

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 WARNING.

If one lesson from Conference stood out above any other, it was the urgent need for poultrymen throughout the Union to be organised to the last man or woman. The tale of heavy loss from the closing down of poultry farms, or the forced sale of stock, through the loading of costs against the poultry farmer, came from all quarters. Yet we still meet with apathy among people who may be compelled to follow the same path tomorrow unless their claims for justice and equity are pressed continually in the right quarters with the strong backing of a united body.

A GREAT NEED.

The future points to greater need than ever of effective organisation if poultrymen are to hold their own. The Industry will have to face drastic re-organisation if grave dangers are to be avoided and sound foundations laid for future progress. Marketing is going to present many problems, and only whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of the industry will smooth the path to the right solution. This coming year there are hardships to be faced, difficulties to be overcome, many sides to each problem to be studied, if we do our duty to the Industry.

UP TO YOU.

It is therefore up to each and every one to bring these facts forcibly to the notice of all poultrymen and to give them no rest until they belong to this Association. It will then be possible to present a solid front in endeavouring to meet our problems, and all will have opportunity of presenting their case fairly so that the Association can draw up a policy to meet the needs of the majority while safeguarding the minority as far as possible.

DO YOU AGREE?

When reading the continuation of the article by Mr. Lucas, please remember that this was written months ago. Compare his conclusions with those of the Technical Commission which sat in Great Britain, and then give some study to the problems raised and let us know your conclusions and suggestions.

'N WAARSKUWING.

As Konferensie een punt bo alle ander beklemtoon het, is dit dat alle pluimveeboere moet organiseer. Van alle kante het ons gehoor van groot verliese veroorsaak deur die afsluiting van pluimvee plase of deur die verkoop van hoenders weens die hoë pryse wat pluimveeboere vir voeding moes betaal het. Ten spyte van hierdie feite vind ons nog 'n vertoning van oorskuldigheid vandag deur die gene wie mits self gedwing mag word om die selfde paartjie te volg, terwyl aan hul eise vir regverdigheid en billikheid gehoor gegroet is deur die betrokke afdelings na aandrondende versoeke deur 'n sterk organiseerde liggaam.

'N GROOT BEHOEFTE.

As pluimveeboere staande wil bly teen die toekomstige 'n groter behoefte as ooit van te vore vir doeltreffende organisasie aan. Die bedryf sal drastiese reorganisasie sal moet ondergaan as ernstige gevare vermy moet word, en as 'n deeglike grondslag vir toekomstige vooruitgang geleë moet word. Bemaking sal tog baie probleme meebring, en slegs die volledigste ondersteuning van alle sekties van die bedryf sal die pad na die regte oplossing kan vergemaklik. As ons in hierdie jaar wat voor ons lê ons pligte teenoor die bedryf wil nakom, sal verbeterings onder oë gesien moet word, moedikhede sal oorwen moet word, en ons sal die veelvuldige van elke probleme moet bestudeer.

ALMAL SE PLIG.

Dit is dus die plig van elkeen en almal om hierdie feite prominent onder die aandag van alle pluimveeboere te bring, en hulle nie in rus te laat alvorens hulle aan hierdie Vereniging behoort nie. Dit sal dan moontlik wees om 'n verenigde front te bied in ons pogings om ons probleme op te los. Dan sal almal die geleentheid hê om hul saak duidelik voor te lê, sodat die Vereniging 'n beleid kan opstel wat aan die behoeftes van die meerderheid sal voldoen, terwyl dit die belange van die minderheid terselfdertyd vir so ver moontlik sal beskerm.

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A Few Suggestions

based on Thirty Years of Poultry Keeping in South Africa
By A. J. LUCAS.



(Continued).

THE TRUE AIM.

What is the real aim of the true breeder of commercial poultry? It is the production of a strain that will be vigorous and healthy, and lay a sufficient number of eggs to provide an adequate margin of revenue above cost, and capable of being reproduced with the same characteristics in successive generations. There is no short-cut; it involves continuous testing and elimination of the undesirable.

With the inauguration of laying tests there was increased incentive for the production of high records. In many tests the size of egg did not count, and in the concentration upon the one factor others of great importance were neglected, often resulting in the production of precocious, fine-boned, small-bodied birds. Other tests were based on weight of eggs laid, and strains were produced laying very large eggs, but in many cases it was found that the trouble of prolapsus made it unprofitable. (In the South African market where there is practically no premium on the very large egg, it is commercially wasteful.) The danger of concentrating on any one factor was not appreciated.

The first thing a breeder must have as a foundation for his work is healthy, vigorous birds of good normal size for the breed. Anything even slightly below normal should be rejected, it is so easy to fall back in breeding work. Birds which have been sick at any time should not be replaced in a breeding pen. Disease-resisting strains will not be developed by breeding from recovered birds.

VALUE OF RECORDS.

A breeding farm without production records is like a ship without a compass. There are rare individuals who claim that they know the production value of their birds without records. It is quite possible, but for the majority records are a safer guide. Various short-cuts have been suggested and tried out, but the daily weight record of the eggs of the individual hen gives a lot more information than the number of eggs to the studious breeder. By it he eliminates the layer of small eggs, outside eggs, weak-shelled eggs, blood-spotted eggs, erratic layers, and the generally unprofitable birds that cannot claim the privilege of entering a breeding pen. It has been said that the male is half the flock. It is more. Even if the females have been properly selected, the male influences 100 per cent. of the progeny. The son of a poor-producing line can ruin the breeding results of a pen. The production of the good male bird is the most difficult part of breeding for egg-production.

Recording should not cease when a pullet has completed her first year. That record is the beginning. Thereafter her record will show the period of moulting, and, having entered the breeding pen, the intricate

work of pedigreeing and testing the progeny commences. The breeding value of the males and females in a pen will be assessed by the records of production and health of the pullets from the mating, and the health and breeding value of the cockerels.

NOT SIMPLE.

It all sounds very simple, but it isn't. The conscientious breeder has no holidays, because capable assistants to give relief are unobtainable. He has to be of a philosophic nature to meet the set-backs and disappointments that are unavoidable. The poultry industry in England is awakening to the menace of careless breeding. South Africa should see the writing on the wall and avoid farther danger by encouraging the conscientious breeder. If the industry is not prepared to pay adequately for this work it will deserve its fate.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION.

Let us consider the objects and methods of the purely commercial egg producer of to-day, and we shall see that they must conflict with a high standard of breeding work.

The main object of the commercial egg producer is, of course, profit, and the higher it is the better for him. The hen is no more than a machine to produce eggs. If it produces 300 eggs in one year and then dies, he is much more satisfied than if it lived for two productive years and gave 150 eggs each year. The long-lived hen is of no special value to him, the accepted rule being that after the second laying season few hens are worth keeping for egg production, and many, of course, are scrapped before the second season. Therefore, no effort is spared to induce hens to lay, especially in the months of high egg prices. Housing, feeding and management are designed and concentrated upon the one object—increasing the output of eggs for the highest possible profit. The commercial egg producer balances up cost of replacement, feeding and labour costs, probable revenue and profit, and on these figures his plans are formed. He has no interest in the individual hen, beyond removing for disposal those which are not profit-earning. It is a perfectly legitimate system, and, for the purpose for which it was designed, no criticism is justified.

A COMPARISON.

For breeding, it is essential that the methods of working shall be designed to secure and maintain a high standard of health (which means disease-resistance over a reasonable or normal age) with productivity at the highest standard compatible with fullest health requirements. As soon as productivity reaches the stage beyond which health suffers, then the limit of breeding work for increasing productivity has been reached. It is the failure to recognise this point that

has led up to the serious complaints now being voiced regarding the health of flocks and mortality. It marked the turn of the tide, and the speed of the fall has been accentuated by poor methods of poultry husbandry carried on by unsuitable recruits to the industry.

Increasing competition reducing the reward for good breeding work by the cutting of prices, and insufficient recognition of good breeding work by purchasers buying in the cheapest market, have had a serious influence on breeding. Breeders can only live on profits, the same as others; therefore, in place of the high reward which good breeding work is entitled to and failed to receive, it was necessary to produce for the ordinary market as well. Methods which would be the most suitable for breeding work would be a distinct handicap to achieving a good living in commercial egg production, and this forced the inevitable compromise.

A NEW PLAN.

It should be appreciated from all the foregoing that the rapid development of egg production as a distinct and separate branch of the farming industry has been responsible for withdrawing attention from other aspects of breeding work. Much is being written about "pedigreeing for health," "lethal lactoes," "hatchability," "rearsability," and "longevity," but the problem will need to be attacked on a very much broader base. These factors will be pillars of the structure, but the foundation of improvement will come from a complete separation of commercial egg production from breeding work, and the elimination from the latter of all methods and systems detrimental to good breeding. For its own good the industry must support with the utmost strength a policy of adequate remuneration for good breeding.

Anything which is definitely forcing for egg production is detrimental to good breeding work. Good housing, general cleanliness and normal simple feeding are necessary. Artificial lighting and forcing foods are detrimental. The demands of commercial egg producers for early chicks in large quantities necessitates driving for eggs in mid-winter. A great deal of scientific work has been devoted to foodstuffs and feeding for production. There is no desire to belittle scientific work, but it could almost be said that the industry has become too scientific in some respects. Hence coming through the moult, and pullets, are fed highly stimulating foods to force out eggs for incubation. This is not "breeding" work. The demand is justified by the requirements of egg markets, but it will have to be satisfied through intermediate establishments, which will be dealt with later, together with the subject of cold storage and the part it can be made to play.

Having reviewed development and its influence on breeding work, it is justifiable to offer suggestions for a new breeding policy that will meet the difficulties now facing the industry.

There is no necessity here to enter into any controversy over intensive, semi-intensive or extensive systems. No doubt much ink will be spilled over this in the future, as has been done in the past. Experience has shown that good breeding work can be done under so-called intensive systems, provided overcrowding is avoided and general management is sound. It is, however, a prime requisite that the conditions shall be clean and conducive to health.

The influence of heredity is an accepted fact; past progress is sufficient proof.

BREEDING FOR STUD BIRDS.

Breeding work should be divided into two main divisions. One division would be the highly specialised breeding establishments devoted to the perpetuation of health, vigour, standard requirements, and reproductive power, with development of egg-production to the limit which these factors allow. On account of the intricate nature of the work, and the scarcity of assistants able to tolerate the strict requirements of attention to details, the number of birds on an individual establishment of this class would not be very great.

COMMERCIAL CHICKS.

The other division would be the secondary breeding establishments, which would, by the acquisition of stock produced at the premier branch, spread the excellence of that stock through larger flocks for the production of the commercial laying flocks by means of hatching eggs and chicks.

The full requirements of the industry would thus be met, somewhat more speeding up being allowed in the secondary branch as compared with the premier section, and the commercial laying flocks forced to the full limit.

HIGH STANDARDS.

The breeding work done by the first division would have to comply with very strict requirements. The stock must be healthy, vigorous, and uniform in respect to the standard of the breed. All forcing formulas of feeding must be abandoned, the rations to be as plain and simple as possible, the object being to supply a nourishing diet sufficient to keep the birds in perfect health and allow the normal egg production capacity to manifest itself. Individual records for each bird would be required, and only one male allowed in a pen, in order that full pedigrees shall be obtainable. Trapping would be necessary throughout the period that each female is kept, to obtain the information required for proper and full consideration of all birds. Egg records, in all probability, would never reach the heights of those made at egg-laying tests, nor on any place where forcing methods obtain. It is, however, being more and more realised that these latter records being individual and influenced by environment, are not fully genetical and are not capable of being transmitted at the same standard.

Under the proposed system of feeding, the normal character and capacity of the birds will bear searching examination, and the pedigree work will establish the value as breeders. The progeny, with a healthy standard, subjected to the forcing methods of commercial egg production, will fill the basket as well as, or better than, present commercial flocks, and stand up to better, and by rigid exclusion of such forced birds from breeding stock, deterioration, so complained of, will be arrested.

PHILOSOPHY NEEDED.

It is possible that for a while there may be need for a very philosophic disposition in the early stages of this work, to meet disappointments which are bound to crop up, in counteracting the present deterioration by rigid discarding of unsatisfactory lines of breeding stock.

TRAP NESTING PROPERLY APPLIED.

After trap-testing and recording the foundation stock for the first year, during which time there will be rejects for various egg defects, the selected hens will be mated to pedigreed males conforming as near as possible to the standard of requirements. Haphazard matings will be useless for the purpose of this work, and a close study will have to be made of records and pedigrees to avoid retrogression. Infertility and non-hatchability will cause the rejection of those individual birds responsible, while they will also be judged by the nature of the progeny as regards rearability, health, even quality, liveability and disease resistance. That is what trap-nesting can help to tell you, but very little of the trap-nesting work performed in the past has been used in the right way, because the expense could not be covered by adequate revenues.

Consistently and continuously applied, this system would work towards the elimination of diseased and debilitated stock; precocious, fine-boned small-bodied birds; layers of thin-shelled, blood-spotted, excessively large (uneconomic) or excessively small eggs; and stock easily susceptible to disease. Truly a useful list.

PRODUCING THE MALE BIRD.

Production of high-quality male birds with the required factors prepotent is the most difficult task in breeding work. And they will never be produced for one guinea each, which is the figure which is generally offered in the industry for males. It is principally through the males that this high standard of breeding work will be distributed to the industry through the secondary breeding establishments referred to. In this connection, it should be noted that the primary breeding establishments could prolong the hatching season throughout the year. Contrary to the general idea, the raising of chicks at any time of the year presents no difficulty to an experienced person who understands the needs of chicks. It would ensure more economical and steady work in the production of males, and should it be found that the females of hatchings of certain months are not necessary to the work, their disposal would present no difficulty.

WINTER PRODUCTION.

The improvements in cold storage in recent years can be made to serve the interests of sound breeding. While there is still some advantage to the commercial egg producer in the output of winter eggs, this advantage has very materially decreased since the days of the pioneers, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that it will still further decrease with increased knowledge and planning, until forcing for winter eggs and unhealthy breeding practices for the same purpose will be discontinued.

DO YOU AGREE?

These notes have been put forward in an endeavour to stimulate thought on the difficulties and dangers which threaten the industry. It is realised that many will reject the proposals as being too ideal, but if they result in action for improvement before a worse position is reached, much will have been accomplished. It cannot be too often stressed that breeding work must be raised to a higher standard, and adequate remuneration provided for those capable of achieving it.

Diagram illustrating suggested policy for Sound Breeding.

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34th Annual Conference

(Continued from May issue)

Breeders' Register.

Resolution No. 28. Carried.

Venue of 1939 Championship Show.

Resolution No. 29. Carried.

Resolution No. 30. Lost.

Venue of 1939 Conference.

Conference agreed that with the approval of the Port Elizabeth Poultry Club, the 1939 Conference be held at Port Elizabeth, but should this approval not be received, then the choice of a venue be left to the Central Board.

Election of Officers.

Resolution No. 31. Carried.

Resolution No. 32.

"That Conference approve of the appointment of Mr. E. M. Tilmarsch of Bloemfontein as an Honorary Life Member of the South African Poultry Association."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Tilmarsch was for 7 years the President of the Association and for 14 years Chairman of the Bloemfontein and District Poultry Society. During the many years that he has been connected with the Association he has played an important part in guiding the destiny of the industry. His sound advice and assistance to so many poultrymen has helped to solve numerous problems.

Resolution No. 33. Carried.

The Secretary officially informed Conference of the result of the Provincial Board elections, and declared the members as given on page 14 of the March issue of the "Bulletin" as elected.

General.

1. "Conference expresses its disapproval of the attitude of the Department of Agriculture in refusing to allow the S.A. Poultry Association to utilise grants from the Egg Levy Fund for Show purposes, particularly the S.A. Championship Show."

Carried.

2. "That Conference objects most strongly to the importation of eggs into this country."

Withdrawn.

3. "That the Government be requested to furnish more detail to actual weight of eggs produced by birds at the Egg Laying Tests. Also that end of month reports be made available to owners of competing Poultry at the earliest possible date, especially during the Incubating Season."

Carried.

4. "That candidates for Indian Game Judges take their Certificates in both varieties, including Bantams."

Carried.

5. "That Conference recommend that the Central Board consider the reading of Poultry Papers at the termination of Conference each year."

Carried.

6. **Boys' and Girls' Clubs.**—The President informed Conference of the activities of the Government in the formation of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and in view of the efforts to encourage poultry keeping by the youth appealed to all poultrymen to render as much assistance as possible in every Province, the assistance principally required being prizes of setting eggs, chicks or breeding stock.

7. **Bulletin.**—A resolution from the George Poultry Club on the unauthorised issue of the "Bulletin" fell away, as there was no seconder.

8. Poultry Technical Committee of Great Britain :

"That a sub-committee of the Central Board be appointed to study in detail the report of the Poultry Technical Committee of Great Britain, and to make recommendations as to what measures, if any, should be taken immediately to prevent the poultry industry in this country from being overtaken by a similar fate to that which has befallen it in consequence of the high increase of disease and mortality in England, the United States and other countries."

Carried.

9. Allegation against the Members of the Board :

Mr. Southworth made a statement unreservedly withdrawing all statements made in his letter to "The S.A. Poultry, Pigeon and Bird Magazine" of March, 1938.

10. Egg Levy Constitution :

"Conference request that the Government agree to the revision of the Constitution of the Egg Levy Advisory Board to the one that existed prior to 1934."

Carried.



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also for sale.

11. **Mealie Control Board:**

" This Conference, in view of the serious position of the poultry industry, urgently requests that the industry be granted representation on the Mealie Control Board."

Carried.

12. **Poultry Standards:** Conference agreed to the recommendations of the Annual General Meeting of the Judges' Association that a Sub-Committee be appointed by the Judges' Association Committee to carefully peruse the Standards as published by the A. C. White Printing and Publishing Co., with a view to correcting any omissions, errors, etc., before the publication of the Fourth Edition.

13. **Breeders' Register Inspections:**

" That the meeting urges the Department of Agriculture to reconsider its decision as to withdrawing its Officers from inspection work being done in connection with the Breeders' Register. The valuable work done by the Department's Officers cannot, however, be taken over by the Breeders' Register at this stage."

Carried.

The meeting terminated with expressions of thanks to the Mayor, Councillors and Municipality of Bloemfontein; the Chairman; the Government Officers; the Pres. Bloemfontein Poultry Society and the Delegates.

MARCUS S. LETTY,

Secretary.

THE COST OF FEEDING STUFFS.

The President and Mr. A. J. Lucas interviewed the Secretary and Under-Secretary for Agriculture on Thursday, 12th May. A full discussion on matters affecting the Poultry Industry took place, especially with reference to the question of costs and supplies of Mealies and Wheaten Offals. The memorandum prepared on the mealie question was favourably commented upon, and poultrymen can rest assured that their case is being fully considered, with the Department doing its utmost to safeguard the rights of stock-feeders.

With reference to Wheaten Offals, it was understood that part of the agreement recently made with millers as to importation of wheat, that Bean should not be charged for at more than 5s. per bag at the mill. Cases where this is not being carried out should be reported to the Association. Plans for Wheat Control cover the ultimate control of Wheaten Offals with the stock feeders' requirements guarded.

As a result of a most cordial interview, closer and wider co-operation between the Department and the Association is assured.

Shows — Tentoonstellings.

JUNE/JUNIE.

- 3—4. Queenstown Poultry Club.
- 10—11. Bloemfontein and District Poultry Society (O.F.S. Challenge Show).
- 13—14. Transkeian Poultry Society (Butterworth).
- 17—18. Griqualand West Poultry Club (Kimberley).
- 17—18. Port Elizabeth Poultry Club.
- 21—24. Natal Poultry Club—Championship Show (Pietermaritzburg).
- 23—25. Capetown and Peninsula Poultry Club (W.P. Challenge Show).
- 24—25. Kingwilliamstown Poultry Club.
- 28—30. Durban and Coast Poultry Club.

JULY/JULIE.

- 1—2. East London and Border Poultry Society (Eastern Province Challenge Show).
- 8. Bezeni and District Poultry Club.

AUGUST/AUGUSTUS.

- 5—6. Umhali and District Agricultural Society.

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34ste Jaarlikse Konferensie

(Verlag van Mei uitgawe)

Telersregister:

Besluit No. 28. Aangeneem.

Plek van 1939 Kampioenskap Tentoonstelling:

Besluit No. 29. Aangeneem.

Besluit No. 30. Verwerp.

Plek van 1939 Konferensie:

Konferensie het besluit dat met die goedkeuring van „Port Elizabeth Poultry Club“ sal die 1939 Konferensie in Port Elizabeth gehou word, maar as hierdie goedkeuring nie ontvang word nie, sal die vasstelling van 'n plek aan die Sentraleraad oorgelaat word.

Verkieping van Beamptes:

Besluit No. 31. Aangeneem.

Besluit No. 32.

„Dat Konferensie die aanstelling van Mr. E. M. Talmarsch van Bloemfontein as 'n Ere-Permanente lid van die Suid Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging goedkeur.“

Sonder teutem aangeneem.

Mr. Talmarsch was vir 7 jaar die President van die Vereniging, en vir 14 jaar voorsitter van die „Bloemfontein and District Poultry Society.“ Gedurende die menige jare toe hy in verbinding met die Vereniging was het hy 'n belangrike rol in die welvaart van die bedryf gespeel. Sy goetse advies en hulp aan menige pluimveeboere het bygedra om taryke probleme op te los.

Besluit No. 33. Aangeneem.

Die Sekretaris het die Vergadering ampelik in kennis gestel van die resultate van die Provinsiale Raad verkiepinge, en het die lode soos geges op bladsy 23 van die Maart uitgawe van die „Bulletin“ as aangestel verklaar.

Algemeen:

1. „Omdat die Departement van Landbou gewelk het om toe te laat dat die S.A. Pluimveevereniging gebruik maak van die Eierheffingsfonds toelaag vir tentoonstelling doeleindes, vermaank die S.A. Kampioensskaptentoonstelling is hierdie getragelyk deur Konferensie afgekeur.“ Aangeneem.
2. „Dat die invoer van eiers tot Suid Afrika deur Konferensie streng afgekeur word.“ Herroep.
3. „Dat die Goewernment gevra word om met besonderheids aangaande gewig van eiers van voels op Eierlewedstryde te verskaaf. Asook dat maand-rapporte so spoedig moontlik aan elenaars gestuur word, vermaank gedurende die Intei-seisoen.“ Aangeneem.
4. „Dat kandidate vir Indiese Veghoenders hulle sertifikate in beide soorte neem, ingesluit Bantama.“ Aangeneem.

5. „Dat Konferensie aan die Sentraleraad voorstel dat dit die voorlesing van Pluimvee artikels elke jaar met die sluiting van Konferensie oorweeg.“ Aangeneem.
6. „Jeug Klubs—Die President het die vergadering van die aktiwiteite van die Goewernment aangaande die stigting van Jeug Klubs verwittig, en wys die pogings om die jeug met pluimvee aan te moedig, het op alle pluimveeboere 'n beroep gemaak om in elke Provinsie soveel as moontlik hulp te verleen. Die vermaankte hulp wat nodig is, is pryse van lesei-siets, kuikens en telhoenders.
7. „Bulletin“: 'n Besluit van die „George Poultry Club“ oor die uitgee van die „Bulletin“ sonder goedkeuring is verwerp omdat daar geen sekondant was nie.
8. Pluimvee Tegnieke Komitee van Groot Britanjet
„Dat 'n Onder-komitee van die Sentraleraad aangestel word om die verlag van die Pluimvee Tegnieke Komitee van Groot Britanjet sorgvuldig te ondersoek, en aanbevelings te maak oor watter stappe dadelik geneem moet word om te verhoed dat die Pluimveebedryf in die Unie nie tot 'n soortgelyke toestand kom deur siekte as die wat in Engeland, die Verenigde State en Andere lande, hoer.“ Aangeneem.
9. Bowering Temoor die Lede van die Raad
„Mr. Southworth het verklaar dat hy onvoorwaardelik alle bewerings terugtrek wat hy in sy brief gemaak het wat in die Maart, 1938, uitgawe van die „S.A. Poultry, Pigeon & Bird Magazine“ verskyn het.
10. Eierheffings Statute
„Konferensie versoek dat die Goewernment die goedkeur dat die Statute van die Eierheffing Adviesende Raad vervang word deur die wat voor 1934 in werking was.“ Aangeneem.

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11. Mielie Beheerraad:

"Wens die ernstige restandighede van die Pluimveebedryf, hierdie Konderens 'n ernstige versoek doen dat die bedryf verteenwoordiging op die Mielie Beheerraad gegee word."

Aangenom.

12. Pluimvee Standaarde:

Konderens het die aanbevelings van die Jaarlike Algemene Vergadering van die Beoedelaars Vereniging aangeneem dat 'n Onder-komitee aangestel word om die Standaarde wat deur die „A. C. White, Printing & Publishing Co.“ uitgegee is te hersien sodat enige foute, uitlating ens., kan gekorrigeer word voordat die 4de Uitgawe verskyn.

13. Telerregister Inspeksies:

"Hierdie vergadering versoek die Departement van Landbou om hulle besluit oor die staking van Telerregister inspeksies in hersiening te neem. Die waardevolle werk wat deur die beamptes van die Departement gedoen word kan nie op hierdie stadium deur die Telerregister oorgeneem word nie."

Aangenom.

Die vergadering het gesluit met wies van dank aan Die Bergdomeester, Raadslede en Munisipaliteit van Bloemfontein; die Voorzitter; die Goewerment Beamptes; die Pers; die Bloemfonteinse Pluimveevereniging en die verteenwoordigers.

MARCUS S. LETTY,
Sekretaris.

ORGANISE.

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

South African Poultry Association.—Secretary, P.O. Box 1798, Johannesburg. Subscription, 7/6 per year.

S.A. Poultry Association Breeders' Register.—Registrar, Box 1298, Johannesburg. Subscription, £1 1s. per year.

Capetown and Peninsula Poultry Club.—Secretary, W. F. Klein, Esq., P.O. Box 599, Capetown. Subscription, 10s. 6d. per year.

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

Transvaal Poultry Club.—Secretary, Miss M. O'Grady, P.O. Box 313, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-; Entrance Fee 2/6.

S.A. Leghorns Club.—Secretary, L. Herbert, Box 2003, Capetown. Membership, 5/- per annum. Handbook Standard and advice free. Join now.

Die Koste van Voedingstowwe.

Op 12 Mei l.l. het die President en Mr. A. J. Lucas 'n onderhoud met die Sekretaris en Onder-Sekretaris van Landbou gehad.

Sake betreffende die pluimveebedryf is volledig bespreek, verstaanlik die met refferte tot die koste en verskaffing van Mielies en Koring sy-produkte. Die memorandum opgestel deur die Vereniging aangaande die Mielie Kwestie is goed ontvang en pluimveeboere kan gerus wens dat hulle sake die volste aandag geniet, en dat die Departement alles in sy vermoë doen om die belange van vee voeders te beskerm.

In sake Koring-nuwe-produkte is dit verstaan dat die reelings wat onlangs met meelenaars gemaak is aangaande die invoer van koring, is dat die prys van semels nie 5/- per sak by die maal te hoër sal gaan nie. Ingeval hierdie reelings nie uitgevoer word moet besonderhede aan die Vereniging gerapporteer word. Die besker van koring sluit in die beheer van koring nuwe-produkte as ook die beskerming van die benodig-hede van vee voeders.

Die uitlag van 'n vriendelik onderhoud is dat 'n beter en groter samenwerking tussen die Departemente en die Vereniging versker is.



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Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.—Sekretaris, Posbus 1798, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, 7/6 per jaar.

S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telerregister.—Registrar, Posbus 1798, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 1s. per jaar.

S.A. Australary Breeders' Club.—Sekretaris, N. W. Ayson, "Dalhurst," Hornsey Weg, Mowbray, K.P.

Gekraakte en Gebreekte Eiers

Deur H. CURTIS,
Betsarende-Direkteur, Eierkring, Kaapstad.

Die aftrekking vir gekraakte en gebreekte eiers is vir beide lede en eierkrings 'n saak van uters belang; vir die lede is dit 'n direkte verlies, terwyl dit vir die kring 'n indirekte verlies is, want hierdie eiers moet vir 'n minderswaardige prys as sulks, in plaas van as eerste kwaliteit verkoop word. Die doel van hierdie artikel is om enkele van die oorsake vir hierdie klas eier voor die lig te bring, as ook om 'n leidraad te gee hoe om hierdie verliese te vermy.

Daar is lede, wat die depot nie besoek het nie, wat die Eierkring vir hierdie verliese blameer, en ander wat van mening is dat die aftrekking vir gekraakte of gebreekte eiers tot die voordeel van die verpakkers in die depot is. Laat my toe om genoemde lede definitief te versker dat dit nie die geval is nie, want nie alleen die stal wat die gradeering, toetsing en verpakking doen nie, maar ook geen enkele lid van die stal trek enige voordeel daaruit nie. As lede hulle Eierkring wil besoek sal hulle van hierdie feite oortuig word.

Die volgende is die vername oorsake van gekraakte of gebreekte eiers:—

- Dun of swak gehalte doppe.
- Nie voldoende strooi in die neste nie.
- Verkeerde metode van versameling van eiers.
- Overskullige verpakking in die eierkaste.
- Oor groot en langwerpige eiers.
- Slegte paais na die stasie.
- Stoedige hantering onder weg na die Kring.

Gekraakte Eiers.

Kan as volg beskryf word; 60 persent tot 70 persent het fyn barsies bekend as "nes barsies"; 20 persent het dun doppe met die punt van die eier gekraak veroorsaak deur die eier in die afskorting te laat val met oor 'n groot eier of aan die bodem van die kas met nie voldoende verpakings-materiaal daaronder nie; 10 persent wanneer 'n getal groot eiers bymekaar gepak word kraak hulle dan op die kante, vername as die doppe dun is.

Gebreekte Eiers.

Besonder groot eiers word deur drukking van die kante gebreek terwyl langwerpige eiers aan die boord ingebreek word. Dun dop eiers is geneig om oop te bly.

Met die verpakking van eiers kan fyn kraakies byna nie gesien word nie, maar is duidelik sigbaar wanneer die eiers oor die toetslampte gesit word. Hulle word gewoonlik in die neste gekraak deur 'n tekort van strooi in die neste of deur die lê van te veel eiers in een nes, asook deur die versameling van eiers in groot kwartneste in paraffin of petrol blikke.

Die eiers behoort versamel te word in groot vlak vergaarbakke met stewige kante sodat die eiers nie deur druk van die kante gekraak word nie, en daar behoort nie meer as drie of vier lae eiers te wees nie.

Die kraak van eiers deur hulle in die afskortings te laat val kan vermy word deur meer sorgsaamheid met verpakking as ook om die kas skyns te plaas sodat met die verpakking die eiers teen die kant van die afskorting is gly.

Nou kom ons tot die verpakking in die kaste. Onder in die kas behoort daar 'n laag houtwol te wees wat elke keer voor verpakking los gemaak moet word (sommige lede maak nooit aan hierdie houtwol nie en as dit hard word is dit nuttelos vir die doel waarvoor dit gebruik word), sit dan 'n stuk borspapier boop, by voorkeur die met holtekies spesiaal vir hierdie doel gemaak, dan kom die eerste afskorting in die kas. As die kas vol is word 'n stuk borspapier boop die eiers geplaas. In meeste gevalle bly daar 'n klein spasie tussen die boonste stuk borspapier en die deksel (en met sommige taigemaakte kaste is hierdie ruimte tel 'n duim of meer diep) en hierdie spasie moet met houtwol of ander verpakings-materiaal ingevul word. Sommige lede gebruik ou koerante vir hierdie doel, dit is nuttelos. Voldoende verpakings-materiaal moet gebruik word sodat wanneer die kas toegemaak word die deksel deur die materiaal 3 of 4 duim oop gebou is sodat 'n bietjie krag nodig is om die deksel toe te maak. Wanneer hierdie advies gevolg word sal die afskortings stewig in die kas gebou word. Die rede waarom die afskortings stewig moet wees is om hulle verskuifing met die vervoer oor slegte paais of met hantering te vermy. Die verskuifing van die afskortings in die kaste is die oorsaak van 'n groot gedeelte van verliese.

Groot dik eiers behoort nie bymekaar gepak te word nie, maar moet oor die kas tussen kleiner eiers versprei word. Langwerpige eiers moet op die bukkant van die boonste afskorting gepak word, en as daar 'n groot aantal van hierdie klas eier is dan is dit raadzaam om die boonste stuk houtwol in 'n bal te rol in die middel van die boonste stuk borspapier te plaas sodat meer van hierdie eiers gepak kan word, en dit dan nodig sal wees om krag te gebruik om die deksel toe te maak.

'n Opmerking.

Om eiers skoon en vry van kraake te hou sorg die daar voldoende strooi of gras sityd in die neste is.

Maak die eiers so dikwels as moontlik bymekaar en versamel hulle in groot vlak vergaarbakke. Met verpakking sit die kaste skyns sodat die eiers in die afdelings in gly en nie in val nie.

Sorg dat die onderste houtwol los is. Moet stukkende afskortings gebruik nie. Sorg dat daar voldoende verpakings materiaal boop is om te verseker dat die afskortings stewig is.

As al hierdie advies geneeld uitgevoer word sal die aftrekkings vir gekraakte of gebreekte eiers baie laag wees tot die voordeel van beide die lede en die Kring.

Die waarde van Tentoonstellings vir die Kommersieële Pluimveeboer

deur
MEVR. P. A. PIENAAR.

Pluimveeboere kan onder twee vername klasse verdeel word, eerste die een wat pluimvee uitsluitlik as 'n liefhebbery aarhou, en dan die Kommersieële pluimveeboer. Eersgenoemde hou net enkele hoenders aan vir die produksie van genoeg eiers vir daaglikse gebruik of as 'n liefhebbery, terwyl laasgenoemde veel tyd en geld bestee het in sy pogings om 'n betalende pluimvee hoenderij te bewerkstellig.

Dit spreek dus van self dat die Kommersieële pluimveeboer behoort meer belangstelling in tentoonstellings te toon as die man wat pluimvee alleen as 'n liefhebbery aarhou.

Op tentoonstellings sal die kommersieële pluimveeboer vind dat hy voels wat tot 'n hoë standaard van volmaaktheid geteel is noukeurig kan bestudeer, want hy behoort deur ondervinding te besef dat tensy hy die noukeurigste studie van pluimvee in al sy stadia gemaak het, tesame met die getrouste versorging en Lowe al stiptheid met behandeling, sal sy hoenderij gou 'n las instede van 'n betalende onderneming wees.

Sels onder hierdie omstandighede sal die pluimveeboer in sy teling tot 'n standaard, veel mislukkings

en teleurstellings ondergaan, en alleen deur tentoonstellings by te woon en daarmee te ding kan hy hoop om die moeilikhede te voorkom.

Tentoonstellings gee die boer 'n geleentheid om die beste voels van ander distrikte te ondersoek, en hy tref dikwels pluimvee aan wat sonder die gebruike is wat hy so graag uit sy eie pluimvee wil verwyder. Dit is dan nie moeilik om die eienaar op te spoor nie, en sodoende die nodige kennis te verkry, of om 'n voel te koop wat sy eie hoenders sal verbeter.

Ons tref gewoonlik op tentoonstellings deskundiges aan en so ook Goewerment pluimveebeamptes wie altyd gewillig is om met advies te help.

Om met ander pluimveeboere in saamwerking te kom en om hulle ondervindings te waardeer is van uiters belang vir enige boer.

Die ondervinding het ons geleer dat die bywoning van tentoonstellings noodsaaklik is vir die vermeerdering van ons inkomste van pluimvee.

Eindelik behoort pluimveeboere die sosiale betekenis van die tentoonstelling te besef. Dit is vir hom goed om in saamwerking te kom met ander pluimveeboere wat met die selfde moeilikhede te kampe het. Dit is verkwikkend vir die gees, en die pluimveeboer voel die drang om met sye ywer sy hoenderij aan te pak, wat uiteindelik tog al die moeilikhede en sorg wat daaraan verbonde is regverdig. Hy verlang ook na die volgende tentoonstelling wanneer hy nog beter pluimvee kan vertoon—pluimvee wat nie alleen werd is om te toon gestel te word nie, maar wat tot die bevordering en verbetering van die hele bedryf mag wees.

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FACTS

A Business Man's View of Co-operative Egg Circles.

By COLIN CAMPBELL (East London).

With the formation of the Cape Egg Circle in 1917, a new era in the production and disposal of poultry products, and more particularly Eggs, was entered into, so much so, that within the following seven years there were no less than nine Co-operative Egg Circles registered in the Union of South Africa. It was later found necessary to eliminate two of the smaller Egg Circles in the Port Elizabeth area, that area now being served by one large Egg Circle at Port Elizabeth. The Midlands Poultry Exchange was formed as a Central Company, but never operated. With the unfortunate liquidation of the Transvaal Egg Circle, this now leaves five Co-operative Egg Circles in the Union, their registered offices being situated at Clarendon (Cape), Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Bloemfontein. The circumstances leading up to the liquidation of the Transvaal Co-operative Egg Circle were very regrettable indeed, and, as the principles of co-operation cannot be held responsible for this failure, I am confident that within the near future another and greater Egg Circle will be established in the Transvaal.

BENEFITS TO PRODUCERS.

That the Co-operative Egg Circles in the Union have been a success cannot be doubted, as they have played their part in the regulation and distribution of the farmer's products over wide areas, thereby preventing cut throat competition by individuals, and making greater production possible. Nobody can dispute the fact that without the existence of the Co-operative Egg Circles the production in the country would not have increased to the extent it has. These Egg Circles have made possible the export of hundreds of thousands of cases of Eggs and have thereby brought into the country hundreds of thousands of pounds of new money. This state of affairs could not have been achieved by any individual effort, and a further advantage gained by the members of these Egg Circles has been that, notwithstanding the problematic results of export, the actual net proceeds are passed on to suppliers. In the case of the speculator, he must necessarily purchase at as low a price as possible, based on cabled advices, and should the results be very much in his favour, any profit made is his own. The Egg Circles, however, pay an "advance" based on cabled advices, and any surplus proceeds are paid out in the form of a bonus. The export of Eggs is not carried out to the detriment of the consumer. South Africa is most fortunately situated in the world, in that the peak production period, and consequently the export months, coincide with the scarce period overseas. Therefore, eggs are only exported at a time when South Africa cannot consume the whole of the production, and export secures relatively higher prices. The result is therefore a much higher net return to the producer, while at the same time the consumer in South Africa secures a first-class article of foodstuff at a reasonable price.

PRODUCTION HANDICAPS.

With the introduction of the Maize and Wheat quotas the production of eggs has, however, been very seriously handicapped. While the Maize and Wheat growers have received protection and their surplus has been dumped on the overseas markets at ridiculously low prices, the poultry and other stock feeders have been called upon to make good the deficiency in price, thereby enormously increasing the costs of production, and resulting in a great number of specialist poultry farmers going out of the business altogether. The days of the specialist poultry farmer are over,* and the only sound advice one can give is that farmers run poultry in conjunction with dairy cows, pigs and general farming. The monthly cheque received from the Egg Circle is a very welcome addition to the family income, and providing foodstuffs can be obtained at reasonable prices, a fair profit will be made. Every possible attention therefore must be given to the costs of production, and to the culling out of non-layers in addition to keeping the laying flocks as young as possible. A bird in its third season will certainly lay eggs, but it is questionable whether the number laid will pay for the cost of the bird's keep. Poultry keepers therefore must see to it that the poultry keeps the keeper, and not that the keeper keeps the poultry.

LOYALTY.

The Co-operative Egg Circles, like all other types of co-operative societies or companies, are subject to many drawbacks, as it is an unfortunate fact that whilst a large number of right-thinking farmers are real co-operators at heart and by their deeds, there are always a few that will persist in drawing unfair comparisons. To this latter class the existence of a co-operative egg circle is purely an establishment when a farmer can dump his supplies when he cannot find a market himself, and if the egg circle cannot at all times pay a higher price than that offered by speculators, the principles of co-operation are looked upon with disfavour.

Many Co-operative Egg Circles have operated and are still operating, with outstanding success, and in not supporting their own organization the farmers now themselves to blame if the Egg Circle ultimately fails. No Co-operative Egg Circle if properly run is in accordance with the principles laid down in the Co-operative Societies Act and under proper principles can go insolvent, but where disloyalty exists this can only retard the development of any co-operative business.

MANAGEMENT.

In conclusion, I must most emphatically state that unless any Co-operative Egg Circle is properly managed it cannot be a success, and the policy laid down by its Board of Directors must be one of sound common sense based upon sound business training. The Director must also appoint a man having good business experience in the art of managing and secretarial practice, and thoroughly conversant with the selling of a highly perishable product. All this is necessary, together with an efficient staff to carry out the various duties, unless the management and staff are efficient, the progress and possibly ultimate liquidation will result. The Board of Directors, or any member of the staff, appointed purely for political, social or popular reasons

and not for the more important reason of ability, is, to my mind, the first step towards the failure of co-operation.

Co-operation is not a failure in the country, but unfortunately in so many cases, those responsible for the administration are distinct failures.

* **Editorial Note.**—While we are not in agreement with the writer that the days of the specialist poultry farmer are over, it can be admitted that the changing economic conditions involve the elimination of slipshod methods which have managed to survive under less difficult circumstances than now exists.

101 Wenke vir die Pluimveeboer.

Dear

J. D. W. A. COLES,

Onderzoekbeampte, Ouderstepoort.

(Vervolg)

Omhou:

- (37) dat goeie kos en goeie befruising met behoorlike ventilasie baie daartoe bydra om hoenderwitseerkeel te voorkom;
- (38) dat die normale temperatuur van 'n hoender 107° tot 107.5° F. is—steek die termometer by die aars in;
- (39) dat, neuro-irritasie (lam word), net soos basillêre wit buikloop, heel waarskynlik oorerflik is;
- (40) dat ligte-oog waarskynlik ook oorerflik is;
- (41) dat hoenders lintwurms kry deur erdwurms, graspeinikaantjies en ander insekte te vreet;
- (42) dat 'n hoender met 'n gevaarlike rondewurm besmet kan word deur sekere rymiere te vreet;
- (43) dat tampana twee besmetlike siektes oordra, en 'n vorm van verlamming en ook bloed-armeede veroorsaak;
- (44) dat hoenders van alle ouderdomme direkte sonlig nodig het;
- (45) dat hoenderwitseerkeel nou verwant is aan influenza by die mens, en op 'n soortgelyke manier behandel moet word;
- (46) dat sende, kalkoene, gansse en volbruike lam-siekte kan ontwikkel deur dooie paddas en visse in vleis en damme, of vergifte bene op die veld, te vreet;
- (47) dat suur algrootende melk uitsteking is vir die voorkoming en behandeling van coecidiose;
- (48) dat skurwepoot besmetlik is, en veroorsaak word deur 'n klein myt wat onder die skulbe gevind word;
- (49) dat groenvoer vir hoenders nie gekweek moet word met hoendermis wat minder as 'n jaar oud is nie;
- (50) dat hoendermis soms die kieme van tifus, coecidiose, cholera, hoenderpes, Newcastle-siekte, basillêre wit buikloop, tuberkulose, waterpokkies, ens., sowel as wurmiere bevat;
- (51) dat die roedmyt goue al die hoender se bloed sal uitsug, en dat net 'n week verloop voordat die eier geel is totdat die myt wat daartoe ontstaan alweer eiers lê;
- (52) dat vlooisie nie 'n las sal wees as die hoendermis 'n konkreetvloer het nie;
- (53) dat sover ons weet, die gaapwurm nie in Suid-Afrika voorkom nie, en gaapsiekte gewoonlik te wyte is aan die verstopping van die lugpyp met 'n kaasagtige materiaal—die gevolg van witseerkeel;
- (54) dat die klein geel knoppies hier en daar onder die vel veroorsaak word deur die Laminoskoopmyt. Dis egter veilig om die vleis te eet;
- (55) dat hoenders wat oenskynlik gesond is, somtyds siektekiemte kan herberg soos byv. basillêre wit buikloop en tifus;
- (56) dat verswering van die aars 'n aansteeklike siekte is wat deur die haan of deur besmette neststrooi oorgedra word;
- (57) dat sommige lintwurms, wanneer hulle uitgegroei is, so klein is dat hulle nie met die blote oog gesien kan word nie;
- (58) dat wanneer 'n hoender piep het, die punt van die tong nie verwyder moet word nie. Maak lewer die neusgate skoon sodat dit met die toe bek kan asemhaal, en smeer die tong met vaselien;
- (59) om hoenders wat van tentoonstellings en wedstryde kom, en alle ander nuwe aankomelinge, vir 'n maand onder kwarantyn te hou;
- (60) dat hoenders nie naby ou dipbilke toegelaat moet word nie, omdat hulle baie vatbaar is vir asemvergiftiging;
- (61) om nie geld te mors op spesiale mineraalmengsels, meelsoorte om die hense te laat lê, grootmaakantsoene en speserye nie. As die hense goeie antsoene en direkte sonlig kry, is jodium, asook lewer traan, onnodig;
- (62) om hoenders wat luise het nie te dip nie omdat hulle kose kan vat;
- (63) dat insekposiers soos natriumfluoried, Pulver, ens., en 'n smeerstof vir slaapsokke, soos 40 persent nikotien-ekstrak, uitsteking is teen luise;
- (64) dat kooltetrachloried uitsteking is vir alle wurms van hoenders wat ons kan behandel;
- (65) dat individuele dosering van hoenders vir wurms, ens., op die ou end baie beter is as om medisyne in die kos of drinkwater te gooi;
- (66) dat hoendertifus-entstof uitsteking is vir die voorkoming van tifus, en verkrybaar is van Ouderstepoort en Allerton teen 5s. per 100 dosisse;
- (67) om kuikens onvatbaar te maak vir kuikerpokkies wanneer hulle van 4 tot 6 weke oud is; die entstof kan teen 3/6 per 100 dosisse van Allerton verkry word;
- (68) ons u nie daarop te verlaat dat kaliumpermanganaat-kristalle besoedelde water sal ontmet nie;

BONING AND TRUSSING OF POULTRY.

Poultry, boned and filled with forcemeat or stuffing, may easily be served, hot or cold, and carved in slices. There are two ways of boning: (1) when the skin and flesh are to be rolled around the stuffing and, (2) when the natural shape is to be restored by the stuffing. In either case, the skin should be kept as whole as possible.

Boning to Preserve the Shape.—It is necessary to separate the skin and the flesh from the bones in such a way that the meat is kept as intact as possible. The fowl should be singed, and the head, feet, tendons and fine feathers removed. Do not draw the bird, as it is easier to work upon a firm foundation.

- (1) Loosen the skin around the end of the leg bone.
- (2) Cut through the skin, on the back, from the neck to about the middle of the back.
- (3) Begin on the side and scrape the flesh with the skin from the backbone to the free end of the shoulder blade. Push the flesh from this and follow the bone to where the wing joint, then down to the middle joint of the wing. Free this and cut at this joint. Do likewise on the other side of the bird.
- (4) Push the flesh from each side of the collarbone down to the breast bone, separating the crop from the flesh. The skin is very tight over the ridge of the breast bone down the centre, and great care must be exercised to keep it whole. Use the fingers rather than the knife.
- (5) Separate the flesh from the ribs. Be careful not to penetrate the lining.
- (6) Push the flesh down from the leg joint, then from the leg, pushing the flesh over the ends of the bones where the skin was at first loosened. It may be easier to pull the bone out, leaving the flesh to turn inside out. Do the same to the other side.
- (7) Push the skin from the backbone till the rump is reached. Cut through the bone, leaving a small part of it attached to the rump.
- (8) Separate the skin on the under part from the lining membrane and the edible part (except the gizzards) will be in one piece, and the bony structure with the internal organs in another.

Boning when the Shape is not desired intact.—Prepare the bird as before, but cut the skin down the whole length of the backbone, instead of to the centre only. Work the flesh from the bones on either side just as before. Such great care is not necessary in freeing the flesh from the legs and the wings, as the shape does not matter much, so long as it is regular and neat.

Trussing Poultry for Roasting.—Either skewers or a trussing needle may be used. A trussing needle is fairly large and strong and has a triangular point.

- (1) Turn the skin of the neck over on the back.
- (2) Turn the wings in so that the three joints of each will form a triangle on the back of the fowl, the tips being pushed over the first joint and meeting

on the skin of the neck. Press the needle (threaded with thin cotton twine) through the middle joint of the wing, then over the first joint, taking a stitch through the skin of the neck and through the back; then put through the second joint of the second wing. Tie the two ends of the thread at the point where the sewing started.

- (3) Press the legs down close to the tail. Push the needle through the leg and body to the other side. Return through the flesh of the second leg and over the backbone. Draw tightly and tie. When the bird is roasted, cut this stitch and insert a needle or a skewer at the place where the thread was knotted and draw them out.
- (4) When the fowl is ready for cooking, cover the breast with thin slices of salt pork or bacon. Tie these in place and set the fowl on a rack in a baking pan. Put in a moderate oven and keep the temperature as even as possible (300-325°); No water but a little flour mixed with salt and pepper may be rubbed over the fowl before covering it with fat or bacon. Allow to roast slowly for 3-3½ hours, depending on the age and size of the bird. If this method is followed rather than the old-fashioned one of first browing in a very hot oven and then reducing the temperature, much more juicy and tender flesh will be obtained and there will be less shrinkage. No basting will be necessary if the bird is well covered with fatty bacon (or oily occasionally). Test for doneness by inserting a fork into the leg, not the breast, as the leg is the toughest part, and if it is tender the rest of the fowl will be more so. Pour off the excess fat and use the brownings to make the gravy.

(Home Economics Section, D.A.E. & E.)

B.W.D. RINGS.

To encourage breeders to adopt the B.W.D. Testing Scheme inaugurated by the Division of Veterinary Services the Association has placed an order for a large quantity of adjustable lead seal leg rings with manufacturers overseas.

These rings will be sold as cheaply as possible and all breeders desirous of submitting their flocks to the test are advised to communicate with the Association Secretary for their ring requirements.

B.W.D. RINGE.

Om telers aantemoodig om die B.W.D. Test Skema, wat deur die Afdeling Veeartsenydiens ingestel is, aan te neem, het die Vereniging 'n bestelling vir 'n groot aantal verstelbare been ringe met 'n oorspronklik fabrikant geplaas.

Hielike ringe sal so goedkoop as moontlik verkoop word en alle telers wie begerig is om hulde te gee aan laas trots is aangeraai om met die Sekretaris van die Vereniging in verbinding te tree aangaande hulde aan hand benodigdhede.