

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.

P.O. Box 1795 - JOHANNESBURG.
Postbus

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Vol. 1. No. 5.

February 1938 Februarie.

Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

Editorial : Redaksioneel

Surprising.

On several occasions all affiliations have been requested to send in a full list of their members together with addresses to ensure that all who are entitled to receive the "Bulletin" may do so. It would appear that there are Clubs either too indifferent to the interests of their members, or too lackadaisical to take the trouble to write or type out the required information, as the Secretary of the Association has still to receive two or three lists. It is further incumbent upon all affiliations to forward particulars of membership to headquarters after the end of October, while affiliation fees are due on the 1st of January. A certain amount of latitude in the matter of affiliation fees is of course essential, as it is well known that collecting club subscriptions is a matter of time; but there is no excuse for Secretaries omitting to forward other necessary information to the Secretary of the Association, nor for a three months' delay in paying affiliation fees. If you desire efficiency in the running of the Association you must see to it that you give the necessary assistance. Will all members please note that if their copies of the "Bulletin" fail to reach them, it is either because individual subscriptions have not been paid to clubs or other affiliations, club affiliation fees have not been paid, or Secretaries have failed to forward to headquarters necessary information. Will you just bear these matters in mind and see that they are attended to at once.

Participation.

As has been notified to all affiliations, Conference will be held at Bloemfontein on the 11th to 13th April next. Resolutions for Conference have to be in the hands of the Association's Secretary on or before February 14th. Have you any matters which you think should be discussed at the Poultryman's Parliament? If so see that your Club or Circle have particulars of

Verbaasend.

Al die affiliasies is verskeie kere versoek om volledige lysse van hul lede met hulle adresse in te stuur, om te verseker dat almal wat daarop geregtig is, die „Bulletin“ sal ontvang.

Dit skyn dat daar klubs is wat of die belange van hulle lede nie behartig nie, of te treurig is om die moeite te doen om die nodige informasie te verskaf, daar die Sekretaris van die Vereniging nog twee of drie lysse kort kom.

Verder is dit die plig van elke affiliasie om besonderhede van lidmaatskap na die einde van Oktober aan die hoofkantoor te stuur, terwyl affiliasie fooie op 1 Januarie betaalbaar is.

'n Sekere mate van ruimte wat affiliasie fooie betref is natuurlik nodig, daar dit welbekend is dat die insameling van Klub subskripsies tyd neem. Maar daar is hoegenaamd geen ekskus vir die versuim deur Sekretarisse om ander nodige informasie aan die Sekretaris van die Vereniging te stuur nie, en ook nie vir 'n uitstel van drie maande om die affiliasie fooie te betaal nie.

As u bekwaamheid in die bestuur van die Vereniging verlang, dan moet u sorg dat u die nodige hulp verleen.

Lede wat nie eksemplare van die „Bulletin“ ontvang nie, moet weet dat dit of is dat die individuele subskripsies aan die Klubs of ander affiliasies nie betaal is nie, die Klub affiliasie fooie nie betaal is nie, of dat die Sekretarisse versuim het om die nodige informasie aan die Hoofkantoor in te dien.

Sal u aansied hierdie feit voor of hou en sorg dat hulle in orde gebring word?

any resolutions at once so that the Committees may consider them, and, if approved, have them sent on to the head office. After Conference we always hear of something that should have been discussed, and of members who did not know of closing dates for receipt of Conference resolutions. There is no excuse for this now, and if you desire participation in the running of the affairs of the Association or can suggest matters which may improve the lot of the poultryman, the efficient running of the Association, or any item of general interest, now is the time to air your views and have them ventilated by all delegates at the Annual Conference. May we also appeal to all affiliations to consider the question of representation at Conference. Expense is a weighty consideration, but by co-operation of all members it is surely possible for each affiliation to have a representative present on such an occasion. An effort should be made to see that each year the club's budget should have the items of affiliation and representation at Conference, secured. Where individual representation is absolutely impossible then affiliations in one district should endeavour to co-operate and appoint a delegate with whom they can discuss Conference matters personally. Breed Clubs with members scattered over the Union should find little difficulty in appointing a delegate. Individual members can nominate a delegate whose numbers conform to the Constitution while they can forward resolutions direct to Headquarters for consideration by the Central Board. The great point is that you must have representation and plan for it now.

News.

Does your Club or Affiliation keep you informed of what is happening? If not, why not? Ask why news of the work that is being done by your Committee is not sent to the "Bulletin." We cannot promise to publish everything that is sent in, but we do wish to give publicity to items which will interest members generally. Will Club Secretaries please note and act accordingly.

SHOW DATES.

The following Show Dates for 1938 have been approved by the S.A. Poultry Association:—

Malmesbury and District Poultry, Pigeon and Cage Bird Society—24th and 25th May.

JOHANNESBURG POULTRY CLUB (S.A.P.A. CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW)—9th, 10th and 11th June.

Bloemfontein and District Poultry Society (O.F.S. Challenge Show)—14th and 15th June.

Transkeian Poultry Society—Butterworth—15th and 16th June.

Capetown and Peninsula Poultry Club (Western Province Challenge Show)—23rd, 24th and 25th June.

Port Elizabeth Poultry Club—24th and 25th June.

East London and Border Poultry Society (Eastern Province Challenge Show)—1st and 2nd July.

Beaufort and District Poultry Club.—8th and 9th July.

Deelnameing.

Soos aan alle affiliasies bekend gemaak is, sal die Jaarlikse Konferensie op Bloemfontein vanaf 11 tot 13 April, 1938, gehou word.

Beskrywings punte vir die Konferensie moet die Sekretaris van die Vereniging nie later as 14 Februarie bereik nie.

Is daar enige saak wat u meen op die Pluimveeboer se Parlement bespreek moet word? Indien dit die geval is, sorg dat u klub of kring dadelik die besonderhede daarentrent kry, sodat die Komitee dit kan bespreek, en as hulle dit goedkeur, kan dit dan as 'n beskrywingspunt na die Hoofkantoor gestuur word.

Nadat die Konferensie verby is, hoor ons altyd van sake wat bespreek moes word en van lede wat die sluitingsdatum van die ontvangs van beskrywingspunte nie wissel nie. Daarvoor is daar nou geen rede nie.

As u deelnameing in die bestuur van die Vereniging verlang, of as u enigiets kan voestel wat die lot van die pluimveeboer kan verbeter, of enige saak van algemene belang kan voestel, het u nou die kans om dit onder bespreking van al die afgevaardigdes aan die Jaarlikse Konferensie te bring.

Ons wil ook 'n beroep op al die affiliasies maak om die kwessie van verteenwoordiging op die Konferensie ernstig te oorweeg. Die las van onkoste is swaar, maar deur die samewerking van alle lede behoort dit moontlik te wees vir elke affiliasie om 'n verteenwoordiger na die Konferensie te stuur.

'n Posing behoort gemaak te word om te verseker dat Klubs genoeg geld het om hulle jaarlikse affiliasie koste te betaal en die onkoste van 'n afgevaardigde na die Konferensie te dek.

Waar individuele verteenwoordiging absoluut onmoontlik is, behoort affiliasies in een distrik saam te werk om 'n verteenwoordiger te kies met wie hul sake van die Konferensie persoonlik kan bespreek.

Ras klubs met lede oor die Unie versprei behoort maklik 'n verteenwoordiger te vind. Individuele lede kan 'n verteenwoordiger kies waar hulle getalle aan die eis van die Konstitusie voldoen, en ook kan hul beskrywingspunte direk aan die hoofkantoor stuur vir oorweging deur die Sentraleraad.

Die hoofdoel wat u voor of moet hou is dat u verteenwoordiging moet hê, en dat u nou daarvoor moet sorg.

News.

Hou u klub of affiliasie u op hoogte van sake? Indien dit nie die geval is nie, wat is die rede? Verneem waarom die werksaamhede van u komitee nie aan die "Bulletin" gestuur word nie. Ons kan nie ondernaem om alles wat ingestuur word te druk nie, maar ons sien graag dat sake van algemene belang bekend gemaak word. Sal Klub Sekretarisse dit aansiel voor of hou?

S.A.P.A. BREEDERS' REGISTER.

Order your stock including Registered Head and Flock Cocks from Register members. List of members free from REGISTRAR, P.O. Box 1785, Johannesburg.

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

DISTRIBUTION.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 190, Johannesburg.

ADVERTISING TARIFF.

Cost Per Each Insertion.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
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CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.

LIGHT BUXSEN. Booking orders for Cockerels, Pullets and Eggs from good winter layers of large eggs. Imported Cocks used 1937, bred by Slade, Hardy & McEwen.—Phoggo, Moss River, Natal.

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

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

WHITE LEGHORNS, Australorps and White Wyandottes. Member of S.A.P.A. Breeder's Register. Mrs. A. M. Bartlett, Forge, Boschkop, P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg. Phone 42-897.

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AFRIKA or Kemptown lot, Dan Jacobs, Elektriese Pluimveefarm, Germiston. Georegistreerde teler van Australorps en S.A. Wit Leghorns. Neem nou bestellings vir 1938 Seisoen.

R.I.R. BREEDING PENS, 5 Hens and Cockerel, 30/-, Pullets, 2/6. 2nd year Hens, 1/- to take 10 or more.—Hall, Bergvlei, Moss River.

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

CLUBS - KLUBS.

S.A. LEGHORN CLUB. Membership, 5/- per annum. Hand-book and advice free. Join now.—L. HERBERT, Hon. Secretary, Box 2003, Capetown.

MISCELLANEOUS - ALLERLEI.

POULTRY CHARCOAL.—Use our celebrated Hardwood Charcoal, packed in new bags. No waste. Poultry size, 4/9; Chick, 5/3 per full grain bag. Dust for Mash, 5/- per 100 lb. Delivered your station.—Apply MILLER & CO., P.O. Fullarton.



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FOR SALE.—Egg Graders, British made; operated by clock-work, also electrically driven. Very low prices.—GOOSEWINDS, Box 1828, Capetown.



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PIPING for Water, Fencing Columns, Tank Stands, Vases, Gates, Garden Seats. Send for catalogues and prices.—**AFRICAN GATE & FENCE WORKS (Pty.), Ltd.,** P.O. Box 7544, Johannesburg. Phone 33-2038.

REVISED PRICES—CHARCOAL. Poultry Grade 2/8d. per 100 lbs. 43 5s. 6d. per ton. Chick Grade 2/8d. per 100 lbs. 43 5s. 6d. per ton. Dust for mash and mixtures, special price to clear accumulated stocks, ten lots 42. per 100 lbs. 2/8d. Excellent trestle for chicks, poultry, pigs, etc. Large lamps for brooders, etc. 2/8d. per bag. 43 5s. 6d. per ton. All grades free from dust; quality only the best. All prices f.o.r. Unkabela Halt. C.W.O. or C.O.D.—Apply HOLLIV HROOS, Unkabela, Natal.

4,800 EGG INCUBATOR. Double-deck, sectional, "American" oil-burning, guaranteed perfect order, with spare. Inspection invited.—**FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM,** Zwartkops, Transvaal.

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P.O. Box 4, MODDERPOORT, O.F.S.
"GOLDEN GRAIN" Poultry Mixture, 7/3 100 lbs.
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Poultry Foods, Crushed Mealies, Mealie Meal, W. Bean, Pollards, Oyster Shell Grit, Meatmeal, Crayfish Meal, etc., etc.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND SATISFACTION GIVEN.

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

S.A.P.A. NEWS.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Conference.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Conference of the South African Poultry Association will be held in the City Hall, Bloemfontein, on the 11th, 12th and 13th April, 1938.

The Central Board will meet again on February 11th and 12th in Johannesburg when Conference matters will be the main consideration.

Will readers please realise that with the approach of Conference a great deal of additional matter has to be dealt with in an already too short working day. They can assist by placing all matter for Conference in the hands of the Secretary as early as possible. Translations have to be made, resolutions and reports compiled, and only a minimum of time is allowed for this work and circulation to all affiliations. We, therefore, appeal to you to help us to help you by early attention to these matters.

Special General Meeting of the S.A. Poultry Association.

A Special General Meeting of the S.A. Poultry Association will be held in Bloemfontein immediately upon the rising of the Thirty-fourth Annual Conference. The purpose of this meeting is to confirm the revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the S.A.P.A. Breeders' Register.

The S.A.P.A. Market Agency.

The Local Marketing Committee has had practically weekly meetings with various interested parties in the proposed marketing agency, and preliminary negotiations, which met with many obstacles and difficulties, have been successfully completed, in that the firms concerned have agreed to the basis of the scheme as submitted by the Association.

Native Labour on Farms.

Two members of the Local Executive appeared before the Native Farm Labour Commission and gave a considered statement upon the position as affecting poultry farmers. They had a very cordial reception and left with the impression that members of the Commission had a clear conception of the present difficulties and that concrete proposals to alleviate the present unsatisfactory position would very probably eventuate.

LIDMAATSKAP.

Ons wil 'n nog sterker organisasie hê. Sorg dat u verbonde en vriendelike by een of ander van ons affiliasies aansluit.

Alle besonderhede sal deur die Sekretaris met plezier verskaf word as hy voornem is van:

- (a) Die naam en adres van die belangstellers persoon.
- (b) Die Ras van pluwerre aangebon.

Stuif aan—

Die Sekretaris,

S.A. Pluwerrevereniging,

Postbus 1798,

Johannesburg.

"The Bulletin."

Advertising in the "Bulletin" has also received attention and the increased size of the January issue is sufficient indication of progress and the work achieved.

General Activities.

The Finance Committee has been busy on the year's Revenue and Expenditure as compared with original estimates, and preparations for the Balance Sheet.

Questions of policy on the supplies of Maize and Wheaten Offals, of the relations with the Agricultural Unions, and the multitudinous matters which arise in every day business have taken their allotted space of time.

READ THIS !!

"So far we are very pleased with the enquiries that have come in in reply to our advertisement in "The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin" . . . and the business that has resulted."

This is an unsolicited statement from an advertiser.

YOU cannot do better than advertise in the "The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin."

Show Dates.

Will Clubs, when applying for Show Dates please consult the list of approved dates published elsewhere in this issue and in order to avoid perhaps lengthy correspondence and possible disappointment, submit a second choice of dates as this will greatly facilitate matters.

Above all, apply for Show Dates as early as possible, and for publication in the March issue of the "Bulletin" the dates must be approved before the 15th of February.

Correspondence.

The columns of the "Bulletin" are open to a limited amount of correspondence and letters submitted may be edited and published at the discretion of the Editorial Committee.

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S.A.P.V. NUUS.

Die Vier-en-dertigste Jaarlike Konferensie.

Die Vier-en-dertigste Jaarlike Konferensie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging sal in die Bloemfonteinse Stadsaal op 11, 12 en 13 April, 1938 gehou word.

Die lede van die Sentraletaad sal 'n vergadering van die Raad op 11 en 12 Februarie in Johannesburg bywoon en Konferensie sake sal die vernaamste items onder besprekking wees.

Voor Konferensie is daar altyd 'n groot vermeerdering in die hoeveelheid werk wat daerlik moet gedoen word, sal leers dit asseblief besef en om help deur te sorg dat items vir Konferensie so spoedig soos moontlik die Sekretaris bereik. Vertalings moet gemaak word, besluite en verslae moet saamgestel word en alteen 'n minimum van tyd is vir hierdie werk beskikbaar voordat alles aan affiliasies uitgestuur word. Ons vra u, dus, om ons te help om u te help deur vroegtydig u aandag aan hierdie sake te gee.

Spesiale Vergadering van die S.A.P.V.

'n Spesiale vergadering van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging sal in Bloemfontein onmiddellik na die afloop van die Vier-en-dertigste Konferensie gehou word. Die doel van hierdie vergadering is om die benoemde Statute, Roëls en Regulasies van die S.A.P.V. Telerregister te bekragtig.

Die S.A.P.V. Mark Agentskap.

Die plaaslike Bemakingskomitee het feitlik elke week vergaderings met belangstellige persone gehad in verband met die Bemakings Agentskap, en voortgaande onderhandelings, wat in die begin baie strakke blokke en moeilikhede veroorsaak het, is nou op bevredigend wyse afgehandel in so ver dat die betrokke firma die basis van die skema van die Vereniging proefkeur.

Plaas Natuurelle Arbeid.

Twee lede van die plaaslike Uitvoerende Komitee het aan die Plaas Natuurelle Arbeid Komitee namens pluimveeboers 'n oorswagige rapport ingedien. Hulle is baie vriendelik ontvang en is onder die indruk dat die lede van die Komitee die teenswoordige moeilikhede goet besef, en dat dit kan verwag word dat definitiewe voorstelle, om die teenswoordige onbevredigende toestand te voorkom, gemaak sal word.

„Die Bulletin.“

Advertensies in die „Bulletin“ het ook aandag geniet en die groter uitgawe vanaf Januarie is voldoende bewys van die voortgang en van die werk wat gedoen word.

Algemene Werkzaamhede.

Die Finansas Komitee het die jaarse Uitgawe en Inkomste State in vergelyking met oorspronklike beramings na gegaan, en is voorbereiding vir die optrekking van die Balans Staat.

Vrae aangaande beleid oor voortvarende misles en koering by-produkte, die verhouding tussen die Landbou-Unies en die Vereniging, en 'n massa ander vrae wat daerlik te voorskyn kom, is behandel.

Toonstelling Datums.

Wanneer klubs vir toonstelling datums aansoek doen sal hulle die lys, wat elders in hierdie uitgawe voorkom, asseblief nagaan en om lang korrespondensie en moontlike teletoonstelling te vermy asseblief 'n tweede keuse ook aanges wat hierdie gedragslyn sal baie help.

Maak asseblief vroegtydig aansoek en om te verseker dat die datums in die Maart uitgawe van die „Bulletin“ verskyn moet datums voor 15 Februarie goedgekeur word.

Korrespondensie.

Die „Bulletin“ is oop vir 'n geringe hoeveelheid korrespondensie, en briewe wat ingestuur word mag deur die Redaksionele Komitee nagaan en gepubliseer word.

Direct from the Mill to the Consumer

The Secret of Successful Dairy and Poultry Farming lies in the feeding of only "GOOD CLEAN" feeds. Get your requirements direct from the Mill, and so ensure obtaining the best—also at Wholesale Prices.

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To obtain satisfactory results, breeders must give their birds the very best of attention, from the time the chicks are hatched until they are placed on the Show bench. Poultry intended for exhibition must at no time be overcrowded, whether in the houses, runs or at the feed hoppers. The stock must be raised in small flocks and the sexes separated.

During the entire rearing season, the birds must be supplied with ample shade. Shade is an essential for good colour and surface sheen. The sun produces brassiness (yellow) in the neck and saddle leathers of a white bird. In Pekin Ducks the naturally yellow leathers become bleached to an undesirable white, while coloured birds such as Rhodes, will bleach a mottled dull colour.

The Molt.

Old Showmen take the greatest advantage of the molt. From the time the birds start dropping their first feathers, they are cleared of all parasites and kept entirely in the shade. Every second day, coloured birds only are given enough "Saccharated Carbonate of Iron" to cover a sixpence and each bird of any breed is given a daily dose of a teaspoonful of cooked Linseed in the soft food, while twice a week a very little ammonia is added to the drinking water.

This treatment will hasten and improve the molt and the resultant colour will be much better. Sunflower seed in the grainfeed will also improve the colour.

If it is desired to let the birds molt naturally, then apart from keeping the birds in the shade, give each hen daily a teaspoonful of codliver oil plus 10 drops of Colchicum wine in the mash and some raw meat.

Where it is decided to feed for colour, then either Saffron or "Silks Red Feed" may be used, but if so, it must be fed to the birds from before the molt commences until it is completed.

The Selection.

About three or four months before the commencement of the show season, select all prospective birds, and in so doing, it is advisable to adopt the elimination system, i.e. first select from the flock the weakest or poorest specimens, and continue until the best are left.

The prospective show specimens are first to be treated for body insects, by using one or other of the numerous good insecticides at present on the market. The birds must be handled often to ensure their becoming tame, and it is very important that they be frequently placed in the show coop and be made accustomed to the Judge's stick.

The Legs and Feet.

The legs and feet of birds are important to the general appearance and good legs are often ruined by the birds running on lime soil, ash, or even very dry ground. No treatment can produce better legs than by letting the birds have a run every morning in long, wet grass, but they must not be kept constantly on wet ground.

The Earlobes.

Where White Earlobes show some red, it can be removed by first washing the lobes daily with warm milk, drying well, and then massaging with zinc ointment, powder lastly with ordinary talc. Red earlobes, showing permanent white cannot, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, be improved by any treatment, but where the white is not permanent, but comes and goes according to the mood of the bird (blushing) the regular feeding of raw meat or preferably liver will help somewhat.

THE WASHING OF FOWLS.

Before proceeding with an explanation of the method of washing a fowl, the reader must clearly understand that if it is not intended to follow out every instruction carefully and correctly, then rather exhibit the birds unwashed, as such a bird is infinitely better than a poorly washed one. Birds should be washed two days before they are sent to the Show.

The following requirements are necessary:—

Four large basins or small baths.

A quantity of hot rain water.

Three or four large soft towels.

A mug or dipper.

2 tables.

A show pen in a sunny position with plenty of clean straw or shavings.

An assistant, who is very important.

First Basin.

Fill the first basin about half-full with clean warm water (about 110° F.) and into this place the bird and soak it thoroughly, making sure that every feather is properly wet by working the water well through the leathers to the skin. The greatest secret of successful washing is to have the bird properly wet before any soap is used.

Second Basin.

After removing the bird from the basin and squeezing the water out of the feathers, place it into the second basin which is about half-full of warm water in which a large quantity of soap has been dissolved. Lux or ordinary Sunlight Soap shavings will be found

very satisfactory. Care must be taken that there are positively no pieces of soap in the liquid, as if these get amongst the feathers it is practically impossible to remove them.

Now comes the real washing. The feathers must be taken a few at a time and washed as one washes cloth; there need be no fear of breaking the feathers if they are properly wet.

First wash the head by taking it between the palms of the hands and rubbing the soapy water well into the feathers. The next to wash is the neck, then the wings, tail and breast. If the tips of the wing flights are very dirty, spread them on the edge of the table and scrub with a nailbrush.

When the soap wash is over, let the assistant hold the bird by the wings and squeeze out as much of the soapy water as possible.

Third Basin.

This basin is half-filled with warm water, slightly cooler than that in No. 2. This water is used for washing out as much of the soap as possible. The bird is again squeezed as dry as possible and transferred to the 4th basin.

Fourth Basin.

This basin is half-full of luke-warm water to which is added a little glycerine. For white birds add as much Blue as is used for white linen.

This water must be well worked into the feathers and every trace of the soap removed.

Again the bird is held by the wings and most of the water squeezed out of the feathers. It is then placed on the table and thoroughly dried with the towels. First the head and neck, then the breast, tail and down, and lastly the back and wings.

The bird is then placed in a show pen in a sunny spot, but for preference, not in the direct rays of the sun, as the best results are obtained when drying is not too rapid. It is advisable to place a thin cloth (cheese cloth or butter muslin) over the pen if the sun is very hot.

A teaspoonful of brandy or port wine, given to the bird before it is placed in the pen, will go far to prevent a chill.

Give the bird no soft food and prevent the excessive drinking of water.

LAST-MINUTE FINISHING TOUCHES.

Legs and Feet.

Wash with warm water, dry well; clean under the scales with a pointed match, then rub in a small quantity of vaseline or neatsfoot oil until the leg is perfectly dry and shiny.

White Earlobes.

Wash well with warm water, dry thoroughly and rub in a little zinc ointment until dry. Powder with Talk and rub off.

Comb, wattles, face and red earlobes.

Wash well and dry. Rub in a little of any of the following until dry:—

Half Vinegar plus half Olive Oil; Half Vinegar plus half water; Pure Olive Oil; or a little butter.

Plumage.

Just before dispatch and, if possible, again just before judging, rub the bird down with a silk handkerchief that has been soaked in paraffin and hung up until perfectly dry.

Feed show birds only on hard feed.

Cockereels will exhibit more vitality if, just before penning for despatch to the Show, they are allowed to run with some hens in a grass run for about half an hour.

Many will consider much of the advice given in this article as unnecessary, but as time goes on and the keenness of showing is better appreciated, the exhibitor will find time to add even more preparation to his birds.



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Hoe ek Toets Wenners Produseer

Deur Firma Hugo en Mathee—Hemansdorp

(Hierdie Toets het ons vraestel in die vorm van 'n artikel beantwoord, en ons gee dit hier—Redakteur).

DIE ONTSTAAN EN ONTWIKKELING VAN ONS TOETSWINNER-RAS.

Die Pluinveeteler moet hom 'n bepaalde doel voor oë stel in verband met die opbou van sy Hoenderboerdery. Hy kan b.v. hom toelê op die teel van Tafelhoenders, Eierproduserders, of Frywenners d.w.s. 'n tentoonstellingsras. Een of meer van die gemelde doeleindes mag in die boerdery inbegryp word, mits 'n vasgestelde beleid gevolg word.

Ons het vas besluit dat ons Stoetery aan tentoonstellings-vereistes moet voldoen en het dus die amptelike Standaard van die Australorp en Wit leghorn noukeurig gevolg by die afparing van ons Broeitome.

Nadat ons daarin geslaag het om aansienlike sukses te behaal op die vernaamste Pluinvee Tentoonstellings, het ons besluit om die suiverame te behou, maar om tegelykertyd 'n eier produserenderas te ontwikkel wat op Eierlêstersse sal presteer.

Om daardie oogmerk of doel verwezenlik sien, het veed hordboekens veroorsaak. Die een paring, b.v., het 'n toetsroem opgelewer wat usser getalle van eiers betref—uitstekende resultate opgelewer het. Die gewig—egter—het nie die standaard vereiste van 2 ons behaal nie.

Die tweede paring, aan die ander kant, produseer 'n swaar gewig eier—deurgaans 2½ ons—maar dit ontbreek aan 'n bevredigende getal.

Uiteindelik, het ons twee spanne ingeskryf vir 1934 Port Elizabeth Toets, die eerste span waarvan die volgende getalle 2 ons eiers geleë het—302, 289, 249, en 228 of 'n totale opbrengs van 1043.

Die tweedespan het 695 volle gewig eiers opgelewer. As gevolg van die prestasie van die eerste span, het die Toetskomitee besluit om die span vir die volle tydperk van 12 maande te toets. Die uitslag was 1,135 Eiers—die beste lem behaal toe die pragtige totaal van 330 Eiers waarvan slegs 7 onder die gewig was.

Hierdie Toets-span het—so is ons versker—'n S.A. Rekord geskep wat nog nie oortref is nie.

In alle beskeidenheid wil ons verduidelik—vir wat dit vir ander telers mag werd wees—hoe ons 'n stoetery tot daardie stadium ontwikkel en opgebou het.

In die begin stadium, vernaamlik, het ons verskeie lesings van Amptelike Pluinveebeamptes en anderse bygewoon—ons doen dit vandag nog—en noukeurige aantekeninge gemaak van die wenke wat aan die hand gegee word. Hier wil ons vinnig hulde bring aan die nagedagtenis van Wyle Mr. Boy Wessels vir sy uitstekende raadgevinge.

Die vernaamste kenmerke van die Hoenderchen, geskik vir teeldoelindes, is welbekend. Ons herhaal slegs die volgende vereistes wat ons deur duur—en soms swaer—ondervinding geleer het:—

- (1) Die Jong Teler wat wil slaag moet die goedkoop Kuiken, Hen of Haan verkry. Die opbou van 'n stoetery vereis jare van paring en eksperimentele werk maar die aankoping van minderwaardig pluinvee kan die ganse stoetery afbreek en bederf binne feitlik die eerste broeisessie.
- (2) Alle moontlike tekens van Inertheid, onder die Broeitome, moet uitgeskakel word.
- (3) Ons vind dit voordelig om bykans uitsluitlik uit geregistreerde R.V.P. Broeitome te teel.

Hare wat hulfe toets deurstaan het op die Tentoonstelling en hense wat hul merk op die Eierlêkmpetesies gemaak het.

Kuikens.

Sindelikeit en netheid wat slaaphokkies voor- en water-bakkies betref, kan nie genoeg klem opgelê word nie. Maak vroegtydig voerinstelling vir groen voer, soos Koolraap, Jong gewasies, ens.

Hoe meer dat kuikens in die vrugtetuin kan rondloop hoe meer groei hulle.

Jonghennetjies.

Ons jonghennetjies geniet vrywending gewoonlik in 8 of 10 troppe van 100 elk. Hulle ontvang graan sonop, middag en sonder. Nie te veel gedurende die dag nie. Verder volop groenkos en semelbakke bly heerdag oop. Die jongvoels moet nie in hul groei gestuit word nie. Aan die ander kant, moet hulle nie deur 'n al te ryk mengsel te voer, onnatuurlik skerp ontwikkel nie. Waterbakke moet nie slegs nêrwas word nie, maar, intendeel, moet daeliks skoongeskuur word. Slaaphokke en Koubakke moet op dieselfde deeglike manier behandel word.

Ons maak gebruik van groot hoeveelhede skulpkalk op en onder slaaphokke om klammigheid en onsuiverhede te verhoed. Laat niks aan die gemede van die kalf oer nie, maar, intendeel, werk self of lewens hou self toesig.

Op 5 à ses maande, word die jonghennetjies oorgeplaas na die Lêhokke. Nou verkeer hulle onder streng toesig en word 'nrorens en 'nands noukeurig deurgekyk en selfs hanteer om hul toerwys te maak.

Die mees belowendes word trapsgewys oorgeplaas na 'n ander hok tot dat die trop 'n 50 of 60 tel. Nou ontstaan die werklike moeilike taak, n.m. om 5 of 6 toets-spanne van 5 elk-hier uittesoek.

Die finale vereistes waarop gelet word is:—

- (a) Groot helder oog.
- (b) Oep en skoon gesig.
- (c) Lang en breed van rug.
- (d) Mooi diep lyf.
- (e) Sagte gladde kam en vel.

Ingevalle waar boevorm, tipe en algemene voerkeem dieselfde aantal punte behaal, gee die produksie gegewens van die vader en moeder die deerslag.

Ons stoetery is reeds op so'n betroubare grondslag gevestig dat valhokke sowel as enkele lêhokke geskik is.

Ons toetsbrennetjies word ook nie afgesonder nie nog minder word hulle op 'n spesiale wyse gevoer. Ons beleid is dat die toetsbrenn verteenwoordigend moet wees van die hele stootery.

Dat hier en daar foute begaan word, spreek van self, maar die teling van toetsbrenne sal baie van sy aantreklikheid verloor as dit nie so'n onseker onderbrenning was nie.

Ten slotte nog net dit: geen teler behoort slegs vir homself en sy eie belange in die pluimveewereld te leef nie. Van hom word minstens verwag dat hy 'n getroue lid sal wees van (1) die S.A. Pluimvee Vereniging sowel as van die Telersregister; (2) van 'n Pluimvee-klub in sy omgewing; (3) van die pluimveeclubs wat spesiaal die hoendersas beheer waarby hy belang het.

Waar genoemde Verenigings en Klubs uitstekende werk verrig in hul afsonderlike sferes, daar word van ons, as Telers, aan die ander kant, verwag, om hulle daadwerklik te ondersteun.

(Die antwoorde van 'n ander teler sal in 'n latere uitgawe verskyn).

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How I Produce Test Winners

By Messrs. Hugo and Matthee, Hamansdorp.

(These breeders submitted an article in reply to our questionnaire and we reproduce it herewith.—Editor.)

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUR TEST-WINNING STRAIN.

The Poultry Breeder, in the establishment of his poultry farm, must have a fixed idea in his mind. For example, he can concentrate on the production of table poultry, egg production or show birds. One or more of these ideals may be incorporated in his operations, provided a fixed plan is adhered to.

We firmly decided that our breeding operations would include a close adherence to show requirements, and in all our matings of both Australorps and White Leghorns the official standard of perfection was our guide.

After meeting with appreciable success on the most important Poultry Shows, we decided to maintain the purity of breeds which we had established, and, at the same time, breed for an egg production strain which would succeed on Egg Laying Tests.

To accomplish this end required a lot of thought. The one mating, for example, gave a test team which, as far as quantity of eggs was concerned, left nothing to be desired, but the egg weight failed to reach the required 2 oz. standard, whereas the second mating produced an excellent weight of egg averaging 2½ oz., but failed to produce them in sufficient quantities.

Eventually, in 1934, we sent in two teams to the Port Elizabeth Egg Laying Test. The first team gave the following individual productions of 2 oz. eggs: 302, 259, 249, 233 or a total of 1,043. The second pen gave 995 full weight eggs. The result of the first pen warranted the Committee retaining the pen for a full period of 12 months. The final production being a total of 1,135 eggs, with the best hen's excellent total of 330 eggs, of which only 7 were under the required weight. This pen, we are given to understand, created a South African record which has not been beaten.

Naturally, with modesty, do we desire to convey to other breeders, for what it is worth, how we bred up our strain to achieve the results mentioned.

In the beginning, even as now, we attended many lectures given by Official Poultry Officers and others, and made careful notes on useful information, and we wish here to make special reference to the memory of all occasions.

The important qualifications of a hen suitable for breeding purposes are well known, but we would like to mention the following, which we found in our often bitter experience:—

- (1) The beginner wishing to succeed, must not tolerate a cheap chicken, hen or cockerel. The building up of a breeding plant requires years

of matings and experimental work and the acquiring of poor quality stock can break down or ruin the whole concern, practically within the first brooding season.

- (2) Every sign of broodiness must be eliminated from the breeding pens.
- (3) We find it advantageous to breed almost entirely from only registered R.O.P. birds. Males that have succeeded at Shows and hens that have established a good record at an Egg Laying Test.

Chickens.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of cleanliness and neatness in the sleeping quarters, feed and water receptacles. Make ample provision for an early supply of green feed such as rape, young crops, etc.

The greater the freedom that chickens can be given in an orchard the better will they grow.

Pullets.

Our pullets enjoy free range in 8 or 10 flocks of 100 each. They receive an ample quantity of grain at midday and at sundown, but not too much during the day feed. Further they are given ample green feed and the dry mash hoppers are open to them all day. Young birds must never be stunted in their growth, but at the same time their ration must not be so rich as to force maturity at too young an age. Water receptacles must not only be washed out, but must be scrubbed daily. Sleeping quarters and feed troughs must be treated in a similarly thorough manner.

We use a large quantity of shell lime on and under all perches to counteract dampness and disease. Leave nothing to the natives, but instead, work yourself or better still, give everything your personal attention.

At 5 or 6 months of age the pullets are transferred to the laying houses. From then onwards they are kept under very close observation and are carefully looked over every morning and evening. They are also often handled to ensure of their becoming tame.

The most promising are systematically removed to a separate run until about 50 or 60 are so selected. Now the difficulty starts, i.e. to select from this flock 5 or 6 test teams of 5 each.

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Port Elizabeth.

This final selection is based upon the following principle features:—

- (a) Large bright eye.
- (b) Open and clean face.
- (c) Length and breadth of back.
- (d) Nice Deep body.
- (e) Soft and smooth comb and skin.

In cases of absolute doubt as to the selection between two specimens the breeding of sire and dam is the deciding factor.

Our breeding operations are based upon such reliable foundations that both trapnest and single pen testing have been done away with. Our test pullets are not separately penned, nor are they given any special ration, as our opinion is that a test hen should be representative of the whole plant.

Mistakes are naturally often made, and the breeding of test birds would lose most of its interest if the uncertainty of results was eliminated.

Finally, no breeder should be in the poultry world for himself alone. It is at least expected of him that he becomes a member of (1) The S.A. Poultry Association as well as the Breeder's Register (2) a Poultry Club in his vicinity (3) the Specialist Club that looks after the interests of the breed or breeds he keeps.

Where the mentioned Clubs are doing good work in their own sphere, there it is expected of us, as breeders, to give their efforts our practical support. (Translation.)

(A contribution from another breeder will appear in a later issue).

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Cracked and Broken Eggs

By H. CURTIS,

Managing Director, Cape Egg Circle.

The question of the deductions for cracked and broken eggs is of the utmost importance both to members of Egg Circles and to the management; to the member it means a direct loss and to the management it means an indirect loss, as it has to dispose of large numbers of cracked eggs at a low price instead of good eggs at a better price. This article is intended to show some of the reasons for the damage and also to try and prevent its occurrence. Some members, who have not visited the Depot of the Circle, put all the blame on the management and some even imply that the deductions benefit those who do the unpacking and testing; let me assure members that this is not so, as those members of the staff who do the unpacking and testing, or for that matter any member of the staff, cannot possibly benefit by any deductions made, if members would visit the Depot they would soon be convinced of this.

The following are mainly the reasons for Cracked or Broken eggs:—

- Poor, thin quality shells.
- Insufficient bedding in nests.
- Wrong method of collecting eggs.
- Careless packing in the boxes.
- Extra large and long eggs.
- Bad roads on way to station.
- Careless handling in transit.

Cracked eggs are of the following description: Sixty to seventy per cent. are fine cracks or what are termed "nest cracks." Twenty per cent. are thin shells with point cracked through dropping into the filer, immediately over a large egg, or on the bottom when there is insufficient packing on the bottom of the box. Ten per cent. when packing several large eggs together, they become cracked on the side; the thin shells suffering.

Broken Eggs. Extra large eggs get crushed in on the side and the long eggs crushed in on the top. Thin shells are liable to split open.

Fine cracks are cracks which can hardly be detected when packing but are easily seen when put over the testing lamps. They are invariably cracked at the time of laying in the nests owing to insufficient bedding in the nests or allowing too many eggs to be laid in one nest, also due to method of collecting the eggs in large numbers and in Paraffin or Petrol tins; they should be collected in large shallow receptacle, preferably with no give in the sides to crush the eggs and not more than three to four layers deep.

Cracking on the points through dropping into the fillers can be overcome by more care in packing and also by having the box on the slope so that the egg slips down on the side of the filer.

We now come to the packing in the boxes. First of all there should be a layer of woodwool on the bottom of the box; this should be loosened every time before packing (some members do not touch this from when the box is supplied new; if this packing gets hard it is useless for the purpose it is placed there) then place a flat on top, preferably a Cap Flat, then the filler is placed in the box. The eggs are then placed carefully into each compartment, not dropped in. When the box is filled, a flat is placed on top. In most egg boxes there will then be a small space between the flat and the top of the box (in some home-made boxes this space is sometimes an inch or more) and this space must be filled with woodwool or other packing. Some members just lay some folded newspaper on the top, but this is useless; sufficient packing must be used so that when closing the lid, it is held open about 3 or 4 inches by the packing and force is required to finally close the lid. If this is done, the fillers will be held firmly in the box. The reason why the fillers must be held firm is to prevent the fillers lifting or moving from side to side when going over rough ground or being handled. The movement of the fillers in the box is the cause of a large amount of the breakages. Large fat eggs should not be packed together, but distributed over the box amongst smaller eggs. All long eggs should be packed in the top fillers in the outside partitions and if there are a number of long eggs, then it is best to roll the top packing into a loose ball and place in the centre of the flat so that the lid has to be pressed down. In this way, more long eggs can be packed on the top.

To sum up First have plenty of good clean straw or grass always in the nests to keep the eggs clean and free from cracks.

Collect eggs as often as possible in large shallow receptacles and not more than four deep.

Place the boxes on the slope so that the eggs slip in the filer and do not drop.

See that the woodwool at the bottom is loose.

Do not use broken fillers or flats.

See that sufficient packing is on the top to hold the fillers firm in the box.

If all this is done regularly, the deductions for cracks or broken eggs will be greatly reduced, to the benefit of both the members and the Circle.



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Meeting of Breeders' Register Committee.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee held in the Registrar's Office, 403-4, Main House, cor. Harrison and Marshall Streets, Johannesburg, on Friday, the 14th January, 1938, at 8 p.m.

PRESENT.—Messrs. F. E. O'Grady (Chairman), G. Hilbert, Dan Jacobs and the Registrar.

Mr. H. W. WINGATE.—Before proceeding with the meeting, the Chairman referred to the loss the Breeders' Register had sustained through the death of Mr. H. W. Wingate, who had been a member since 1929.

The members stood for a few moments as a sign of respect.

APOLOGY.—The Registrar tabled an apology from Mr. Crouch for inability to attend the meeting through illness, and this was accepted with regret.

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

Arising out of the Minutes.

(a) Special General Meeting of the S.A. Poultry Association.

The meeting noted that the Local Executive Committee had approved of a Special General Meeting of the S.A. Poultry Association immediately upon the rising of Conference for the purpose of confirming the revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Register.

(b) Distribution of List of Registered Hens.

The meeting further considered the question of the distribution of the List of Registered Hens to competitors on overseas Tests, and agreed that the matter could not be proceeded with.

Minute No. 1/1938—Finance.

The Registrar tabled the Financial Statement for December, 1937. This revealed:

Bank Balance	£132 12 7
Accounts and Payment for	6 4 4

These were certified and approved.

Minute No. 2/1938—Membership.

(a) Resignation.—The Registrar tabled the following resignations from members: Messrs. A. T. Rollo, C. C. L. Warner, A. Shiras, D. Hubbard, Mrs. J. G. Mostert.

(b) Applications.—The following applications for membership were provisionally accepted: Rev. C. W. Retief, Messrs. P. Slabbert, C. F. Pendock, R. G. Scott.

Minute No. 3/1938—Resolutions for Annual General Meeting and S.A.P.A. Conference.

The meeting discussed the question of resolutions for the Annual General Meeting and the S.A.P.A. Conference, and agreed that:

- The revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Breeders' Register be submitted.
- The question of reciprocal acknowledgment with overseas countries as mentioned in Minute No. 34/1937 be not submitted to the Annual General Meeting, as the Committee was satisfied that the standard requirements for registered birds in South Africa were so much stricter than those in overseas countries that it would not be to the benefit of the Register to accept any birds registered elsewhere but in South Africa.
- The following be added as an addition to item 24 of the Revised Constitution: "Casual variances occurring on the Committee shall be filed by that body."
- All members of the Register desirous of submitting resolutions for the Annual General Meeting are asked to submit these to reach the Registrar not later than the 14th February, 1938, for consideration by the Chairman.

Minute No. 4/1938—Inspection of Cockerels.

The Registrar brought to the notice of the meeting the question of the requirements for cockerels for 1938 inspections, in view of the existing Constitution and Rules and Regulations, and those which would be in force should the Conference and Special General Meeting agree to the revised set.

The meeting agreed that all members of the Register be circularised with an explanation of the position.

After discussing several general matters and correspondence that had been received, the meeting terminated at 10.5 p.m.

M. S. LETTY, Registrar.

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Vergadering van die Telers' Register Komitee.

Notule van die Vergadering van die Telersregister-Komitee gehou in die Kantoor van die Registrateur, 405-4 Maslin Huis, Harrisonstraat, Johannesburg, op Vrydag 14 Januarie, 1938, om 8 n.m.

TEKWOORDING.—Mnr. F. E. O'Grady (Voor-sitter), G. Hibbert, Dan Jacobs en die Registrateur.

MR. H. W. WINGATE.—Voordat met die verrigtinge van die vergadering voortgegaan is het die Voor-sitter melding gemaak van die verlies wat die Register deur die afsterwing van Mnr. H. W. Wingate gely het. Mnr. Wingate was vanaf 1929 'n lid van die Register.

Die lede het, as 'n bewys van verbod vir enkele oomblikke gestaan.

VERSKONING.—Die Registrateur het van Mnr. Crouch 'n verskoning vir afwesigheid deur siekte ingedien en dit is aangeneem.

NOTULE.—Die notule van die vergadering van die Telersregister Komitee gehou op 4 Desember, 1937, is as gelees geneem, bekragtig en onderteken.

Voortvloeiend uit die Notule.

(a) **Spesiale Algemene Vergadering van die S.A. Pluimververeniging.**

Dit is deur die vergadering opgemerk dat die Plaaslike Uitvoerende Komitee 'n Spesiale Algemene vergadering van die S.A. Pluimververeniging goedgekeur het. Die vergadering sal onmiddellik na die afloop van die Konferensie plaasvind en die doel is om die herziende Statute, Reëls en Voorskrifte van die Telersregister te bekragtig.

(b) **Distribusie van Lys van Geregisteerde Hense.**

Die vergadering het die saak van die distribusie van die Lys van Geregisteerde Hense aan mededingers op oersense wedstryde verder bespreek en dit is besluit dat met die saak nie verder aangegaan kan word nie.

Notule No. 1/1938—Finansies.

Die Registrateur het die Finansiële Staat vir Desember, 1937, ingedien. Dit het aangehoor:—

Bank Balans	£132 12 7
Rekenings en Betalings vir	8 4 4

Dit was bekragtig en goedgekeur.

Notule No. 2/1938—Lidmaatskap.

(a) **Bedankings:** Die volgende bedankings is met syt aangeneem: Mns. A. T. Rolfe, C. C. L. Warner, A. Shira, D. Hubbard, Mevr. J. G. Mostert.

(b) **Applikasies:** Die volgende aansoeke vir lidmaatskap is tydelik aangeneem: Ds. C. W. Retief, Mnr. P. Shabert, C. F. Pendock, R. G. Scott.

Notule No. 3/1938—Besprekingspunte vir Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering en S.A.P.V. Konferensie.

Die vergadering het die vraag van besprekingspunte vir die Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering en S.A.P.V. Konferensie bespreek en dit is besluit dat:

(a) Die herziende Statute, Reëls en Voorskrifte van die Telersregister ingedien word.

(b) Die saak van wederkerige erkenning met ander lande, getoem onder Notule No. 34/1937 nie aan die Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering ingedien word nie, want die Komitee is oortuig dat die Standaard vereistes vir registrasie van voëls in Suid-Afrika so veel hoër is as die van oersense lande en dit nie tot die vocedoel van die Register sou wees om enige voëls, behalwe die wat in Suid-Afrika geregistreer is, aan te neem nie.

(c) Die volgende as 'n addendum tot item 24 van die herziende Statute bygevoeg word: "Toevallige vakature op die komitee sal deur die Komitee ingeval word."

(d) Lede van die Register wat van voornemens is om besprekingspunte vir die Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering in te dien is versoek om te sorg dat items die Registrateur nie later as 14 Februarie, 1938, bereik nie.

Notule No. 4/1938—Inspeksie van Jonghane.

Met die oog op die tenuwotdige Statute, Reëls en Voorskrifte en die wat van toepassing sal wees as die herziende Statute, Reëls en Voorskrifte deur die Spesiale Algemene Vergadering bekragtig is, het die Registrateur die vereistes vir jonghane vir 1938 inspeksie onder die aandag van die Komitee gebring.

Die vergadering het besluit dat 'n oomsendbrief in verduideliking van die posisie aan alle lede gestuur word.

Nadat sekere algemene sake en korrespondensie bespreek is het die vergadering om 10.5 n.m. verlaag.

M. S. LETTY, Registrateur.

S.A. Australorp Breeders' Club.

By the time this issue reaches the public the First Annual General Meeting of the S.A. Australorp Breeders' Club will be a thing of the past and we hope to be able to give readers some extracts from the Minutes of that meeting in our next issue.

The Chairman's report makes very pleasant reading and the Club must be congratulated on many points.

Firstly, the fact that it has a list of 80 fully-paid members, then on the keenness of the Committee on holding regular monthly meetings throughout the year, on its untiring efforts to obtain a photo or sketch of the ideal Australorp, the lectures and the distribution of them to members, the active interest taken in so many subjects including Judges' Examinations, importation of eggs, Meale's Quota Regulations and the National Mark.

Last, but not least, let us congratulate the Club on its sound Balance Sheet for 1937.

We feel sure all members regret the resignation of Mr. Adams, as Secretary. He has served the club faithfully and well, and we can only hope that his successor will carry on the good work while enjoying the full confidence of every member.

The Australorp Club—we wish you every success in the future.

Verveer van Jonghenne in die Winter.

Deur

A. REED,

Pluimveebeampte, Landboukskol, Cedara.

Dit is 'n alom bekende feit dat Maart, April, Mei en Junie, maande van eierskaarste is. Die oorsaak hiervan is dat die laat somer en herfs die natuurlike verveertyd vir hoenders is en dat hulle dan opbou met lê. Omdat die prys van eiers hoog is, is dit die strewer van elke pluimveeboer om soveel eiers as moontlik in hierdie maande te produseer.

Henne wat vir 'n seisoen geleë het, kan nie bewoog word om ook deur hul natuurlike verveertyd te lê nie, derhalwe verlaat die boer hom op sy jonghenne wat gedurende die vorige jaar geteel is, om die eierproduksie in stand te hou. Party van hierdie jonghenne verveer egter terselfdertyd as die ou henne, soms net op die nek en soms op die hele lyf, maar in elk geval daal die eierproduksie. Die persentasie wat verveert en die mate van verveering hang grootliks af van klimaatstoestande en behandeling, en die oorgeerde neiging van die individuele hen. Oor sommige van hierdie faktore het die boer nagenoeg volkome beheer, oor ander minder, en oor sommige glad nie.

Die pluimveeboer het vrywel volle beheer oor die metodes van behandeling.

Die uitbroeyd is van belang in die bepaling van die mate van winterverveering. Jonghenne wat vroeg uitgeborei het, d.i. in Mei, Junie en Julie, is gewoonlik meer geneig om te verveer as jonghenne wat laat uitgeborei het, d.i. in Augustus en September. Jonghenne wat dus in Augustus uitgeborei is, is meer geskik vir dubbeloelrasse, en jonghenne van laat Augustus en vroeg September vir die ligte rasse.

Wat voedingspraktyke betref, moet dit die pluimveeboer se hele strewer wees om skielike veranderinge in die rantsoen of voedingsmetode te verhoed. Dit beter om aan te hou met 'n etwat dunner rantsoen as om op hierdie tyd na 'n meer ekonomiese rantsoen oor te slaan, want die verandering kan oorsaak wees dat die henne verveer. Met die voedingsprogram moet streng volgehou word. Dit help dikwels om behalwe die droë meelkos ook 'n nat meelkos gedurende die hele periode te voer ten einde maksimum voedselverbruik te verkry. Een ons van die droë meelkos per voël word met warm water of dikmelk tot 'n krummelrige pap gemaak en in die mbes gevoer. Jonghenne wat in goeie kondisie is, is minder geneig om gedurende hierdie tydperk te verveer as henne wat in slegte kondisie is.

As die bokke of die versorger verander word, kan die hoenders moontlik van streek afgebring word en kan dan begin verveer. Besoekers of enigets vreemde kan op hierdie tyd ook verveering veroorsaak. Vir suksesvolle behandeling gedurende hierdie tyd is dit derhalwe nodig dat kondisies deurgaans egalig gehou word.

Die pluimveeboer kan ook die neiging van die hoender deur teling verander. Die neiging om op hierdie tyd te verveer word as ooreflik beskou, en deur alleen van hoenders te teel wat nie hierdie verskynsel toon nie, kan die mate van winterverveering aanmerklik verminder word. Jonghenne wat bloed- of penvere aan

die nek of die lyf gedurende hierdie tydperk het, kan met 'n ting van 'n sekere kleur gemerk word, en sulke henne kan dan uitgeskakel word wanneer die teelherne vir die volgende seisoen uitgekies word. Die hane moet ook van 'n bloedlyn wees wat nie tekens van winterverveer toon nie. Met voortgesette uitteling van die neiging tot winterverveering sal 'n hoender verkry word wat gedurende die wintermaande 'n baie hoër produksie lewer.

Ongehoëlik kan die boer nie veel doen om die klimaatstoestande te verander nie, maar hy kan slegte toestande verbeter deur warm, droë huise en koelte en skuiling in die hoenderkampies te verskaf. Skielike veranderinge of uiterstes van temperatuur en langdurige reënweer is ongewens, maar kan natuurlik nie beheer word nie. Dit gebeur egter net af en toe dat sulke toestande oorsaak is van 'n swaar winterverveering.

Dus, deur toestande so gunstig moontlik te maak, sal die pluimveeboer 'n goeie produksie en goeie profyte gedurende die winterseisoen verkry. Hy hoef nie bang te wees dat as eierprysse op hul hoogste is, daar 'n skielike afname in produksie en 'n gevolglike verlies in winste sal wees nie.

101 Wenke vir die Pluimveeboer.

Deur

J. D. W. A. COLES,

Ondersoekbeampte, Onderstepoort.

(Vervolg.)

Onthou :

- (26) dat 'n jonghen nie geforseer moet word om te lê voordat sy van 5½ tot 6 maande oud is nie;
- (27) dat 'n jonghen wat nie 50 eiers vanaf begin Mei tot en met Augustus lê nie waarskynlik nie 'n groot aanwys gaan wees nie;
- (28) dat die hen wat laat en vinnig verveer (April tot Junie) die beste betaal;
- (29) dat die hen wat verveer dieselfde kos nodig het as die lêende hen;
- (30) dat 'n skielike skrik of verandering van bestuur eierproduksie kan stop sit;
- (31) om nie goeie telers aan die end van die twee seisoen te slag nie;
- (32) om vanaf die dag wat die kuikens uitbroei alreeds ongewenste sorgvuldig uit te soek;
- (33) dat dit onwenslik is om hoenders van verskillende onderdomme, of hoenders wat ewe oud is maar nie ewe groot is nie, saam te hou; as dit gedoen word sal die swakkeres nie 'n billike kans kry nie;
- (34) dat droogplak die beste manier is om geslagte hoenders te pluk;
- (35) dat om eiers skoos te maak, hulle nie groot moet word nie omdat dit hul natuurlike fees wegroom;
- (36) dat eiers in 'n koel plek gebêre moet word, nie geskud moet word nie, en met die ingruiste in boentes gepak moet word;

(Ward Vervolg.)