneer U dit doen.

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# Correspondence

## RHODE ISLAND REDS AND THE TESTS.

" A few weeks ago there was a meeting in Durban, at which the Secretary of the S.A.P.A., Mr. Letty, was present, to discuss with those interested, amendments or alterations in Egg Laying Competitions, and also to discuss rules and other matters of interest. Unfortunately it was impossible for me to attend, so I was unable to give my views as regards the standard required at egg laying competitions for Rhode Island Reds. As a fairly old breeder of Rhode Island Reds, both as an exhibitor and a supporter of egg laying competitions, and writing as one who has achieved a fairly substantial measure of success with the breed, I should like to give my ideas with regard to the standard required for birds entered at egg laying competitions. Breeders may agree with me when I say that in many instances it is possible to obtain a fair output of eggs from Rhode Island Reds of sound colour, but in many instances the weight of egg leaves a lot to be desired. As everyone knows, the small egg is dominant and there is a 2 oz. standard in South Africa, so grade of egg is of the utmost importance. I have achieved the unique distinction on two occasions of doing fairly well at a Laying Test with plenty of weight in eggs and having my pens turned down at the final inspection, purely on colour, their output of eggs was not considered. I am quite prepared to try anything once or twice, but personally I have no intention whatever of entering birds at any egg laying contest in the Union until a more reasonable view is taken of the colour requirements in the breed. During the year I discussed this point of view with two well-known Government officers, and made no bones about the matter and stated quite frankly that to turn down Rhode Island Reds because they had smut, was absolute nonsense. They were both in agreement, and I was therefore left wondering why birds have been turned down for smut or slight peppering in wing bows. The standard calls for an even red and I claim that, providing a bird is a fairly even red, even if that shade is not a dark mahogany, they have no right to throw it out, nor have any inspectors any right whatever to throw out a bird which has passed the first inspection unless there is a disqualifying fault in the bird. We hear a lot about white birds losing pigmentation after heavy production, and there is also a loss of pigmentation in feathers after heavy production and exposure to the South African sun for twelve months, but there is no allowance made for this. I certainly consider that when there are to be two inspections if a bird passes the first inspection it should not be discarded at the second inspection unless there is a disqualifying fault, such as feathers growing, which might have been pulled out before the initial test, a serious loss in weight, and a serious loss in eye colour. I maintain that, providing Rhode Island Red Pullets are good in eye, clean in face, fairly even in colour and up to standard weight, they should be passed, and not till then will Rhode

Island Reds in South Africa be able to show supporters of other breeds what they can really do. In other parts of the world Rhode Island Reds are forming the egg laying competitions and their numbers compared with other breeds is astonishing; a big tribute to their outstanding qualities. In the Union they are in the minority, solely due to the reasons I have advanced in this letter.

Natal.

P. H. DURANTY.

[We should like to point out that many Red breeders are inclined to breed their birds too dark. Dark Mahogany is not required. The standard asks for a rich, brilliant red.—Editor.]

## USEFUL SUGGESTIONS AND A REQUEST.

" You recently invited suggestions for your paper. A page of readers' ideas would be most useful—home-made appliances and gadgets, labour-saving hints, etc. Could you introduce something on these lines?

" As far as I can discover, the only poultry appliances in this country are sold at prices beyond the means of most of us, so most things must be home-made. I wasted a good deal of time and labour before I was able to make satisfactory chick troughs, and I am still looking for a dry-mash hopper—to hold about 100 or 200 lbs., of galvanised iron or wood which will not jam (much) and weatherproof. Can one of your "old hands" oblige with a sketch and instructions?

" Then there are "tips"—such as hessian to collect droppings under perches, where dropping boards are not installed, emptied daily; limestone flour instead of "Vim" for washing eggs; tar emulsion (@ 8d. per gal., applied cold) for waterproofing concrete and battice cloth. I now have chick huts (8 ft. sq.) for range with tarred battice cloth which costs 18/- for sides, back and front, plus wire floor, roof and labour.

" Ideas on these lines and hints on labour-saving in routine work would, I am sure, interest novices, such as I."

Natal.

(Miss) F. HESLOP.

[We trust some reader will supply our correspondent with details of the type of hopper required. We may add that we welcome the suggestion made by our correspondent and will willingly publish any "hints" or "tips" submitted to us. It may, however, not be possible to reproduce all sketches and drawings owing to the cost.—Editor.]

## The Crooked Breast Problem.

The question of the incidence of crooked breast has been studied in Germany, and several matings have been used to obtain data. The following is a brief summary of the results of the experiments:—

1. Hens that have been normal may develop curvature at three and four years old.
2. No detrimental effect on constitutional characters could be traced even in bad cases of crooked breastbone.
3. For the purpose of studying the inheritance of the deformity a cock with a straight breastbone and another with a very crooked breastbone were mated with pens of 7 hens, in the one pen with straight, and in the other with very crooked breasts. Of the daughters of the first cock, 69.4 per cent. had straight breasts, 28.9 per cent. slightly crooked breasts, and 0.7 per cent. very crooked breasts.

In the daughters of the second cock the proportions were 48.5, 30.9 and 20.6 per cent. respectively. In the combined results, the distribution for "straight with straight" mating was 63.2, 35.5 and 1.3 per cent.; for "straight with crooked" mating 57.2, 34.2 and 8.6 per cent.; and for "crooked with crooked" mating 39.5, 34.6 and 25.9 per cent. respectively. The differences are statistically significant and prove that crookedness may be inherited.

4. From the above it is clear that only birds with straight breastbones should be offered for sale for breeding purposes.

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In selecting breeders for the home flock a bird with straight breast should always be given preference to one with crooked breast, provided the two are of equal merit in other respects, but otherwise the better bird should be rejected just for this one defect.

(Harper Adams Journal).

## The New Wheat Control Scheme.

"The Primary Producer" in its issue of October the 12th, makes the following comment on the new Wheat Control Scheme as gazetted recently:—

"There is nothing in the scheme to indicate that the Board is in any way responsible to the producers of wheat. No provision is made for an annual report or reference of the acts or proposals of the board to the producers. It is, therefore, assumed that the Board's meetings will be in secret and the discussions at those meetings will also be in secret. The Board, in fact, can be used as an instrument against the interests of the growers. The whole scheme is the direct negation of the principle of producer control adopted by the farmers of the Union through their agricultural unions."

These facts, plus the absence of a representative of stock feeders upon the proposed Board, will illustrate to all Poultry Farmers the dangers they are facing and the reason for the opposition by the S.A. Poultry Association to the scheme.

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

### DISTRIBUTION.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

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