

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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July 1938 Julie

Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

Editorial

:

Redaksioneel

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

At Conference the Central Board was instructed to appoint a sub-committee to consider the Technical Report of the Commission which recently sat in Great Britain to make recommendations on the position of the poultry industry in that country.

A perusal of the minutes of the last Board Meeting will show that the scope of the work to be undertaken by this Committee has been considerably widened. The sub-committee has had the proposals made by Mr. Lucas in recent articles given as a guide to their deliberations; the Board considering the principles laid down there as a desirable basis for discussion.

It is felt that production and marketing are bound up together. Breeding is the basis of production and the main spring of the industry as a whole.

Upon sound breeding, healthy stock, proper management and distribution, depends the future prosperity or otherwise of every poultry farmer, just as much as upon marketing.

The sub-committee at their first meeting felt that control to be effective must be complete in all these essentials, and that to control marketing and allow unlettered distribution of cheap, unhealthy stock, with no proper breeding behind it for either health or productivity, is to invite disaster. Control of marketing must take cognizance of control of production.

It is felt that this problem is one requiring the assistance of every thinking poultry farmer, the co-operation of each breeder, each hatchery, and each producer of commercial eggs.

There is a heavy duty placed upon the Committee, which will seek the aid of technical officers of the Agricultural Department, but the constructive criticism of those who will be vitally affected are invited.

'N BELANGRIKE BESLUIT.

Die Sentrale Raad is deur Konferensie geles om 'n komitee aan te stel om die Tegiese verslag van die Kommissie van Groot Brittanje oor die pluimveebedryf aldaar, te bestudeer.

Volgens die notule van die jongste vergadering van die Sentrale Raad sal gesien word dat die oorsig van die werk wat deur die Komitee onderneem moet word baie uitgebrei is.

Die artikels van Mr. Lucas wat in hierdie blad onlangs gepubliseer is sal as 'n leidraad vir die besprekings dien, want die Raad is van mening dat die beginsels wat daarin voorkom kan as 'n bevestigende basis geneem word.

Bevrugting en produksie moet saamgevoel word. Die basis van produksie is teling wat die steunpilaar van die bedryf as 'n geheel is.

Die toekomstige welvaart van elke pluimveeboer is net so afhanklik op gesonde teling, regte behandeling en distribusie as wat dit op bevrugting is.

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Die Komitee met sy eerste byeenkoms het besluit dat as beheer doeltreffend moet wees moet dit in al hierdie belangrikhede komphoet wees, en dat om bevrugting te beheer sonder beheer oor die distribusie van goedkoop, ongesonde teel hoenders sonder ordentlike teling vir gesondheid of produksie is om vir moelikhed te soek. Bevrugting beheer moet beheer van produksie ook in ag neem.

Ons is van mening dat elke pluimveeboer, elke teler, elke aifrosi irrigating, en elke produsent van kommersiële eiers behoort aan hierdie probleem aandag te gee.

Vervolg op bladsy 3

We desire control to be by the Industry, for the good of the Industry, but to be on general principles without interference with the individuality of the breeder as to methods of farming so long as these conform to requirements as to health, sanitation, keeping of records, and necessary details.

A REPLY TO CRITICS.

A BEAM OR A MOTE?

The Scots have a grand old poet who saw deep into human nature, and two of his sayings appear very apt for this article. The first is, "O wad some power the gillie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." This would well serve those who endeavour to do the impossible by pleasing every poultryman in every part of the Union. As it is, we can only do our meagre best to plan to meet circumstances which arise, and here we would ask critics to remember the second saying, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." We plan for the best, though these plans are too often upset by those we endeavour to serve failing to give adequate notice of events, to reply to correspondence, and putting off to next week or next month what should be done to-day.

Under provincial representation the Central Board is composed of two members from each Province, one show holding, one commercial; both elected yearly by affiliations and individual members. These provincial delegates are responsible for presenting the views of their provinces to the Board. If they do not do this, then the Board cannot be blamed for being unaware of views which never reach them.

Affiliations in provinces are supposed to keep their delegate informed of what they think; they can also make representations direct to the Board if necessary. When, therefore, we are told of dissatisfaction with the action of the Board, we can only say, "put your complaints to your Provincial delegate or to the Board; do not 'grumble' and growl in a manner which will only give satisfaction to those desirous of making capital out of your troubles. Further, before you grumble or complain make sure of the facts, and that complaint is justified."

Sometimes there is only the choice of two evils to take, and the lesser evil is the best we can choose. Talk of the Board giving more consideration to Show interests than to Commercial, and vice versa, is rot. The mere fact that we get both complaints would tend to show that the balance is evenly held.

YOUR CHOICE.

It may interest those who take "flights of fancy" in seeing the Board influenced one way or another, to know that in not a single case has a vote from the Chair been needed on any resolution since Provincial representation, denoting a unanimity that the best was being done in every case.

If you feel that your delegate is not adequately representing your interests, you have your remedy; though it is felt that it would be a bold man who could put forward greater stalwarts of show holding interests than those they have elected, and the same applies to commercial delegates.

IMPORTED EGGS.

The Cape has long had a source of complaint about the sales of imported eggs as "local new laid," much as on the Rand we get the same misrepresentation on a large scale with cold stored eggs being sold as "day old." That imported eggs have not been marked with the country of origin is no fault of the Board. Frequent representations have been made over several years on this point, but as has been stated time and again, there was no law to enforce this until the Marketing Act was brought in. Now poultrymen can have the regulation made when they secure a Control Bill for poultry products; but as has been mentioned, such a Control Bill is going to be a difficult one to draft and to enforce. The matter is not being evaded but carefully investigated, and this year should see definite proposals put forward to the Industry.

Meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee.

At a meeting of the Breeders' Register Committee, held recently, two important points among others were discussed.

The question was raised as to males hatched in 1928 from hens with productions of 290-219 eggs being now eligible for registration in view of the lowered standard passed at Conference. The meeting ruled that such males are not eligible, as Rule 22 of the Regulations applies only to Cockerels, and males over twelve months are, therefore, ineligible.

The next point was to the effect that in neither the Constitution nor the Rules and Regulations is provision made for the removal of an R.O.P. band from any hen which may develop faults after banding, so the meeting amended Rule 13, in such a way that where such a hen is found all entries from that breeder may be refused or cancelled, thus compelling the breeder to remove the band in order that he may continue his Breeder Register operations.

PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB.

Plymouth Rock breeders should be interested to learn that Mr. W. G. C. Rider, that enthusiastic breeder is now, after a rest of ten years, again the Secretary of the Plymouth Rock Club.

We must congratulate the Secretary on his keenness to build up the Club to its former strength, and we feel that Rock breeders will rally round him and give the Club the assistance it deserves.

In the first "chat" issued to members of the Club mention is made of the alterations to the American Standard, and that a summary will be given of such alterations in the next "chat" to be issued in the future.

All poultrymen interested in Rocks should write Mr. Rider at 99 Great Britain Street, Tuckersburg, Johannesburg, without delay, and at the same time send along the small subscription of 5s.

(’n belangrik besluit—Verenig.)

Dit is ’n moeilike plig wat op die skouers van die Komitee geplaas is, en terwyl die hulp van tegniese beamptes van die Departement van Landbou gevra is, is van diegene vir wie dit ’n lewenskwessie sal wees, opspannende kritiek gevra.

Ons verlang dat die bedryf sigself moet beheer vir sy eie welvaart, maar op algemene beginsels sonder om die individualiteit van die teler te dwarsboem in sover sy metode van boerdery aangaan mits dit aan sekere standaarde van gesondheid, sanitasie, die hou van rekords, en noodsaaklike besonderhede, voldoen.

’N ANTWOORD OP KRITIEK.

VIR WIE BESTAAN ONS ?

’n Publikasie wat, tot dat ons die Bulletin uitgegee het, ons wêreldpublisiteit gegre het, maak nou ’n aanval op die Vereniging. Een het ons vir die pluimveeboere goeie werk uitgerig, nou kan ons niks reg doen nie. Niemand is so blind as die wat nie wil sien nie. Die werk van die Vereniging is al te goed bekend om dit hier te herhaal, en wat uitgerig is, is duidelik genoeg vir diegene wie genoeg belangstel om dit te sien. Dat die platteland ons werk waardeer is bewys deur die getal lode wat ons op die platteland het. Dat ons vir ’n groter ledetal vra, soek vir ’n groter organisasie, is slegs omdat ons die swak kante van die menselike natuur soek as die van ons eie Vereniging besef, en dat ons ook bewys is van toekomstige behoeftes.

Diegene wat enige ondervinding het van nasionale organisasies wat op vrywillige subskripsies afhanklik is, is volledig bewys van die feit dat die werk van so’n organisasie moet vir die voordeel van elke individu wees.

Dit is betreuenwaardig dog waar dat daar getalle is wat voordele van ’n organisasie geniet, sonder om op geïntegreerde manier tot die werk van die organisasie bydra.

ALLES NEEM EN NIKS TERUG GEE NIE.

Die vergelyking aangehaal deur ons beoecdelende tydgenoot is nie hoekomal juist nie. As ’n winkelier sy deure oopmaak vir almal om hulle self te help en dit aan die publiek oorlaat om te betaal as hulle daarna voel, sal hy gou uitvind dat daar baie min sal wees wat betaal. Dit is die posisie van die Pluimveevereniging. Sy werk vir die verkry van goedkoper voedingsstowwe, doeltreffende bemerking, vir beter opleiding en meer uitbreidingswerk, en beter versarterydienste, vir verbeterings in gehalte van rasse, vir die handhawing van gesondheid en produksie, is sake wat elke pluimveeboer bevoordeel.

Sonder die Vereniging en die hoeselheid vrywillige werk verleen deur beamptes van die Vereniging en die affiliasies om die bedryf in ’n namaste toestand verkeer.

Om te insinuer dat die Vereniging slegs om tak van die bedryf dien, is om die feite abetlik te verdraai, want geen voorkeur word bewys aan platteland- of voorstedelike-pluimveeboere nie.

Om blind te wees vir tekortkominge en die swak kante van ons organisasie sal dwaasheid wees. Ons vra van diegene wie ons kritiseer om werklike gevalle op te noem, vertel ons hoe om ons organisasie te verbeter met die beskikbare fondse en ons sal ons waarbering uitspreek, anders probeer tog om tenminste ’n mate van verdraagsaamheid te toon, en besef dat ’n geringe getal mense doen hulle uiterste bes in die belang van die bedryf as ’n geheel.

Tentoonstelling Hokke.

Dit is algemeen bekend dat klubs die verkry van tentoonstelling hokke moeilik vind, maar ons hoor dat „The Grahamstown Poultry Club” oor die 400 pluimveehokke en 84 daise hokke van goeie gehalte het om te verkoop. Vir hierdie hokke sal daar seker ’n groot aanvraag wees, en die klubs wat hokke nodig het, is aangeraad om sonder tydverzuim aan die Sekretaris skryf. Hy is mr. E. F. J. George, 28 Africanstraat, Grahamstown, K.P.

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Treatment of Eggs before and during Incubation



By "PEN."

The incubation season has commenced, and it is the purpose of this article to offer the poultry enthusiasts, particularly the beginners, a few suggestions that if carried out should improve their hatches, not only regarding the quality of their chicks, but also to increase the percentage of chicks hatched from the number of eggs set.

For the sake of clarity this article will be divided into two sections, the first to deal with eggs intended for incubation, while the second section will treat the subject of incubation itself.

Eggs Prior to Incubation.

The careful selection of eggs intended for incubation must demand the attention of every progressive poultry man, for the hatching quality of eggs is of greater importance than incubator efficiency.

Good, sound, healthy breeding stock is essential, otherwise the embryo being weak will either die during the process of incubation, or hatch into a weakling.

Mishapen eggs hatch poorly, if at all, particularly those with a ridge round the shorter axis. Cracked, thin shelled, spotted or abnormally large eggs do not usually hatch.

In order to detect defects in shell it is necessary that all eggs be candled carefully before setting.

Endeavour to produce clean eggs by supplying the hens periodically with clean nesting material, and collecting eggs at least twice daily.

It is not advisable to wash eggs intended for hatching, as by so doing the gelatinous coating is removed and evaporation of the egg contents is increased.

Experiments have definitely proved that washing eggs prior to placing them in the incubator has always resulted in poorer hatches.

It is of interest that although the normal hatching temperature in the incubator is over 100° Fahrenheit the embryo will commence to develop slowly at as low as 60°, and for that reason eggs when stored must be kept below this temperature.

The most desirable temperature is between 40° and 44° Fahrenheit. Research workers have noted that no ill effects have been produced by storing eggs at as low a temperature as 32° Fahrenheit for six, twelve or eighteen hours prior to hatching.

Eggs must be handled as little as possible in order to prevent grease or oil from the hands coming in contact with the shell, as it is detrimental to the dormant embryo.

The fresher the eggs the better, and they must be set as soon as possible after the first week, for up to the last week there are no ill effects, but from the first week

until the fourteenth day the egg deteriorates slowly and from then onwards very rapidly, becoming practically useless when four weeks old. All things being equal, the fresh eggs hatch sooner than the older ones.

Eggs must be carefully selected for the inheritable factors, size, shape, shell texture and colour, and selection for a few years will mean less grading of eggs for market from the resultant stock with naturally improved prices.

If eggs are stored with broad end uppermost then it is not necessary to turn them daily, which procedure will have to be followed if eggs are stored horizontally.

There is no relationship between hatchability and the size, weight or shape of normal eggs, also predetermining sex or fertility by the size, shape or colour of eggs is utterly impossible.

Incubation.

As this is an extensive subject only the essential points can fall within the scope of this article.

Owing to the fact that the normal body temperature of the fowl is 107.8° Fahrenheit, it is easy to understand that incubation commences during the process of egg formation within the hen, and for this reason perhaps it will be best that we treat briefly the reproductive organs and egg formation.

The ovary lies in the left side of the body posteriorly and close to the backbone. The ova corresponding to the yolks of eggs vary in size from about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter down to a pin point. The number of these that will eventually develop into eggs depends upon several factors, such as the inherited tendency to lay, feeding, management, health, etc.

The oviduct is divided into two parts, the one secreting albumen (the white of the egg) and the other secreting shell.

As the ova ripen they leave the ovary and pass into the oviduct and fertilization takes place at this point before the addition of any albumen. The egg then passes down the oviduct and albumen is added.

Just before being laid the egg, while passing through the last portion of the oviduct, is covered with a liquid substance rich in lime which hardens quickly.

Incubation must be studied and records kept so as to enable the operator to know exactly the results obtained from the methods adopted, and in this way improvements, or slight experiments can be of inestimable value, for it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules when we have such factors to contend with as different makes of incubators, variety of conditions where incubators are managed, and above all the climatic variation found in South Africa.

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This article will, however, treat the essential factors in management in the hope that if taken broadly they will assist the poultry farmer to increase his percentage hatchability of strong vigorous chicks.

Incubation can be successfully carried out in any room provided it complies more or less with the following few essentials. The room temperature must be constant as possible, with a minimum and maximum temperature of between 50° and 60° Fahrenheit respectively, and a relative humidity of 65° to 75° Fahrenheit.

There must be ample ventilation without draughts, the floor firm and solid so that the machines remain firm and level when once set.

An abundance of light is desirable in order to keep the air pure, but the sun's rays must not fall directly on the machines, as this will cause the drawer temperature to rise.

The paraffin used for the lamps must be stored in a separate room if possible, as the fumes given off have a detrimental effect on the chick embryo.

It can be generally accepted that to obtain the best results an even temperature be maintained of 102° Fahrenheit for the first week, and 103° for the rest of the period with a slight rise to, say, 104 or 104½ during the last few days of the incubation period.

It must, however, be stated that Romanoff in his later experiments found that while an even temperature is most desirable during the early stages of incubation, the temperature should be decreased as the hatch progresses, starting with 103° and ending up with 101°.

Before each season test your thermometers for accuracy.

The moisture factor is one in which investigators all over the world are still at variance. Where a hygrometer is used endeavour to maintain a relative humidity of 65° to 65° throughout the hatch. The usual method in practice is to study the air space in the egg, for as the embryo grows and the egg contents are absorbed the air space increases in size until at the time of hatching this space occupies about quarter of the egg. Another method easily put into practice is to weigh the same, say, 10 eggs periodically, and note the decrease in weight and if evaporation is normal (i.e., the humidity factor is correct) then it will be found that they will lose from 13 to 16 per cent. of their original weight in the first nineteen days.

Romanoff, in his experiments on humidity, found that relative high humidity was necessary for maximum results, and that a proper balance between humidity and temperature is very important.

In order to maintain normal development of the embryo it is essential to turn the eggs during incubation at least twice daily from the second to the eighteenth day. Better results will be obtained if the eggs are turned three daily if the turning is done by hand, and where mechanical turning devices are used, then six times each twenty-four hours for the first week, and three times a day until the eighteenth day.

Although the cooling of eggs each day is a usual practice, it is by far more important to see that there is ample ventilation throughout the incubator room, and that the air passing through the incubator is pure.

Eggs must be tested at least once, and this is best done on the fifteenth day after setting. All infertile eggs or those having broken yolks, dead or slow developing germs should be discarded.

Regularity of routine, accuracy and strict cleanliness can well be named the keys to successful incubation.

101 Wenke vir die Pluimveeboer.

Deur

J. D. W. A. COLES,

Onderseekbeoefter, Onderstepont.

(Vervolg.)

Onthou:

- (69) dat grid op betroubare ontmettingsmiddels uitgegee, voedseliger beste word as geld wat op sogenaamde medisyne uitgegee word;
- (70) om nie hoenders in 'n trek te laat slaap nie;
- (71) om nie die hoenderhuis swags toe te maak sodat die ventilasie sleg is;
- (72) dat goeie hennie maak, maar lewendig moet wees;
- (73) dat verskimmelde eiers verocesaak word deur verdufte neststrooi of verdufte eierkassies of 'n mat bēreplek;
- (74) dat neste gemaklik, liggig en vats moet wees;
- (75) om elke dag te sorg dat die neststrooi skoon en vry van mis is;
- (76) om geen verdufte strooi op die vloer te hē nie;
- (77) dat die intensiewe stelstel gewoonlik die beste is;
- (78) dat dit onverskillig is hoe lang die huis is, solank dit net van 15 tot 16 voet van voor tot after is, voor minstens 7 voet 6 duim, en agter 6 voet 6 duim hoog is;
- (79) dat 'n vloer van 'n ondeurdringbare materiaal, byv. sement, die beste vir hoenders is;
- (80) dat hoenders op 'n gemaklike slaapstok moet sit, en hulle nie aan 'n dun ronde paal moet vas-klem nie;
- (81) dat 'n Leghorn 'n ruimte van 8 duim op die slaapstok moet hē;
- (82) dat 'n hen van 3 tot 4 v. voet vloer ruimte moet hē, en 'n kuikentjie ¼ vk. voet;
- (83) dat 5 hoenders minstens 1 voet voerplasie moet hē;
- (84) dat daar minstens 1 voet drinkplasie vir elke tien hoenders moet wees;
- (85) dat elke 3 of 4 hoenders 1 tes nodig het;

(Vervolg op bladsy 15.)

Meeting of the Central Board.

The Central Board met on the 3rd and 4th June, and among other items the following were discussed.

1. Interview with Secretary for Agriculture.

The President informed the meeting of the interview he, together with Mr. A. J. Lucas, had with the Secretary for Agriculture on the 12th May. At the meeting the question of the price of Wheaten Offals was discussed, as mentioned in last month's Bulletin, and the Secretary was instructed to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the price of Bran in the Union, especially in Natal and Western Province, by far exceeds the agreed 8s. per bag at the Mill.

2. Report of Technical Commission.

It was decided that as this matter was so intimately bound up with production and marketing, a full discussion should take place after a careful perusal of Mr. A. J. Lucas' article in the April and June Bulletin, which had dealt with a full reorganisation scheme.

The President, Mr. Lucas and Mr. O'Grady were appointed as a Sub-Committee to investigate and report on the lines of the article with power to co-opt members of the Government Departments, and to act in any way that they may deem necessary for the investigation.

3. 1939 Conference.

The meeting agreed that the 1939 Conference be held at George, C.P., and that Club has intimated its willingness to act as host.

4. Bulletin.

Many praises of the Bulletin were discussed, and special stress was laid on the necessity of clubs and members obtaining more advertising matter and supporting advertisers so that the desired improvements in the publication may be made.

5. President's Propaganda Tour in Natal.

The President gave a lengthy explanation of his recent propaganda tour in Natal, with special reference to B.W.D. Testing Scheme, Inspection of Birds at Egg-Laying Competitions, and the advantages of membership to the Association.

These questions were discussed and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for the work he had accomplished and for those members who had helped to make the President's tour the success it was, viz., Mr. T. B. Cross, The Natal Egg Circle, Mr. Slatter, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth and Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson.

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

Order your stock including Registered Stock and Flock Certificates from Register members. List of members free from REGISTRAR, P.O. Box 1786, Johannesburg.

6. Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

Mr. J. D. De Wet, Government Extension Officer for Boys' and Girls' Clubs, attended the meeting and explained the objects and workings of the Boys' and Girls' Club movement.

Ways and means of satisfactory co-operation with the Association was discussed, and it was hoped that affiliations, especially Show-holding Clubs, will not fail to render the necessary assistance.

7. Names and Addresses of Members.

The Secretary informed the Board that certain clubs had failed to supply the office with the names and addresses of their members, and the Secretary was instructed to write in each case to the Chairman of the Club concerned.

SHOW PENS.

Clubs are constantly expressing difficulty in the obtaining of Show Pens, and we learn that the Grahamstown Poultry Club has over 400 poultry and 84 pigeon pens, in excellent condition, for sale. There is sure to be a rush for these pens, and Clubs wanting them are advised to communicate with the Secretary without any delay. The Secretary is Mr. E. F. J. George, 28 African Street, Grahamstown, C.P.

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BRAAMFONTEIN

JOHANNESBURG.

Vergadering van die Sentraleraad.

Die Sentraleraad het op 3 en 4 Junie vergader, en onder ander is die volgende bespreek:

1. Onderhoud met die Sekretaris van Landbou.

Die President het aan die vergadering verduidelik aangaande die onderhoud wat hy en Mr. A. J. Lucas gehad het met die Sekretaris van Landbou op 12 Mei. Met die onderhoud is die prys van Koring Sy-produkte bespreek, soos in laaste maandse Bulletin beskryf, en die Sekretaris is gelas om die amsdag van die Goewernment te vestig op die feit dat die prys van Semela in die Unie, vermaanklik in Natal en die Westelike Provinsie baie hoër is as 5s. per sak by die Meul volgens die ooreenkoms.

2. Verslag van die Tegnieke Kommissie.

Dit is besluit dat weens die feit dat hierdie saak so nou verbind is met produksie en bemarking, 'n volle bespreking sal alleen plaasvind nadat die artikel van Mr. A. J. Lucas in die April en Junie Bulletin bestudeer is, want dit bevat 'n volledige re-organisasie skema.

Die President, Mr. Lucas en Mr. O'Grady is tot 'n Onder-komitee aangestel om die artikel te bestudeer en daarop verslag te lewer. Die reg om enige lede van die Departement aan te stel is aan die Komitee verleen, sook die reg om op enige manier op te tree wat volgens hulle insiens vir die ondersoeking nodig mag wees.

3. 1939 Konferensie.

Die vergadering het besluit dat die 1939 Konferensie op George, K.P., sal plaasvind, en daardie Klub het meegedeel dat hulle gereed is om as gasheer op te tree.

4. Bulletin.

Die Bulletin is volledig bespreek en spesiale aandag van Klubs en lede is gevestig op die noodsaaklikheid dat meer advertensies verkry word sook dat meer ondersteuning aan adverteerders verleen word, sodat verlangde verbeterings aangebring mag word.

5. Presidentse Propaganda toer in Natal.

Die President het 'n volledige uitegging van sy propaganda toer in Natal gegee, met spesiale referie tot die B.W.D. Toets skema, inspeksie van voëls op Eker-ibwedstryde en die voordele van lidmaatskap in die Vereniging.

Hierdie sake is bespreek en 'n mosie van dank is aan die President, vir die werk wat hy uitgerig het, voorgedra, sook vir diens wat bygedra het om sy toer suksesvol te maak, d.i. vir Mr. T. B. Cross, The Natal Egg Circle, Mr. Slatter, Mr. en Mevr. Forsyth en Kap. en Mevr. Ferguson.

6. Seuns en Dogters' Klubs.

Die Vergadering is deur Mr. J. D. de Wet, Uitbestedingsbeampte vir Seuns en Dogters' Klubs bygewees en 'n uitegging is gegee van die doel en werking van die Seuns en Dogters Klub beweging.

'n Uitweg vir bevredigende samewerking met die Vereniging is bespreek, en die hoop is gekoester dat affiliasies, vermaanklik Tentoonstelling-boudende Klubs die nodige hulp sal verleen.

7. Name en Adresse van lede.

Die Sekretaris het die vergadering in kennis gestel dat sekere klubs versuim het om die name en adresse van hulle lede in te stuur, en die Sekretaris is gelas om in elke geval aan die Voorsitters van die betrokke klubs te skryf.

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Ons het 'n keuse vir volkoste omhelsing, pryse insluit aflevering a stasie.

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JOHANNESBURG.

STOKE:

9/11, Pinstraat, Newtown.

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

Die Belangrikheid van hoë Gemiddelde Eierproduksie.

Deur P. E. JOOSTE,
Pluimveebeampte, Port Elizabeth.

Die algemene praktyk in die land om hoenders uit te soek vir eierproduksie en teelkwaliteitsmerke is die gevolg van verskillende dryfkragte. Onder die dryfkragte mag eierlewendstryde gereken word, alhoewel dit tot daaver 'n indirekte faktor was.

Dit is 'n poslike geleentheid om hier aan te stip dat persone wat van voornemens is om op die toetse mee te ding, nie net moet uitsoek volgens die eierproduksie van vorige geslagte nie, maar baie streng moet wees op kunselrasionele swakhede, wat net tot 'n hoë sterftesyfer sal lei, en wat die nakomelinge minder gehard teen siektes sal maak.

Om soggemaande rekord-produseerders op 'n eierlewendstryd te lê, moet sistematiese teling beoefen word en 'n gekoördde seleksie moet hiermee gepaard gaan. Dit is 'n eikerde feit dat selfs in die toegeselde trop hennie is wat nie winsgewende eierproduseerders sal wees nie.

Algemeen van die ras wat aangehoen word, is daar twee definitiewe maniere waarmee die gemiddelde-produksie verhoog of verbeter kan word:—

(a) Deur vir verbeterende produksie te teel. Die beste en sekerste manier is om van R.V.P. hennie te teel. Die hennie moet die eienskap besit om die gewenste eienskape oor te dra na sy afstammelinge. Dit is ook baie wenslik om die produksierekord van die moederskaap te weet.

(b) 'n Tweede noodsaaklike manier is om gedurende die hele jaar die swak lers uit te gooi.

Die redes van lae gemiddelde produksie kan as volg beskryf word:—

(a) Gebruik aan aktiewe belang. Daar behoort geen twyfel te wees nie dat die belanghebbende pluimveeboer met sy heil konsekwent en betroulike hoë belegging van geld moet sien dat hy net die beste produseerders aanhou.

(b) Geberkkige, siek of onbetalende hennie. Byna in elke onsuksesvolle trop kan 'n mens een van die genoemde verskynsels aantref. Sommige hennie is blykbaar onbevoeg om 'n betalende hoeveelhede eiers te lê, of is 'n gevaar vir die ras deurdat hulle kroniese draers is van 'n aanstekelike siekte.

As hulle nie geskik vir slagdoelendes is nie, moet hulle doodgemaak en verbrand word om sodanige meer kos en arbeid beskikbaar te stel vir die betalendes.

(c) Aanhou van ou hennie. Dit is 'n groot fout wat maar al te dikwels aangestref word. As hennie twee jaar oud is dan is hul beste leeftyd agter die rug en dan moet hulle bemaak word. Die enigste uitsondering hier is in die geval van 'n uitstekende uitgetroete lers wat vir teelkwaliteitsmerke gebruik kan word.

(d) Laat-broei. As die jonghennie te laat uitgelesei is kan sy, ongeag van goeie teling, nie 'n goeie rekord slaan nie. Die rede is dat sy deur die warm weer gevang word en derhalwe nie so goed uitgroei nie. Sy kom laat in die lê en haar lêperiode tot die volgende verveertyd, is baie kort.

Die ras wat warm speel by laat kuikens, is genoegsame rede om die saak met genoeg erns te beskou, en om laat-broei te voorkom.

(e) Slechte voeding en algemene versorging. Dit wend op baie plase aangestref dat die eienaar baie onbevredigend is met die voeding van sy trop. Die hennie lei as gevolg hiervan genoeg energie om te produseer, maar ongelukkig vir die eienaar word die energie verspil deurdat die hennie in vuil, koue huise, of in 'n boom moet slap, tersyde ander waar deur inwendige parasiete swaar geteister word.

Broodelaars Eksamen.

Aansoek vir die 1938 Broodelaars Teoretiese Eksamen moet aan die Vereniging deur 'n Pluimvee-klub gestuur word en aansoek, versend deur die voorgeskrewe lers, moet die Sekretaris van die Vereniging op of voor 31 Julie bereik.

Pluimveeboere, begierig om die eksamen af te lê is aangeraai om onmiddellik met die Sekretaris van hulle klub in verbinding te tree.

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

VERSPREIDING.

Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin word gratis versprei onder alle ras van Klubs, Verenigings, Enkelinge en individuele lers geskik aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.

KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, Postbus 128, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

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VOORWAARDEN MET BETREKING TOT ADVERTENSIES.

1. Tewel alle versending vir die uitwerking van advertensie gratis is, word, kan geen aanspreekbaarheid vir enige verlies of 'n groot van verspreiding of ander ras van proses word nie.
2. Alhoewel spesiale geslagte adverteerders in spesiale behoeftes is 'n alle rasie geslagte moet betaling met betrekking gemaak word.
3. "Een" advertensie sal alreeds aangestreef word wanneer kennis is betrekking versprei.
4. Alle advertensie is onderwerp van korreksie voordat hulle versprei word.
5. Elke advertensie, verspreiding van advertensie, of verspreiding van wettende moet die Sekretaris bereik op of voor die lers van alle rasie met die volgende uitgewen versprei.
6. Elke rasie moet betrekking gemaak word aan "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging" en moet wettende lers.
7. Die verspreiding is behore van enige advertensie in wettende rasie van alle rasie lers.

Die Posisie Aangaande Koring Afalprodukte.

Die onderstaande briefwisseling sal die posisie aangaande koring afalprodukte en verteenwoordiging van die Pluimveebedryf op die Koring Beheerraad verduidelik.

Lede en affiliasies word versoek om aan hierdie gedragelyk hulle ondersteuning te gee:—

15 Junie, 1938.

Die Sekretaris van Landbou,
Departement van Landbou en Bosbou,
Uniegebou,
Pretoria.

Geagte Heer,

Met referensie tot die onderhoud tussen die President van hierdie Vereniging en Mnr. Lucas en u en Mnr. Joubert in Pretoria 'n tydjie gelede, u het seker die korrespondensie oor die prys van Koring semels wat aan u alreeds gestuur is ontvang.

Dit is duidelik dat die meulenaars geen poging gemaak het om die ere-ootskoms na te kom. Dit is tipies van die meulenaars, en diegene wat 'n monopolie van die meel besigheid in hande het, dat terwyl sekere meulenaars beweer dat daar in die Unie 'n tekort van Koring-afvalprodukte is, vind ons dat in 'n ander afdeling van die Unie word hierdie produkte uitgevoer, wat 'n verhoogde binnelandse prys veroorsaak.

My innige hoop is dat u, in die belang van pluimveeboere, verligting sal kan aanbring.

Wens die feit dat die Koring Beheerraad van voornemens is om in die toekomst die verkoop van Koring-afvalprodukte te beheer, en as om die teenwoordige posisie in ag neem, is my Raad van mening dat daar 'n verteenwoordiger van Vervoerders op die Koring Beheerraad behoort te wees.

Die uwe,
(Get.) MARCUS S. LETTY,
Sekretaris.

15 Junie, 1938.

Die Sekretaris,
Die Bemerkingsraad,
Uniegebou,
Pretoria.

Geagte heer,

Aangelegde kopie van 'n brief getig aan die Sekretaris van Landbou is vir u informasie aan u gestuur.

Dit is my innige hoop dat die Bemerkingsraad 'n poging sal maak om die belange van pluimveeboere te beskerm, deur 'n verteenwoordiger van die Pluimveebedryf in die voorgestelde Koring Beheerraad in te stel. Om hulle geen seggenskap te gee in die beheer van 'n produk wat vir hulle bestaan so nodig is, sal net 'n verdere stryg teenoor hulle wees.

Die uwe,
(Get.) MARCUS S. LETTY,
Sekretaris.

Colouring and Processing of Feathers.

By MISS H. J. A. OLIVIER,

Home-Economics Officer, Division of Agricultural Education and Extension.

The wing and tail feathers of fowls, geese and ducks can easily be processed into attractive trimmings for hats by first soaking the feathers from 1 to 2 hours in tepid water containing ammonia and a little soap. Two tablespoons of ammonia should be used to every gallon of water. This will remove all greasiness and so facilitate the penetration of the colouring matter. Carefully rinse the feathers by drawing them through a few basins of clean water; thereafter, remove all fluff from the feathers.

The feathers are coloured with special acid dyes (for the names of dyes and addresses where these are obtainable, enquiry can be made at the Home Economics Office). These colouring agents are highly concentrated and only a small quantity (3 to 5 per cent. of the weight of the dry feathers) is used. As much colouring matter as will cover the point of a knife will strongly colour 10 to 12 feathers.

Mix the colouring powder with some cold water, and then dissolve it in boiling water. Add oxalic acid (2 to 3 per cent. of the weight of the feathers) and see that there is sufficient liquid to cover the feathers.

A pie-dish is useful as a dye-basin, being long and requiring less liquid than a round sauce-pan. Immerse the wet feathers in the colouring mixture and heat to almost boiling point. If it boils, the feathers are inclined to split. Keep at this temperature for 15 to 20 minutes, then add another 2 to 3 per cent. oxalic acid (two or three crystals) and allow the feathers to cool down in the liquid.

Rinse carefully until the dye is fast, and place on an old towel to dry. While drying, the feathers should now and again be rubbed, in order to improve the form. When dry, they are neatly cut into shape.

By means of a brush, and using Batik colouring matter mixed with methylated spirits, feathers may be coloured in various shades. A coloured feather can also be improved upon by specking it with enamel paint or by edging it. Varnished coloured feathers are also a novelty.

Guinea-fowl feathers may be used either coloured or uncoloured. If coloured in red or orange, an interesting effect is obtained, namely, that of a brownish black feather with red or orange specks.

One or two large feathers are used on a hat, and these are usually neatly finished off by means of a few small, gay feathers. Small guinea-fowl feathers are often used for this.

There are numerous ways in which the coloured feathers may be used. With a little artistic sense and originality, many new ideas may be evolved and carried out.

How I Produce Test Winners

Questions answered by H. G. Aitken, Rosebank, Natal.

Question No. 1.—How did you select your foundation stock?

Answer:

My start with Australorps was made with the purchase of a setting of eggs from one of the leading breeders at that time. While my White Leghorns were commenced with the purchase of a cockerel and two pullets. Since my start with these two breeds I have made a point of introducing new blood practically every year, and always the best procurable from our leading and most reliable breeders, although a few years ago I introduced some British Columbian blood, which proved most successful. Last year some fresh blood from England was introduced, and judging from the progeny, it appears as though this was a wise move.

Question No. 2.—What points do you consider the most important in the selection of Breeding Birds?

Answer:

In the selection of breeding, stock vigour and conformity to standard are the most important points. Further, my preference is for a large bodied bird with strong eye colour and free from coarseness. We do find some very good small birds, but the majority of such birds are prone to lay small eggs.

Question No. 3.—How do you rear your Pullets?

Answer:

As soon as the pullets are large enough to be removed from the brooder houses they are put out in lots, 80 to 100 on free range. The units are reduced in number as the birds grow older. They remain on free range until the combs start redensifying up, then they are placed in semi-intensive houses in lots up to 150 or 180 each. I do not like flocks larger than three. My

birds are kept semi-intensively, because I have the space available, but I have no objection to the intensive method.

Question No. 4.—In the selection of test pullets, which do you consider of most importance—Breeding Records or Handling Qualities?

Answer:

To me, records and handling qualities are of equal importance, while, of course, when birds handle equally well, my preference is for the one with the best production backing.

Question No. 5.—How do you prepare your birds for the Test?

Answer:

Prospective test pullets are kept on free range until about 6 weeks before dispatch, then they are placed in semi-intensive houses for about 3 weeks. From then until they leave, they are kept either in single pens or under troughs in intensive houses in lots of from 20 to 30 birds. I always prefer a pullet that has laid before going to a competition, but very seldom send one that has laid longer than 15 days. Test pullets are fed on a good plain dry mash with one bed of wet mash daily in the morning, preferably with skimmed milk, and about 2 oz. of yellow mealies per bird given as one bed a day.

Question No. 6.—What other general remarks do you consider of importance in the production of Test Winners?

Answer:

I do not believe in line-breeding, and unless the breeder has a full knowledge of the subject, it is better left alone. Apart from the brooding risks attached to it, it entails an enormous amount of extra work. A point that must be stressed is that in purchasing fresh blood, the buyer must make certain that the seller is reliable, and to assist the prospective breeder, I suggest that only stock from a member of the Breeders' Register be bought, and if possible, R.O.P. Stud birds at that.

Judges' Examinations.

Applications for the 1938 Judges' Theoretical Examinations must be made to the Association through a Poultry Club, accompanied by the prescribed fees, and must reach the Association on or before the 31st July.

Poultrymen desirous of sitting for the examination are advised to communicate with their Club Secretary immediately.

Poultry Farmers!—Organise!!

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R. PORRITT, Kirkwood Stud Poultry Farm, Maritzburg.

Position as regards Wheaten Offals

The following correspondence will explain the position on the matter of the Price of Wheaten Offals and representation of the Poultry Industry on the Wheat Control Board.

Members and affiliates are asked to give their support to the action that has been taken:—

15th June, 1938.

The Secretary for Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture and Forestry,
Union Buildings,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the interview that the President of this Association and Mr. Lucas had with you and Mr. Jonbert in Pretoria some time ago, you will doubtless have perused the copies of correspondence which have been sent to you on the question of the price of Wheaten Bran.

It will be apparent that there has been no attempt on the part of the Millers to keep the "gentleman's" agreement that was made. It is typical of the attitude of the Millers and the monopoly controlling the milling business that while some Millers state that there is a shortage of Wheaten Offals in the Union, export of these products should be carried on in another section of the Union, thus forcing up the internal price.

I sincerely trust that you will be able to secure some alleviation of the position in the interest of poultry farmers.

In view of the fact that in the future the Wheat Control Board proposes to control the sale of Wheaten Offals, and taking into consideration the present position, my Board is of the opinion that a representative of stock feeders should be included on the Wheat Control Board.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgt.) MARCUS S. LETTY,
Secretary.

15th June, 1938.

The Secretary,
Marketing Council,
Department of Agriculture,
Union Buildings,
Pretoria.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Secretary for Agriculture.

I sincerely trust that the Marketing Council will endeavour to protect the interests of poultry farmers by the inclusion of a Representative from that industry on the proposed Wheat Control Board. To leave them without an efficient voice in the control of products so necessary to poultry farmers, would be to add yet another injustice to their lot.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgt.) MARCUS S. LETTY,
Secretary.

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ORGANISE.

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

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

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

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

S.A. Minorca Club.—Secretary, W. W. Bartlett, Esq., P.O. Box 7409, Johannesburg. Subscription, 5/- per year. Initial fee, 2/6.

Sussex Poultry Club.—Secretary, Miss M. O'Grady, P.O. Box 318, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-, Entrance Fee 5/-.

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

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

1,000 Bags OF PURE WHITE FISH MEAL AT HALF PRICE - - 10/6 per bag

We make this special offer in order that South African Poultrymen, Farmers and Stock Breeders, can inexpensively test for themselves the value of PURE WHITE FISH MEAL as a food for poultry—and livestock. Only the first 1,000

orders can be accepted for 100 lb. nett ex Factory, and not more than one bag can be sent to each applicant. Postal-orders should accompany orders which must be sent to Cape Town.

Innumerable poultrymen have proved that PURE WHITE FISH MEAL increases and improves egg and meat production, and prevents deficiency diseases. Governments in the Old Countries and in America strongly recommend its use.

PURE WHITE FISH MEAL is essential as the outstanding protein and mineral carrier; it must be added regularly to cereals and pulse foods to form eggs, flesh, bone, sinew, beak, claw and plumage.

It ensures good layers, fertile eggs for hatching, reduced death-rate of chicks, strong cockerels, and the maintenance of healthy flock. PURE WHITE FISH MEAL, like the egg itself, consists largely of protein and mineral matter.



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C. Starks & Co., Ltd., Newbury.
M. & N. Atlas, Wynberg.
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CONCENTRA PTY. LTD.

NEW FISHERY HARBOUR
DOCKS, CAPE TOWN



DO DUCKS PAY?

By R. HEIMANN.

As in any business, success depends entirely upon the person responsible; so it is with ducks.

The right person should find duck farming a profitable undertaking, but then duck farming should be done on a large scale, and not merely as a sideline. An important item to be considered is that of the breed of duck to be kept. The breed should be chosen for table purposes, and not for laying, as the demand for duck eggs, in this country, is small, and the heavy laying breeds are usually the lighter type, unsuitable for table purposes. Heavier breeds, such as the Aylesbury or Pekin, which are the quickest growing birds as well as first-class table birds, should be chosen.

I prefer the Pekin, for it is a better layer with better fertility. During the early stages, the growth of the Pekin and Aylesbury ducklings is equally fast, but when fully mature, the Aylesbury is the larger bird. As a cross, some people put Pekin Drakes with Aylesbury Ducks. Muscovy and Muscovy crosses grow very slowly, and have not the white flesh which is so essential in a good table bird.

Christmas and New Year provide the best market for table ducks, which means that the best hatching season for ducks is from September onwards, being later than that of chickens. To ensure success, first make sure of your market and then breed your ducks.

Duck eggs may not be as easy to hatch as hen's eggs, but the chickens are easier to rear, and the losses should not be greater than 1 per cent.

For the first fortnight the ducklings require artificial warmth, but after that any shelter which is free from draught and damp will suffice. It is very important for the ducklings to have sufficient shade, as they

cannot live if exposed to the full rays of the sun. Care should be taken that young ducklings being reared for table purposes are never allowed to swim. Vessels should be supplied with sufficient water for the ducklings to be able to dip their bills in up to their eyes, but no more.

For the first month, ducklings should be fed on a mash containing 20 per cent. protein. The mash I use is made up as follows:—

300 lbs.	Bran,
200 ..	Pollard,
250 ..	Ground Oats,
50 ..	Lucerne Meal,
100 ..	Crayfish Meal,
50 ..	Meat Meal,
10 ..	Blood Meal,
40 ..	Peanut Meal,
20 ..	Bone Meal,
30 ..	fine ground Limestone (Agric. Lime),
30 ..	Shell grit,
10 ..	Charcoal,
5 ..	Salt.

The mash should be very moist, but not too sloppy, and mixed with yellow Mealie Meal Porridge. The water should be close to the mash. Ducklings should be given as much as they will eat.

After four weeks, the mash should contain 30 per cent. protein. Half a duck's ration should be greens in any form, preferably given in the water or mixed with the mash.

At eight weeks the average weight of your duckling should be 5 lbs., while the cost of production should not exceed 6d. per lb. live weight.

(Vervolg van bladsy 7.)

- (96) dat die oop afdakke van huis die beste en goedkoopste vir Suid-Afrika is;
- (97) dat boenderhuise lugtig en nie uitermate koud of warm moet wees nie;
- (98) die waarde van suiwer water en om 'n duurname voorraad daarvan te hê;
- (99) dat die voorkant van die huise tussen noord en oos moet wys;
- (100) om indien moontlik, die boenders algeroemde melk te gee;
- (101) om hulle groë skulpgruis te voer;
- (102) om nie kalkkruip te voer nie—dit bevat gewoonlik magnesium-karbonaat;
- (103) dat daar by plantaardige proteïene 'n tekort bestaan aan sommige van die noodsaaklike aminosure aanwezig in diëetiese proteïene, soos vleisreuk en melk;
- (104) dat 'n ramhoen wat net uit melk kos sonder graan bestaan, nie aanbeveel word nie, behalwe wanneer mens die laaste paar eiers uit die hen se lê alvorens haar weg te maak;
- (95) dat die voedingsverhouding van 'n kuiken se diëet ongeveer 1:4, en die van 'n volwasse hoender 1:5 moet wees;
- (96) dat gebrekeke geelmisies gewoonlik genees is as 'n graan as die melk kos ongeveer 4 goeie bestanddele bevat;
- (97) dat nat melk kos net gegee moet word om produksie oordelkundig te bevorder; veral in koue weer en wanneer die henne aan die begin van die seisoen begin lê; voer nat melk kos vroeg in die namiddag;
- (98) dat te veel raapkoel, kool, kooltraap en aanverwante plante die eier 'n bymaak en 'n boeggekleurde geel gee;
- (99) dat die melk kos van $\frac{1}{2}$ tot $\frac{1}{2}$ persent sout moet bevat;
- (100) dat growwe veeagtige voer kroepocillêre verorsake, en skerp dinge, soos garuangsels, in die keelvlies vassteek;
- (101) dat dit 'n winsgewende hoender is wat behoorlik geteel is en behoorlik behuis, gevoer en versorg word.

