

The  
**S.A.P.A.**  
**POULTRY**

Die  
**S.A.P.V.**  
**PLUIMVEE**

# BULLETIN

Official Organ of the S.A. Poultry Association. Amptelike Organ van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging.

P.O. Box 1795 - JOHANNESBURG.  
Postbus

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. Geregistreer aan die H.P.K. as 'n Nuusblad.

Vol. 2. No. 16.

January 1939 Januarie

Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

## Editorial : Redaksioneel

### REFLECTIONS.

The New Year is generally a time of looking back on past happenings and wondering what the future months will bring. Resolutions resulting from lessons of the previous year are often made but too seldom kept, and are only remembered with regret or sighs when another New Year arrives, and the same old mistakes and omissions have been made.

What has 1938 shown us? We think that probably the first thing is the fact that production costs as reflected in costs of food particularly stand little chance of being materially lowered. A readjustment of production of eggs must, therefore, naturally follow, as areas where additional transport costs make feeding prices too high to economically produce eggs or poultry, except in limited amounts to meet local requirements, must naturally suffer a reduction in flocks. Further

The President and the Central Board of the South African Poultry Association wish all members prosperity in the New Year.

reductions are likely in maize and wheat producing areas, as with a profit ensured on all grain production the farmers are not going to be bothered with the expense of feeding a slim profit to poultry with the risk of a loss in the process, nor will they welcome the extra work and responsibility.

The next thing is probably that the need for re-organisation of the Industry and a re-orientation of ideas as to disease, feeding, production, and marketing, with special emphasis on the production of stock for sale, is vitally necessary.

### NABETRAGTINGS.

Met 'n Nuwejaar is dit gewoonlik wanneer ons na die verke gebeurtenisse nadsink en verlang om te weet wat die volgende maande sal meebring.

Besluite vir die Nuwejaar is gebaseer op die lesse wat die vorige jaar geleer is, maar hierdie besluite is te selds uitgevoer en word slegs weer oorgedink wanneer 'n Nuwejaar weer aantrek en dieselfde foutte begin is.

Wat het 1938 aan ons gegee? Ons is van mening dat die vernaamste item koste van produksie is, in so ver dat dit deur voedingskoste beïnvloed is, en dat daar maar geringe hoop is om enige vermindering in hierdie opsig te verwag. 'n Verandering in die produksie van eiers en pluimvee moet natuurlik daarop volg, want daar moet 'n vermindering in die troppe wees in die areas waar vervoerkoste tesame met die hoë voedings-

Die President en Sentraleraad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging wens alle lede voorspoed in die Nuwejaar.

koste die produksie van eiers onekonomies maak. Dit is ook waarskynlik dat produksie van eiers in Mielie- en Koring-areas baie sal daal, want nou dat hierdie boere, op 'n proef op hulle graan versker is, is dit seker dat hulle nie die moeite sal doen om hierdie graan aan pluimvee te voer en daardeur die risiko te neem om 'n verlies te lei, en hulle sal ook nie al die moeite en bekommernisse van pluimvee wil lê nie.

Die volgende item is dat die bedryf reorganisasie nodig het in so ver siektes, voeding, produksie en bemarking betref, en spesiale aandag op die verkoop van inselboenders, kuikens, en broei-eiers is dringend nodig.

The past few months will have opened the eyes of many as to the dangers which were lying hidden, and the menace to the industry indiscriminate sales of chicks are becoming.

Lastly, there are a few who are anxious for the future of the poultry industry, who cannot help thinking of what might have been if only poultrymen and women would whole-heartedly support their organisation and just pull their weight. Such a little to ask, or expect, but apparently too much for the majority who cannot estimate the huge losses to the industry they are responsible for.

### THE FUTURE.

The greatest problem which must be faced this year is the re-organisation mentioned above. It is a big problem besetting with difficulties, but if the poultry industry is to be saved from serious losses in the future and a period of crisis, poultrymen must face the need and grapple with the facts.

Marketing must also be controlled to some extent if producers are to hope for an adequate return for their products with production costs controlled against them.

In the process of evolving such measures it is inevitable that some mistakes must be made, perhaps a few hardships be imposed. These can be minimised if only views are freely expressed and every thinking man and woman will try and do their little in suggesting ways and means of reaching a satisfactory solution to the problems.

It is no use leaving everything to two or three men, ignoring requests for information and criticism in the drafting of measures, then to tear the result to pieces when too late.

There is one task we are going to ask each reader to assume. It is to emphasise the need for organisation to every poultry farmer who is not a member. If only you secure one new member each it would mean much in our efforts to fight your case. You will be helping yourself by assisting the Association, and you can be assured that the subscription paid to an affiliation to the Association, is a very meagre contribution to the work that is being done for every poultry farmer in the Union, and cannot cover the services given and rendered.

May 1939 bring you happiness and an equitable return for your labours.

### The Next Conference.

The following is the programme of the next Conference to be held in George, C.P.:

**Tuesday, 11th April, 1939.**

2.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the S.A. Poultry Association Breeders' Register.

8.0 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the S.A.P.A. Judges' Association.

**Wednesday, 12th April, to Friday, 14th April, 1939.**

Thirty-fifth Annual Conference of the S.A. Poultry Association.

Die verlede enkele maande het seker aan menige die gevare bloot gestel en die groot gevaar aan die voorsitgang van die bedryf veroorsaak deur die verkoop van kuikens sonder enige onderskeid van kwaliteit.

Ten slotte, is daar enkele pluimveeboere wat hulle sandag aan die toekoms wy en hulle dink seker oor wat die bedryf kan wees as pluimveeboere net solied bymekaar wil staan en hulle organisasie ondersteun. Dit is tog so min wat gevra en verwag word, maar dit skyn te veel te verwag van die moederheid van boere, en hulle besef nie hoe groot is die verliese wat hulle aan die bedryf verantwoordelik voel is nie.

### DIE TOEKOMS.

Die grootste probleem wat hierdie jaar aangepak moet word is die reorganisasie hierbo aangehaal. Dit is 'n groot vraagstuk en dit wemel van moedikhede maar as die bedryf gered moet word, sal pluimveeboere hierdie probleem moet aanpak.

Met die beheer van produksie koste sal pluimveeboere tot 'n sekere mate onderworpe wees aan beheer van bemerking as hulle 'n regverdige wins op hulle produkte wil verwag.

Met die toepassing van erige skema sal daar seker foutte gemaak word. Hierdie foute en moedikhede kan tot groot mate verminder word as alle denkende boere hulle hulp sal bydra deur openlike verklarings van hulle menings en sienings te maak.

Dit help nie om alles aan twee of drie persone oor te laat nie, en geen notisie te neem van versoeke om kritiek en om dan later, wanneer dit te laat is, alles wat gedoen word probeer stukkend te skeur nie.

Daar is een taak wat ons ons leser wil vra om te onderneem. Dit is die noodsaaklikheid om by elke pluimveeboer aan te dring hoe nodig dit is dat by organiseer. As elke leser slegs een ekstra lid oortuig sal dit baie beteken vir ons pogings om u te help. Deur die Vereniging te help, help u self en u kan verseker wees dat die ledesgeld wat aan 'n affiliasie of aan die Vereniging betaal word is maar 'n baie geringe bydrae tot alles wat vir elke pluimveeboer in die Unie gedoen word.

Mag 1939 vir u plezierig wees en dat u vir al u arbeid 'n regverdige beloning sal geniet.

### Die Volgende Konferensie.

Die volgende is die program van die volgende Konferensie wat op George, K.P., gehou sal word:

**Dinsdag, 11 April, 1939.**

2.30 n.m.—Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telersregister.

8.0 n.m.—Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering van die S.A.P.V. Beoordelaars Vereniging.

**Woensdag 12 April tot Vrydag 14 April, 1939.**

Vyl-en-dertigste Jaarlikse Konferensie van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging.

## Hoe om Eerste Kwaliteit Eiers te Produseer.

Deur "PRODUSENT."

Dit was verbasend om van 'n groot handelaar te vernem dat uit al die eiers deur hom ontvang kan slegs 20 tot 30 persent, as eerste graad geklassifiseer word. Dit is ernstig en bedoel 'n groot finansiële verlies vir die betrokke produsente. Dit sal raadsaam wees om eers aan te haal die omstandighede wat nodig is om beste kwaliteit eiers te bemark. Vanaf die staanspoor moet duidelik gesê word dat alhoewel distansie vanaf die mark 'n strakelblok is, kan hierdie moeëlikheid tot groot mate uit die weg geruim word, want ons het alreeds produsente wat eiers honderde myle instuur en nog eerste kwaliteit eiers aflewer.

'n Eier bestaan uit slegs wat daarin gesit word in die vorm van voeding ens. Die voedingsrowwe moet dus van die beste kwaliteit wees, en hennie moet altyd van skoon en koel water kan by kom. Kossoorte wat 'n smaak aan die eiers kan afgee, soos knoffel, uie, akkers en sekere grasse en onkruid as voorbeelde, moet vermy word. Daar behoort voldoende neste te wees, en die moet altyd skoon gehou word met voldoende skoon gras of strooi. Die neste moet ook altyd in die koude wees. Die melkpunt moet die produksie van skoon ongewasde eiers wees, en om hierdie doel te bereik sal skoon neste en strooi 'n groot rol speel. As hennie interniel gebou word en ook waar hennie buite loop in nat weer is daar altyd 'n groot getal vuil eiers. As dit sorgvuldig gedoen word kan eiers gewas word sonder om hulle bête vernasê te bederf. 'n Klam skoon lap—nie te nat nie—moet gebruik word, en die water moet eers gekook word of van 'n boergat of put wees. Vlekke kan met vyn sand, "Vin" of "Monkey" seep verwyder word. Oorsee word staalwol in plaas van 'n lap gebruik. Eiers moet droog wees voordat hulle gepak word. Jongste proefnemings het bewys dat gewasde eiers 'n groter bête vermoë besit as vuil eiers, en 'n eier wat sorgvuldig gewas is kan nie deur die bête oeg van 'n skoon ongewasde eier onderskei word nie. Skoon eiers word altyd beter as vuil eiers verkoop.

Die volgende metode moet gevolg word as eiers in die beste kondisie bemark moet word:—

Versamel eiers dikwels elke dag, en sorg dat hulle nie vir die geringste tyd in die son lê nie. Hoe warmer die weer hoe meer dikwels moet eiers versamel word. Verwyder alle broeisennie want 'n eier word vinnig bederf as 'n hen vir slegs 'n paar uur daarop sit.

Sorg dat eiers nie vir lang in 'n blik of maandjie staan nie. Sorg dat die eiers so vinnig moontlik afgekoel word. Stoor hulle in 'n koel plek en moet hulle nie in die kaste pak voordat hulle heeltemal afgekoel is nie.

Bemark so dikwels as moontlik, tenminste elke twee dae, elke dag is nog beter. Pak die eiers in oënskynlike kaste met skoon afskerings en gebruik houtwol as 'n verpakkingsmateriaal; gras of strooi is geneig om 'n smaak aan die eier af te gee.

Waar moontlik gradeer volgens grootte want gradeerde eiers vervoer beter as wanneer groot en klein in een kas gepak is. Verwyder alle eiers met dan droppe of wat krake het, want as sulke eiers gepak word, kan die verlies groot wees as een of meer daarvan breek.

Met die vervoer na die stasie of mark sorg dat die eiers nie in die son staan nie. Errige ou sak oor die kassies sal baie help. Sorg dat die kassies by die stasie nie in die son staan en probeer altyd om vervoersings met die aand treine te stuur.

Outhou moet word dat gebreke eiers in meeste gevalle tevrye is aan ondoeltreffende kaste en verpakkingsmateriaal en nie deur slegte hantering deur spoorweg bescriptes nie. Meer as die helfte kaste behoort nooit gebruik te word nie en moes as vuurhout maande gelede gebruik te geword het.

Handelaars kan baie gou sien wie eiers bemark en die ekstra wat vir goeie eiers betaal is kan omig en geniet as hy gewillig is om 'n bietjie meer aandag aan hierdie saak te bestee.

## Die B.W.D. Toets Skema.

Die B.W.D. Toets Skema maak goeie verandering en telers sluit meer en meer aan vir die toetsing van hulle troppe.

Geskikte been-bande is van die Vereniging verkrybaar en telers is aangeraad om vir nadere inligting hieromtrent aan die Sekretaris te skryf.

## APPRECIATION.

Letters recently received from  
**TWO AFRIKAANDERS**

"Clraig,"

Vredendal.

Waarde Heer,

Wees so goed en stuur my weer 'n sak "ALL IN ONE" minerale soute.

Ek het gesien ek sal maar weer iets anders probeer vir my hoenders, maar ek vind niks in die wêreld so goed as "ALL IN ONE" nie.

Ek sal dit adverteer so ver ek kan, twee honderdkeer het ek al so ver oortyig dat hul ook al "ALL IN ONE" kan kom het, en hul vind dit uitstekend.

Haas dankie.

(Mev.) H. J.

STEMMET.

Tullagh Street,

Worcester, C.P.

Dear Sir,

My friends and I are charmed with the results obtained from your wonderful "ALL IN ONE" mineral salts. Its positively G.K., and we will never be without it now.

Enclosed please find my cheque for further orders as directed.

Yours faithfully,

J. FAURE.

Full particulars in both languages from  
**RELIANCE CO., Box 61, GEORGE C.P.**



**POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.**

Advertisements in this section cost only 2d. per word for first insertion. Further insertions 1½d. per word per insertion with a minimum of 1/6d. per insertion. Words counted as in telegrams. Cash must accompany order.

Die Advertisements in hierdie seksie kos slegs 2d. per woord vir die eerste plasing en daarna 1½d. per woord per plasing met 'n minimum koste van 1/6d. per plasing. Woords word soos in telegramme getel. Koste moet adverteerders vergoed.

**WHITE LEGHORNS—RETREAT POULTRY FARM, UMHLALI, NORTH COAST, NATAL.**—I have a few young Cockerels—August hatched—good specimens bred from a pen I imported direct from Tom Barron last season. Size No. 100. 1937 hatched and individually bred from Hen S.P.1 Copper Ring D. 21. Year's record 271. Size's Dam 278 in year. 288 in three years. Home Nos. 96, 100 and 111. Bred from Pen 3 (12), 6 (18) and 3 (9) respectively and sired by 1933 mixed Cock. Dam's record 232. Size's Dam 248 in Pen 3. Pen 4: 1936 tested Cock—Dam's record 271. Size's Dam 285. Pen 3: 1934 Tested Cock. Dam's record 261. Size's Dam 272. These are pure "Barona" blood with the advantage of being South African bred. Price: 20/- each. MAJOR WALTER CHARTER (Member Breeders' Register).

**G. HIBBERT**—Adrian Farm Bergvlei, Johannesburg. Breeder of Pedigree White Leghorns and Light Sussex. Member Breeders' Register. Cockerels and Pullets available.

**FOR SALE.**—Guaranteed Pure Rhode Island Red Cockerels, 8 months old at 7/6d. each. C.O.D. Pure bred Pekin Ducks 7/6d. each or £1 per pen of 3. C.O.D. Apply: Mrs. J. MUIR, Kuluwini Valley, P.O. Kuluwini, C.P.

**ORGANISE.**

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

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

**S.A. Poultry Association Breeders' Register.**—Registrar, Box 1795, Johannesburg. Subscription, £1 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. Minerva Club.**—Secretary, W. W. Bartlet, Esq., P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg. Subscription, 5/- per year; Initial fee, 2/6.

**Sussex Poultry Club.**—Secretary, Miss M. O'Grady, P.O. Box 313, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-, Entrance Fee 3/-.

**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.

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

**MISCELLANEOUS - ALLERLEI.**



The Best Firm in Johannesburg to send your Poultry, Eggs and other Produce to is  
**C. M. ELOFF & CO. (Pty.), Ltd.,**  
Moorosi Market, Newtown. P.O. Box 7188.



Die Beste Firma in Johannesburg om u Pluimvee, Eiers en ander produkte aan te stuur  
**C. M. ELOFF EN KIE (Edms.), Bpk.,**  
Moorosi Mark, Newtown. Posbus 7188.

**HARDWOOD CHARCOAL.**

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

All lots 10% discount for ton orders.

BROODER CHARCOAL, 2/6 per full middle bag, or £1 10s. per ton.

All prices L.F. Umkabela, C.W.O. or C.O.D. Apply: **HOLLEY BROS., UMKABELA.**

**17-EGG HEARSON INCUBATOR FOR SALE.** Perfect working order. Price 48/6.—Mrs. CALLENDER-EASTY, P.O. Aartswater, O.F.S.

"GOLDEN GRAIN" POULTRY MIXTURE, 7/6d. 100 lb. (a splendid mixture; try a bag and be convinced). Crushed Oats, 11/6d.; Barley, 9/6d. per 100 lb.; Poultry Food, Layer Meal, Chick Food, Crushed Moulton, Moulton Meal, Bran, Pollards and Grits, etc., always on hand. Immediate calling. Middelport Station.—**H. LYNCH, Box 4, Middelport, O.F.S.**

**THE PETERSIME ELECTRIC MAMMOTH INCUBATOR** is still Unbeatable for Results in South Africa. Catalogues obtainable from Sole Distributor:

**A. BEARDSLEY,**  
Bellair,  
Natal.

**ORGANISEER.**

Die organisasies hieronder aangegee maak 'n beroep op u vir u ondersteuning. Sluit nou aan en bevorder u belange sowel as die van die bedryf.

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

**S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telersregister.**—Registralent, Posbus 1795, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 1s. per jaar.

**S.A. Australorp Breeders' Club.**—Sekretaris, N. W. Aysco, "Dalhenzaan," Hornsey Weg, Mowbray, K.P.

## Progeny Testing.

By M. S. PEASE, M.A., School of Agriculture,  
Cambridge.

(Continued from last month.)

What are the effects of season? you will say. For this you have to compare the effects of the same matings taken in one season with those in another. This is very important. If you are not going to get consistency from season to season in one mating, you are leading yourself into great difficulties when attaching a breeding value to any particular sire.

TABLE III.

Average Production of Progeny of  
Matings in Two Different Years:

First	Second
228	248
178	222
220	192
215	217

If they all came like the last mating in the table we should feel fairly confident, but as they do not it is rather difficult looking for any particular breeding worth which is of any use attaching to particular sires.

Often in practice a man breeds a good cock and generally considers that full brothers of such a cock would be equally good; but Jull brought forward figures showing that full brothers differed very markedly amongst themselves as to their breeding worth for egg production, and full sisters also differed very much.

His conclusions then were, first of all, that the number of eggs laid by the dam is no criterion of her breeding worth; secondly, that the egg production of her full sisters is also no guide to her breeding worth; thirdly, full brothers and full sisters differ amongst themselves as to their breeding worth; and finally, that the best rough guide as to the breeding worth of a cock is the perfectly straightforward one of the egg production of all the daughters.

What, then, is the value of such elaborate trapping and progeny testing? Jull says that it does show you the value of a particular mating. It serves to pick out the relatively rare cases of good matings, where you get a good bunch of sisters from one particular mating; and that, in the present state of our knowledge, is what progeny tests can be expected to show—not so much one outstanding male but rather the particularly good mating.

If we knew a great deal more about the inheritance of egg yield we could devise our progeny test so that it would be an infallible one; but unfortunately we do not really know anything about the inheritance of egg yield. There have been attempts, especially by American workers, to break up the egg yield into a number of factors such as persistency, broodiness and winter egg yield. I think perhaps their conclusions have somewhat outrun the figures on which they are

founded, for in order to establish properly the Mendelian factor you have got to have very clear-cut results; and these results are not obtained in experiments on egg yield. If it were true that there are Mendelian factors which determine these various characteristics of egg yield, then I think the logical conclusion is that what we want for progeny testing is the country's worst egg producers, which presumably do not have any of these factors! This breaks down in practice because you cannot get enough eggs. We have tried it out on a small scale on Silkies, which are probably the world's worst egg producers. The trouble is that you cannot get enough progeny unless you have a whole flock, and in ordinary practice we find it quite impossible to work on these lines.

We have got to look to something which will give us a better yield than Silkies, and here I think what we want is the standardized fowl. If we could get a bird which would give an egg yield under standard conditions of some figure which would not vary unduly, so that we got the pullets coming on which would give a production of within 10 per cent. of some standard figure, then we should have a standard fowl against which, I think, we could measure the breeding worth of the cocks. I think it is along these lines that we shall probably have to look for the key to unravelling the problem of inheritance of egg yield and determining the practical breeding test for the cocks. I think we have to consider egg yield not so much as various strengths of wine and water mixed together, but rather as a jig-saw puzzle in which the pieces fit together. This I think gives a picture of the genetic make-up of egg yield. At the high level of egg yield of 200 eggs or so per annum, the wine and water conception is not of much use.

On the problem of progeny testing in relation to the general loss of stamina no work has yet been published. There have, of course, been the writings of Dr. Hagedoorn, whose advocacy of a particular form of breeding has attracted attention in the press. Hagedoorn fixes his finger on a very important error in breeding, namely, culling. The important thing is to keep the culls under your eye. He said you should keep the progeny from any particular pen by themselves without culling, so that you can cast your eye over your handiwork and have it "rubbed in" every time you walk up and down the pens.

Now I think perhaps Hagedoorn's enthusiasm got the better of him when he says you need not trapnest. I think it is necessary to keep the progeny of each mating separate. The results on egg yield given by Jull certainly show the importance of keeping progeny of each mating separate. If you examine the records of progeny of different matings it is often seen that particular matings give a good bunch of offspring while others by the same cock give a bad bunch. I think it is a mistake to bulk your progeny.

We have got some few figures which I think bear on the problem of stamina. We found at Reasheath one quite interesting set of figures bearing on the problem of breeding from pullets and hens. We found that adult mortality among progeny from pullets which survived right through the trapnest period was no worse

than adult mortality among progeny of hens. The mortality of the progeny of the pullets which died while in the breeding pen was very much greater than the mortality of progeny from pullets which survived.

I had found the same with my own material at Cambridge, not only with regard to adult mortality, but also with regard to chick mortality. On the other hand, I could not find that early death or survival of the cock in the pen had any effect on the mortality whatever. As far as I have been able to discover, the cock appears to have no effect, whether he lives or dies early, on the mortality of the chicks or of the adult progeny, whereas the hen has a very marked effect according to whether she lives or dies. It makes one think that "livability" is not due so much to a hereditary factor as to some biochemical factor in the egg. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a hen which was going to die would either fail to put into the egg some essential matter or would put in some toxic substance; this would affect the developing embryo and the chick would suffer in consequence.

If I have spoken somewhat critically of progeny testing, let me say at once that I think it must be mainly by some sort of progeny test that future progress will be made—at least as far as breeding is concerned. There are very great difficulties in devising a standard test, but I do not believe that they are insurmountable. Back to nature is no cure-all for the troubles of the industry; the poultry industry of this country cannot be built up on the natural bird, laying a score of eggs a year, and bringing out a clutch of chicks from under the hedge. We still require the combination of stamina and high egg yield, and to this end both science and practice must bend their efforts.

*for* Sol-Hot Brooders  
Hearson's  
Incubators  
Black Leaf "40"  
Insecticide

and Everything for the Poultry Yard, including  
Green Food Cutters, Poultry Foods, etc.  
Call or write for Catalogue

**JOHN F. MARSHALL LTD.**

*For Poultry Foods and Appliances.*

HEATH'S BUILDING,

Cor. PRITCHARD & VON BRANDIS STREETS,

JOHANNESBURG.

Phone 22-7833.

P.O. Box 1062.

**KALK BAY FISHERIES  
LIMITED**

*for*  
**Cold Storage**  
**of All Descriptions**

★

Phone 44-1477.

P.O. Box 479.

Works: Cor. BERTHA & JORRISSEN STREETS,  
BRAANFONTEIN,  
JOHANNESBURG.



**POULTRY FOODS  
and APPLIANCES**

● 40 years experience ●

Write for a copy of our  
illustrated catalogue.

**STARKE-AYRES**

(C. STARKE & CO., Ltd., incorporating CHAS. AYRES,  
HOWBRAY - Cape.

**THE BREEDERS' REGISTER.**

*(Continued from page 7)*

It is surely worth while for all breeders to pay a little extra for fully pedigreed stock. When one considers that an extra guinea for a male bird to head a pen of, say, ten good hens, may father at a minimum of three hundred chickens it means that each chicken costs the breeder less than one penny per chick extra.

The guarantee of pedigree for high egg production, stamina and type is surely worth this addition to the cost of replacing old hens with first-class pullets.

## The Breeders' Register.

By W. A. BARTLET.

Cattle, Horse and Pig Breeders for many years have had their Stud Books wherein the pedigree of their stock can be clearly traced for many generations. As far as Poultry is concerned, however, the establishment of a Stud Book is only of comparatively recent date, but when the age of reproduction is taken into account, the building up of a pedigree for seven or eight generations does not take very many years. This has already been accomplished in the S.A.P.A. Breeders' Register, and as all the Records of Production are obtained at official Egg Laying Tests, the pedigrees are authoritative.

In order to qualify for entrance to the Stud Book, a hen must lay a minimum of 200 eggs, each 2 oz. or over, and besides must pass two examinations by Government Inspectors as to conformation to the Standard of the Breed. The first examination takes place before entering the Laying Test and the second at the close of the Test. If a hen has any serious fault she is not registered, no matter what her record may be. In this way birds in the Stud Book are not only exceptional layers, but also typical birds according to their breed standard.

When the Stud Book or Register was first started, male birds to mate to the hens that had qualified on Egg Laying Tests had to be "approved," as although many of these birds had private pedigrees, these were not taken into account. Now, however, the males of the more generally kept breeds such as S.A. White Leghorns and Australorps must be the progeny of a

Stud Male mated to a Stud Female. A Stud Male is one bred from a Stud Female, i.e., a hen that has laid at least 200 eggs of a minimum weight of 2 oz. at an official test and has been mated nowadays to a similarly bred male. These Stud Males are inspected by a Government Officer when over eight months of age, and only such as are true to the Standard for the breed are accepted for registration. This test for Stud Males, i.e., those considered worthy to be mated to Stud Females for the reproduction of future Stud Males and Females, is becoming stricter and stricter. Males that are really good birds, both from their stamina and type, but do not quite come up to the very high standard set for Stud Males, are registered as Stud Flock Males. These birds are not culls by any manner of means, but are strong viable birds of good type and with a good pedigree behind them. The Stud birds are the pick of the year's cockerels, and are intended in the first place for the use of Stud Breeders, but also can be used by poultry breeders who want the best and are prepared to pay for the quality. The Flock Stud birds are of the greatest possible use to general poultry breeders and used in their breeding pens year after year, will ensure keeping their flocks typical while improving the egg yield at the same time.

One strong point in these days of high mortality in poultry is that every Stud Hen must have been able to stand up to heavy egg production as a pullet, and been in a fit condition at the end of it, otherwise she would have been "passed" at the second inspection. Not only is this point important, but from the Stud Book the age of the parents can be obtained so that a buyer knows for certain that stock bred from registered parents are from birds that have got livability, and have every chance of breeding this trait in their progeny.

*(Continued at foot of page 6)*

## Order Breeding Cockerels Early!

The breeders of the BEST stock are members of the S.A. Poultry Association Breeders Register.

- (1) Buy from them.
- (2) Buy early.

A list of Breeders will be sent gratis to enquirers.

The Registrar,  
P.O. Box 1785,  
Johannesburg.

## Bestel Teelhane Vroegtydig!

Die telers van die BESTE boenders is lede van die S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telersregister.

- (1) Koop van hulle.
- (2) Bestel vroegtydig.

'n Lys van telers sal gratis aan aanvraers gestuur word.

Die Registrateur,  
Postbus 1785,  
Johannesburg.



# Poultry Improvement Work.

By Dr. M. A. JULL, University of Maryland, U.S.A.

(Acknowledgments to *Harper Adams Utility Poultry Journal*)

## BREEDING AND SELECTION.

Poultry breeding and selection work really embraces three phases, or plans, as follows: (1) flock selection, (2) pedigree breeding, and (3) progeny testing.

These three phases or plans of poultry improvement work should be carried on at all times by flock owners and breeders, although there are certain seasons of the year when they should receive much more attention than at other times. All poultrymen and breeders should be interested in flock selection, whereas comparatively few will find it economically sound to undertake pedigree breeding and progeny testing.

More efficient egg production is going to be of paramount importance in the future. If grain prices are going to remain on a higher level than in former years, then it is obvious that the breeding quality of the average producing flock must be improved, in order that increased egg production may more than compensate for the increased cost of feed.

Since feed costs represent approximately half of the total cost of producing eggs, it becomes obvious to everyone that the average laying flock must be culled continuously to remove the birds that become physically unfit and are otherwise unable to lay enough eggs to pay for their feed. Too many poultrymen labour under the delusion that the laying flock may be culled once a year and then neglected as far as further culling is concerned. This is one of the biggest mistakes that flock owners make. Flock selection should be practised every month in the year, by removing the birds that become physically unfit and otherwise out of good laying condition. Birds that are inherently poor layers should be removed from the flock as soon as they can be detected, and they can be detected by the simple expedient of examining the flock two or three times during the winter months, to identify the birds with bright yellow beaks and shanks.

Birds that lay at a good rate soon have white beaks and shanks as a result of the yellow pigment in the beaks and shanks being diverted into the yolk. About six weeks of continuous production will produce white beaks and shanks. Poor layers or birds that go on vacations rarely, if ever, have completely bleached beaks and shanks, and any time throughout the winter months that birds in the flocks have distinctly yellow beaks and shanks they may be regarded as loafers and boarders and should be removed from the flock at once. This is important, not only from the standpoint of maintaining the flock on an efficient and profitable egg-producing basis, but also from the standpoint of raising the breeding quality of the birds that are kept over as yearlings for next year's breeding season. Incidentally, it may be said that the poultry industry of the United States would benefit tremendously if all breeding

work were confined to yearling and older hens. Such a plan would do a great deal to reduce growing chick and laying pullet mortality in the poultry flock.

## HATCHERIES.

Hatchery operators who do not have any kind of poultry improvement programme under way with their hatchery flocks are undoubtedly doing the poultry industry immense harm, because mediocrity tends to reproduce itself. Birds of poor laying ability and inferior breeding qualities that are left in the flocks and are bred from tend to keep the level of egg production in the pullets raised down to a low level, and there is undoubtedly more mortality among the progeny as compared with the progeny of carefully selected breeding flocks.

The proper selection of the average hatchery flock means much more than just culling for vigour and laying ability. The eggs that are used for incubation should be culled thoroughly, because it has been demonstrated many times over that in any good flock the largest birds tend to lay the largest egg; therefore, if small eggs are incubated they are liable to produce small-bodied birds which, in turn, will lay small eggs which are discounted on the market.

Then again, another point of very great importance in flock selection is to pay particular attention to the market type of breeding stock. This is particularly important where the production of table poultry is an important matter.

## BODY TYPE.

I have recently learned that many hatchery operators in Canada have inaugurated a most worthwhile flock selection programme in which the breeders, especially the males, are selected most carefully from the standpoint of body type. In this country, for many years, we have been told that a bird with a long keel is the kind of a bird to keep for high laying ability. The Canadians, however, are paying particular attention to good width of back in relation to the length of the keel. They do not want breeding stock with excessively long keels, because they have found that birds with moderate length of keel and good width of back dress out much better than birds with very long keels. Moreover, many of the hatchery operators and others believe that birds with good width of back in relation to length of keel are inclined to lay eggs that are relatively broad, and thus through their selection programme they are getting away from the production of excessively long eggs which often have high breakage in egg cases. Moreover, it is interesting to know that some of the packing houses in Canada are co-operating in this programme and are having their breeding flocks carefully selected by college extension poultrymen and others properly qualified.



I think this whole programme is one of the outstanding needs of the poultry industry and deserves the most serious consideration of the packing house operators. They should co-operate with hatchery operators and flock owners, and I feel sure that if they will offer a bonus of some kind for the production of market poultry of superior quality, they will soon see a marked improvement in the grade of poultry sent to the packing houses for fattening.

#### PROGENY TESTING.

Pedigree breeding is not a panacea for the poultry industry because the 200-egg minimum in the R.O.P. stage of the National Poultry Improvement Plan is an arbitrary standard. Of course, it must be admitted that, when dealing with a large number of poultry breeders, minimum standards of some kind are necessary. On the other hand, there are lots of birds that lay less than 200 eggs that are better breeders than many birds that have laid over 200 eggs. *Progeny testing always should be combined with pedigree breeding, for it is only by progeny testing that the greatest progress is possible in building up the laying ability of our flocks.*

Pedigree breeding and progeny testing are both expensive and laborious and should be undertaken by a comparatively few poultrymen. The success in pedigree breeding and progeny testing is determined very largely by the intelligence of the poultry breeder in applying the progeny test. It is the kind of progeny produced by a given sire and dam that determine their breeding worth. The selection of future breeding stock should be based upon the superior families that are identified in the whole flock.

The selection of breeding stock should be based not only on the number of eggs laid, but also on five other factors, as follows: (1) egg size and colour; (2) interior egg quality to a limited extent; (3) market poultry type; (4) hatchability of eggs, and (5) livability of chicks. These five points are not given in order of importance because this order will vary in different flocks.

In some flocks good egg size may have become a well fixed characteristic, so that it is possible that little further attention need be given to this particular characteristic, but perhaps hatchability is low and is of relatively greatest importance. On the other hand, in most flocks more attention should be given to the market type of poultry and the livability of the progeny. This is true even in Leghorn flocks, the males of which sometimes have relatively low market value. On the other hand, as the competition for producing higher quality eggs becomes keener, it seems to me that the white shell egg will always be given a preference over brown shell eggs, for the simple reason that it is easier to candle and determine the apparent interior quality of white shell eggs than brown shell eggs. On the other hand, since there is far too much low grade live and dressed poultry marketed, which tends to depress the prices of all poultry, I feel that one of the best ways to correct the situation is for flock owners and hatchery operators to pay much more attention to the selection of their breeding flocks based on market poultry type.

#### BREEDING STOCK.

Outstanding breeding stock is available from breeders, but hatchery operators themselves would find it to their advantage to carry on a progeny testing plan applied to breeding pens and flocks. For instance, a hatchery operator who has 30 breeding flocks under his supervision should pick out three or four of the best flocks, and secure the best possible kind of males for these outstanding flocks. He should focus his breeding programme around these three or four flocks and use them for the production of superior quality chicks, the males raised being used on all of his flocks. He would be well advised to go even further by selecting among these outstanding flocks a few breeding pens of the very best birds available. Each of these breeding pens should be mated to an outstanding male that has been secured from a flock noted for good egg production, good egg size and colour, good interior egg quality, good market type of breeding stock, good hatchability and good livability of chicks. Then he should get his flock owners to keep the pullets secured from each of these outstanding breeding pens in separate laying quarters, in order to get the average egg production of the pullets during the first laying year or even during a part of the first laying year, say up to about the first of January. (For South Africa the 1st of July.—Ed.)

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE MALE.

This is a very simple and practical way of identifying superior male breeders without the use of trap-nests, because if the pullets secured from each breeding pen are housed by themselves, the average production of pullets of one male as compared with the average production of pullets of another male will give a good index of the relative breeding worth of the two males. Any scheme that can be put into operation by the hatchery operator to identify superior male breeders is a good investment, because the average male bird has approximately ten times as many progeny as the average female. As far as is known, most of the desirable characteristics in poultry are inherited equally from sire and dam, with the exception of certain sex-linked factors associated with egg production, but the use of a superior male bird is of very great importance because he is mated on the average to 10 or 15 females and, therefore, he transmits good or bad characteristics to every chick produced by the whole pen; whereas the average female transmits good or bad characteristics to only about one-tenth of the progeny of the pen.

Poultry breeders and hatchery operators could do the poultry industry a wonderful service if they would adopt a rational practical poultry-breeding programme to increase the efficiency of farm and commercial flocks, from the standpoint of egg and market poultry production.

**KERO-KIL** Disinfecting Torch, suitable for disinfecting buildings, runs, yards, etc.

Write for illustrated pamphlet—

**HOLLAND & WHYLE.**

P.O. Box 133 . . . . . PORT ELIZABETH.

# Reduce the Breakage of Eggs Despatched to Market.

By A. M. GERICKE (Professional Poultry Officer).

Perhaps poultry farmers do not always realise that the breakage of eggs means a serious loss to them. The loss depends largely on the number of eggs that are broken in transit. If there is a breakage of one or two per cent. on the way to market, the farmer is not only paid for a smaller quantity, but the contents of a broken egg may spoil many sound eggs by adhering to the shells and packing material. As soon as the liquid dries, the sound egg sticks to the packing material, and it cannot be removed easily at the marketing end. Furthermore, many of the sound eggs stained with egg material are unattractive, and they do not sell at an enhanced price.

The following suggestions may help the farmer to ensure that eggs with a good shell texture will be produced:

- Do not breed from hens consistently laying eggs with a poor shell texture.
- Select only eggs with good shells for incubation.
- Supply all laying hens with sufficient oyster shell in separate buckets.

Oyster shell is superior to ordinary sea shells for feeding to improve shell texture. The egg shell contains about 94 per cent. of lime (calcium carbonate). Since the oyster shell contains approximately 88 to 94 per cent. of calcium carbonate, it is an excellent source of lime for feeding to laying hens.

Bonemeal does not supply sufficient lime to a hen for eggshell formation. Sometimes oystershell powder can be included in the laying mash.

The following mineral mixture in the mash should meet the mineral requirements of a hen for egg shell formation: 2 to 3 per cent. oystershell powder, 1 per cent. bonemeal, 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. fine common salt.

This mineral mixture included in the mash is not only of great value for egg-shell formation, but also for the health of the laying flock. In addition, green feed and skimmed milk (the latter, if available) should be supplied.

The following recommendations are made to reduce the breakage of eggs on the poultry plant:—

- Provide one nest for every five or six hens.
- Place straw, wood shavings, or clean grass in the nest.
- As far as possible, keep dry scratching litter in the house. This will prevent eggs from becoming dirty and less handling will be necessary.
- Collect the eggs at least twice a day.
- Place the nest in a cool part of the house. The rays of the afternoon sun especially should not reach the hen while she is sitting.

She will be more comfortable, and therefore less damage will be done to eggs which may be in the nest.

- Collect the eggs in suitable utensils. Do not take a narrow bucket when collecting a large number of eggs. The weight of the eggs may crack or even break some eggs in the bottom of the bucket.
- When cleaning eggs, handle them carefully.

**Packing:** Numerous eggs are broken as a result of bad packing. Before packing, it is as well to prepare the box properly. Adopt the following procedure:—

- Ensure that the box is firm.
- Place plenty of woodwool in the bottom of the box underneath the first flat.
- Do not pack small and large eggs in cartons of the same size. Large eggs packed in small cartons are difficult to remove at the marketing end, and some may even break unless handled very carefully.
- After the box has been packed, place sufficient woodwool on the top flat, so that the lid fits tightly when closed.
- The box should be equipped with cleats on both ends to facilitate handling.

**Transit:** Many eggs may also break as a result of improper conveyance over bad country roads from the homestead to the railway station. On bad roads, it is excellent to place the boxes of eggs on bags containing about six to eight inches of grass or straw, which will act as shock absorbers, thereby preventing the eggs from being jerked about.

It is perhaps not generally known that eggs produced during the winter and autumn months have thicker and stronger shells than those produced during the hot summer months. As a rule, eggs produced during February have poorer shells than those produced during any other month of the year.

During the spring and summer months, large quantities of eggs are produced on the farm. If a small percentage breaks in each consignment, it will mean a considerable loss to the poultry farmer.

Last year, 22,000 tons of eggs were loaded at railway stations, sidings, and halts in the Union and South-West Africa. If the eggs weighed two cwt. each, the above figure represents 352,128,000 eggs. Assuming that one per cent. was cracked when packed and the contents leaked out in transit, then 3,521,280 eggs were lost, quite apart from the damage done to the sound eggs. Whenever possible, farmers should therefore assist in reducing the wastage occurring as a result of eggs breaking.

## Big Demands for Table Poultry.

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

Table poultry farming has developed very rapidly during the past few years. This can be ascribed to various causes, of which one of the most important is the fact that consumers have begun to realise that there are different grades and qualities of dressed poultry. If poultry farmers desire this section of our poultry farming to develop quickly, they must see to it that the right product is prepared, graded and packed in the right way, in order to gain the confidence of consumers.

The production of table poultry can be divided into breeding, incubation, the rearing of chicks, preparation for the market, killing and packing. Table poultry is hatched and reared in the same way as fowls for egg production, and poultry farmers are on the whole quite familiar with the methods employed. The other aspects of poultry production mentioned above are less familiar, even to some of our most experienced poultry breeders.

Breeding is the primary stage in the production of table poultry, and forms the foundation on which the future industry must be built. Like the architect who does not use the right materials and consequently fails to produce a firm and lasting building, we will be unable to develop the table poultry industry in this country if we fail to start with a thorough knowledge of the right principles. After years of breeding and selection for definite qualities, our poultry breeds have developed various characteristics which are based mainly on egg-production. Most of our egg-producing breeds are therefore not suitable and do not comply with the requirements of the highest quality table poultry. Results of experiments on the breeding of table poultry have proved that certain cross breeds serve this purpose better—they grow faster, possess the desirable qualities of a white skin and legs, are free from black stubs which make the carcass appear unattractive, and are better fleshed, especially over the breast. The English market also provides a large field for good table poultry, as is proved by results which have been obtained by Canadian poultry farmers with their table poultry during the past year. The South African farmer cannot, of course, think of competing on the English market before he is able to produce the right product in adequate quantities.

Most of the poultry offered on our markets for table consumption consist of cocks and hens of the egg-producing breeds, which are usually culled for this purpose after having been kept on the farm for a year or two. These fowls are usually in poor condition and appear very unattractive when killed. It is therefore easily understood why the highest prices cannot be paid for such birds. Great improvement, coupled with an increase in price, can be effected if such poultry is prepared before being killed. They not only put on weight, but appear more attractive and are more palatable when cooked. Unpalatable South African meals are characterised by the serving of very dry chicken. This is due not to bad cooking by the housewife, but

to the unfinished state of poultry offered for sale on the market. Poultry fed on mash for fourteen days before being killed absorb much more moisture into their bodies, and the distribution of fat around the body cells becomes more regular. Such a bird is therefore more palatable.

As far as the preparation of table poultry is concerned, South Africa is still in its infancy. The best product will fail to keep, and will appear unattractive if it not prepared in the right way. Our oldest method of cleaning poultry, i.e., with boiling water is, of course, a thing of the past. To-day we cannot even think of this method, since the skin of poultry immersed in hot water is scalded, while some of the proteins in the skin are dissolved in the boiling water, with the result that the bird has a shrunken appearance, and a few hours after cleaning, brown spots appear on the body. Such poultry cannot be kept long, even with the best treatment. If poultry is killed in the right way, i.e., by piercing the brain by way of the mouth, the feathers are easily removed, and as the blood-vessels are thereby cut in the bird's throat, there is a better flow of blood. A fowl killed in this way not only appears more attractive but keeps better. There are various ways of packing poultry into cases after they have been killed in the right way.

There is a great demand for dressed poultry throughout the country to-day, even in the smallest of our villages. Poultry farmers often neglect the markets in their immediate locality, which may prove a very good field for their produce if exploited in the right way. At any time of the year there is, and there will always be, a demand for the right type of chicken correctly prepared.

It will, however, be understood that we have to do with something which can be described to some extent but which can always be explained best by means of a demonstration. The School of Agriculture, Potchefstroom, conducts an annual course in the production of table poultry, in which all the points mentioned above are treated in detail. Applications for the course may be addressed to the Principal of the School.

**Editorial Note.**—A very attractively illustrated and well written bulletin by the same author, entitled "Preparation of Poultry for the Market," is obtainable from the Editor of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Union Buildings, Pretoria, at a cost of 3d. post free.

### Meeting of the Central Board.

The Provincial Central Board of the Association meets in Johannesburg on the 14th and 15th February. Affiliations are reminded to communicate with their Provincial Representative on any matter they desire discussed by the Board.



## 'N PAAR PUNTE OOR DIE VOER VAN LEHENNE.

Deur A. A. Reed,  
Lektor in Pluimvee, Cedara.

Op baie plekke vind 'n mens nog dat goedkoopheid van voeding die vernaaerste oorweging is en dat ver wag word dat hoenders op graankos alleen, of op graan en melkos wat uit samele, sersmeel en melkosmeel saamgestel is, moet lê. Hoewel sulke rantsone vir die hoer goedkoop mag lyk, omdat hy min te koop het, is hulle inderdaad verkwanseld en ondoeltreffend.

Die gewone klag is dat die meeste soorte melkos wat aanbeveel word, duurder is as graan of as die melkos wat die hoer voer, en derhalwe die voerkoste van die trop laat styg. Die ekonomiese voordeel van 'n rantsone moet egter nie volgens sy goedkoopheid gemeet word nie, maar volgens die skoon wins na aftrek van voerkoste. So kan 'n sekere rantsone, genog om 100 hoenders vir 'n maand te voer, £2 kos maar slegs £3 se waarde aan eiers oplewer, terwyl 'n ander rantsone wat £3 kos die waarde van £5 aan eiers mag lewer. Die duurder rantsone sal dan meer skoonwinnig wees. So is die mees ekonomiese rantsone dié wat die grootste marge oor die voerkoste lewer, dit hoef derhalwe nie die goedkoopste te wees nie.

Sommige hoere probeer op voerkoste te bespaar deur die hoeveelheid melkos wat gevoer word, te beperk, aangesien melkos duurder is as graan. Graan is egter nie waardevol vir eierproduksie nie, maar is verloor van nut om energie vir die hoender te verskaf. Die melkos is die eierprodukerende gedeelte van die rantsone. Dus, as die rantsone beperk word, sal die goeie lêers nie voldoende melkos vir hul behoeftes kry nie, en derhalwe sal hulle minder eiers lê. Wel kan die rantsone goedkoop gemaak word deur meer graan as melkos te voer, maar dan lewer die rantsone nie volle produksie nie en dit verminder die wins. Die hoenders moet derhalwe soveel melkos kry as wat hulle wil vreet. Die geskikte manier om melkos te voer is droog, in kosbakke wat die hele dag toeganklik is. Die goeie lêers sal dan meer vreet as die swak lêers en sal in staat wees om hul hoogste produksie te lewer.

As u twyfel ontrent die rantsone wat u voer, of dit die geskikte of mees ekonomiese vir u toestande is, skryf dan aan u plaaslike Landboueskool om raad. Hulle rantsone word saamgestel om die beste gebruik te maak van voedsel wat plaaslik verkrygbaar is, en is reg gebalansierd vir goeie eierproduksie.

Al bestaande werke, hoewel voordelig, mag 'n bietjie meer koste meebring wat voer betref. Darentoe sal u hieronder 'n paar punte vind wat aantoon hoe besparing op voer teweeg gebring kan word.

Eerstens, as melk vir pluimveevoer verkrygbaar is, kan die rantsone verander word, en sal dit goedkoop wees as waar melk nie beskikbaar is nie. As u aan die Landboueskool skryf, moet u altyd meld of melk beskikbaar is, en in watter hoeveelheid, en u sal diensooreenkomstig ingelig word.

'n Ander punt is die vermorsing van melkos. In sommige gevalle is die hoeveelheid wat vermors word verbasend. Dikwels is daar 'n groot led rondom elke melkosbak waar die kos deur die hoenders vermors word terwyl hulle die lekkerste stukke in die melkos soek. Hierdie vermorsing kan grotendeels voorkom word, as die bak reg ontwerp word. 'n Heutrand,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -duim dik, wat 'n  $\frac{1}{2}$ -duim na binne oor die rand van die bak steek, sal verhoed dat die hoenders die kos met hul snawels uitbak. Natuurlik moet alle bakke so gemaak word dat die hoenders nie daarin kan kom en die melkos uitkrap of mikken daarin rondkrop nie.

Dan moet die proteïenbyvoer, soos vleismeel of vleismeel, volgens hulle proteïengehalte gekoop word. Ons gee die hoenders hierdie soorte voer ten einde proteïen teverskaf, en derhalwe kan ons hulle vergelyk deur van die verskillende monstere te bereken wat een pond proteïen kos. Vleismeel wat 80 persent proteïen bevat, is natuurlik goedkoop per sak van 100 lb. as vleismeel wat 85 persent proteïen bevat, maar ons moet vasstel wat 1 lb. proteïen uit elkeen kos, voordat ons kan sê watter die beste is. Die meeste melkosrantsone word saamgestel uit vleismeel met 'n proteïengehalte van 85 persent; as die persentasie proteïen laer is, moet daar dus meer vleismeel verskaf word om dieselfde hoeveelheid proteïen te lewer. Beere moet egter onthou dat bloedmeel, afkook goedkoop en van hoë proteïengehalte, nie 'n geskikte pluimveevoer is nie. Die plantoerlike proteïen byvoer is ook nie heeltemal so waardevol as die dierlike proteïenbyvoer nie en moenie meer as  $\frac{1}{2}$  van die dierlike proteïenbyvoer vervang nie.

Besparing kan ook teweeggebring word wanneer mielies as graan gevoer word. Mits die pitte groot is, dit is, nie No. 2 is nie, kan die hoenders heel pitte gevoer word. Hierdeur word aanmerklik veel bespaar.

Obkroon die hoer baie dikwels rekening moet hou met die kortantuitgawe in sy bedryf, bring die addisionele koste wat vereis word om sy hoenders behoortlik te voer so spoedig wins in dat dit nie vir hom 'n moeilike geldelike saak behoort te wees nie. Bowendien behoort die besparing wat aan die hand gemaak is, hom te help om die addisionele koste so laag moontlik te hou.

### APPLIKASIE FORM.

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

A. Hiermee vind aaschielief Proseuder/Tjek vir 7/8, as my ledigheid aan die Vereniging of  
B. Stuur my adres van naaste pluimveeskuld.

NAAM .....

ADRES .....



## VETMAAK VAN KALKOENE VIR DIE MARK.

Dear C. R. LIEBENBERG,  
Lektor in Pluimvee, Middelburg, K.P.

Te veel kalkoene wat nie markklaar is nie word na die mark gestuur, omdat sommige telers nie weet wanneer 'n kalkoen behoortlik markklaar is nie, en baie ander onder die verkeerde indruk verkeer dat die markklaarmaakproses nie winsgewend is nie.

Dit is noodsaaklik dat die kalkoene wat vir die mark bedoel is en wat tot daardie tyd vry gekoop het, uitgesoek moet word, behoortlik volgens grootte en onderdom gegradeer en in kleiner kampe geja moet word. Kalkoene moet nooit in krampe vetgemaak word nie, maar in 'n skoon warm skuur of in 'n klein kampe. Hulle word goed vet, en neem binne vier of vyf weke in gewig toe. Dit is goed om te onthou, waar kalkoene uitgesoek en markklaar gemaak word, dat onderdom, hoerselheid oefening en hoerselheid vet in direkte verband staan met die gehalte van die vleis. Onderdom en oefening ontwikkel die spierweefsel en in 'n maat hier word die spierweefsel en weefsel in groot mate sag gemaak, as vetweefsel binne en tussen die spierweefsel gevorm word.

Mielie is een van die beste kossoorte vir vetmaak en gedurende die eerste twee weke moet gebrekekte mielie in groot hoerselhede gevoer word. Na hierdie tydperk moet gelyke hoerselhede gemaalde hawer, senselmeel en mellemeelel gevoer word. Indien moontlik, moet hierdie mengsel saamgemaak word met suur algevoerde melk. Water moet nie gegee word as algevoerde melk beskikbaar is nie, omdat melk die vleis aansienlik verbeter. Groenvoer wat met die nat mengsel gemeng is, moet ook gegee word. Na 'n maal, as die voël heeltemal versadig is, moet alle oorskietkos verwyder en die trane, ens., doeglik skoongemaak word.

As die kalkoene vetgemaak is, moet hulle so spoedig moontlik na die mark gestuur word. Die voëls moet in geskikte krampe vervoer word en daar moet nie te veel in een krat gestu word nie. Kalkoene van dieselfde onderdom en grootte moet lynnekaar gehok word, en dit moet onthou word dat 'n sterk, skoon en goedgemaakte krat, wat 'n aantal goedbereide, reggegradeerde en vetgemaakte kalkoene bevat, altyd 'n goeie en goedkoop advertensie vir die betrokke boer sal wees en op winsgewende besigheid moet uitloop.

## Vergadering van die Sentraleraad.

Die Provinsiale Sentraleraad van die Vereniging sal in Johannesburg op 14 en 15 Februarie a.a. vergader.

Affiliësie is indagtig gemaak om met hulle Provinsiale Verteenwoordiger in verbinding te tree oor enige saak wat hulle van mening is behoort voor die Raad gill te word.

## Clyde Trading Company, Ltd.

Stock a Complete Range of all

FENCING MATERIALS, including

Johnson's Shorthorn, Porcupine, and Hornet Barb Wire, "Iowa" Barb Wire, Plain Galvanized Wire, Boulton & Paul's heavily Galvanized Poultry, Chicken, Bird, Pig and Sheep Wire Netting, Farm and Garden Gates, Jaciel-proof Fencing Materials.

We can quote you for complete orders at inclusive prices delivered your Station.

Sole Agents for Lewis Berger & Sons' Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc., Humberston, London, and Dartan, South Africa.

Hardware: Complete range of Tools; Builders' Hardware; Garden Requisites, Sanitary Ware, Ironmongery, etc.

P.O. Box 457.

Phone 33-3241.

OFFICES.

CLYDE BUILDINGS, 137, JEPPE STREET,

(Between Loveday & Harrison Streets)

JOHANNESBURG

STORES: 9/11, PIM STREET, NEWTOWN

## WELL BALANCED RATIONS

CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY SUPPLEMENTING THE DAILY RATION WITH A HIGH-GRADE CONCENTRATE.

## POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

- (a) Pure White Fish Meal is universally recognized as the finest protein carrier and contains all the minerals (Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Vitamin A and D), so essential for well-balanced rations.
- (b) Pure White Fish Meal ensures good layers, fertile eggs, reduced death rate of chicks, strong cockerels, and the maintenance of a healthy flock.
- (c) Pure White Fish Meal, a natural product like the egg itself, consists largely of protein and mineral matter.

Insist upon Concentra Brand Pure White Fish Meal and ensure that you obtain the purest and best concentrate on the market. Produced only from fresh white fish in Capetown by the sole manufacturers of Pure White Fish Meal in the whole of the continent of Africa and the Southern Hemisphere.

Write for literature and any further information to Concentra (Pty.), Ltd., New Fishery Harbour, Table Bay Docks.

# Correspondence

## POULTRY AT TESTS.

### REPLY TO MR. BEARDSLEY.

"I am sure Mr. Beardsley cannot possibly mean all he says in his letter on the laying tests as published in your December Bulletin, and, Mr. Editor, you could have added much more to your remarks.

"Even if I am the only one to see the bait I'll rise for it and risk Mr. Beardsley's smile.

"In all fairness, there is quite a lot of logical reasoning in the letter, but there is also a fair number of unreasonable statements.

"The original idea when the Tests were first instituted (and the same idea still holds good to-day) was, as your correspondent says, 'to find out which are the best layers,' only he stops there instead of adding 'of standard bred breeds to be used as future breeding birds to propagate those desirable production qualities coupled with Standard points.' If the idea was solely production, the Tests would not cater for breeds, but for anything with feathers, and a cross-bred section would prove very popular.

"No, Mr. Beardsley, I am sure you know that we can just as much afford to sacrifice production in favour of Show points as we can do the reverse.

"In any case, I cannot see why Mr. Beardsley is so worried; we have proved over and over again that the South African bird can hold its own against those of any country in the world, especially in so far as our Egg Laying Tests go. Not only is our production superior, but our mortality is far less, due in no small measure to strictness of examination on conformity to type. Then again, I have yet to meet the person who has visited the overseas Shows to say he has seen better birds in the economic breed classes than those shown in South Africa.

"Our Tests and Shows are not two separate departments, as has been proved by many breeders, such as W. A. Bartlet, R. Forritt, R. J. Theomisen, C. S. Wills, A. A. Colville, Mrs. B. J. van Nickerk, Mrs. P. A. Pienaar, etc., etc. Practically all of these breeders have won innumerable prizes on Shows with R.O.P. stock, proving that they do not have to keep an exhibition strain and an egg laying strain in order to win on both.

"Then again, the standards of our economic breeds are such that the Standard bird is a production bird, and the major points allotted are for those characteristics that go to make for heavy production. Taking Leghorns: Constitution 15, Symmetry and Type (in description goes for production) 15, Abdomen 13, Back and Shoulders 10, Breast 9. While the 'lancy' sections are given such meagre consideration such as Colour of Plumage 4, Colour of Comb, Wattles, Face, Lobes, Beak, Legs and Toes altogether count only 4, Neck 2, Tail 4, Legs and Toes 4. These are enough details to prove my point.

"Mr. Beardsley then attacks defects and disqualifications. Under a fairly strict system of inspection South Africa has built up a very creditable flock, and I cannot for the life of me see why we should divert from a sound policy. We have produced hundreds of high production Reds on our Tests with sound colour in Eye, Lobes and Plumage, so why risk destroying a wonderful breed by allowing such faults to creep in? Then if we allow a feather 1 m.m. long between the toes, why not a 2 m.m. one, and so on, until we have langshan legged Leghorns.

"The Breeders' Register must accept several hundred hens each year—these hens are high producing without serious defects—so why again should birds with faults be taken into breeding pens?

"The old hackneyed phrase is an excellent one, and let us breeders stick to it: 'Make the useful more beautiful and the beautiful more useful.'"

"STANDARD."

### IN SUPPORT OF MR. BEARDSLEY.

The attached letter, which appeared in "The Poultry World" of 23rd October, 1938, should prove of interest to Mr. Beardsley and his supporters.

### "ONE BREED—TWO STANDARDS.

"Sir—Why cannot there be two Standards for each of our breeds? The desire on the part of many breeders seems to be to get a combined type of bird, but this is a useless ideal.

"If I want a profitable layer, then I am best able to achieve my object by allowing production points to count before colour and characteristics of type or markings. If a table bird is wanted, then there should be concentration on those items which represent flesh and not eggs.

"Once other requirements have to be combined, one is bound to lose in specialised properties. One should not attempt to combine heavy egg production with perfection of table qualities; nor should one endeavour to secure heavy layers which are hung up to Standard requirements of colour or markings.

"Let those who wish to breed exclusively for Standard show points get on with it, but at the same time do not stop the utility breeder from keeping to his own ideals.

"Advocates of one combined Standard, I notice, never attempt to justify their claims."

Troon, Ayrshire.

GERALD BROWNING.

## Enquiries.

### NATIONAL MARK DUCKS.

" In your December Bulletin appears an article by Mr. A. Owen-John, detailing the National Mark Scheme as applied to the marketing of Dressed Poultry. I am only concerned with the Regulations concerning Ducks and Turkeys. Kindly advise me:—

- " (a) By whom the Regulations were framed ?
- " (b) Whether the weight requirement for Ducks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., is for birds undrawn and with both head and feet left on ? See Regulations 3 to 7.
- " (c) The age for Ducks is laid down at 10 to 12 weeks, what is the position of a duckling killed at 8 weeks of age ?
- " (d) What if such 8 weeks old duckling weighs 5 lbs. or more ? "

Ladybrand.

ALEC H. ARCHIBALD.

The Division of Economics and Markets (Johannesburg) replies as follows:—

- " (a) The regulations were framed by this Division, and before publication were discussed with an official of the Division of Agricultural Education and Extension, and with representatives of the trade as well.
- " (b) The weight stated for ducks is for birds undrawn and with head, legs and feet left on.
- " (c) The position of a duckling killed at 8 weeks of age is that if it were of the requisite quality it would be accepted.
- " (d) Should such an 8 weeks old duckling weigh 5 lbs. or more, it would certainly be accepted."

### Gamble Electric Incubator.

The GAMBLE ELECTRIC INCUBATOR of Australian Manufacture has easily the largest sale of any Cabinet Incubator both in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. S. H. Gamble, the maker, is arriving in South Africa about the middle of January with a shipment of machines. He intends to install machines personally, and absolutely guarantees same to give good results under S.A. conditions.

By buying a "Gamble" incubator you are getting a first-class machine at a very low price.

I am acting for Mr. Gamble and will forward full particulars together with Catalogue on application.

N. AITKEN,  
Camperdown, Natal.

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary, S.A.P.A.,  
P.O. Box 1795,  
JOHANNESBURG.

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

NAME .....

POSTAL ADDRESS .....

### Poultry Farmers!—Organise!!

JOIN THE  
NATAL CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE LTD.  
AND PROTECT YOURSELVES.

Full particulars from  
Head Office: P.O. Box 1606, DURBAN, Natal.

TIMBER!

For a square deal and good all round value, get your

**Timber and Building Needs Here.**

Prompt delivery anywhere of anything.

**W.F. Johnstone & Coy., Ltd.**

Timber Merchants  
ELGIN STREET NORTH  
JOHANNESBURG.  
C.O. 501 1939.  
Telephone 24-1220.

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



# Samewerking is nodig vir Sukses !!



U Vereeniging doen alles in sy vermoë om u en die bedryf aan te help.  
 Het u ooit ernstige gedagte gegee om aan ons pogings hulp te verleen ?

Dit kan op verskeie maniere gedoen word.

1. Probeer om u pluinveebsure tot lidmaatskap te oortuig, sodat hulle ook die „Bulletin“ mag geniet.
2. Ondersteun seigs „Bulletin“ adverteerders en maak altyd melding van die „Bulletin“ wanneer u bestellings plaas.
3. Oorhaal die verskaffers van u benodigbete om te adverteer om u klansie te behou.
4. Plaas u eie advertensie in die „Bulletin.“

Alle bietjies help—moenie alles aan andere oerlaat nie.

## HELP ONS OM U TE HELP.

### “The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin.”

#### DISTRIBUTION.

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

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 1796, Johannesburg.

#### ADVERTISING TARIFF.

Can Be Each Insertion.

	12.	6.	3.
Eight of year	£1 20 0	£1 20 0	£1 0 0
Quarter of year	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 0 0
Half of year	4 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
Full year	7 10 0	8 10 0	6 10 0

Prepaid “bulletins”—2d. per word per line insertion, further insertion 1d. per word, with a maximum of 2d. per insertion. Words will be counted as in telegrams.

#### CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

### “Die S.A.P.V. Pluinvee Bulletin.”

#### VERSKOEWING.

Die S.A.P.V. Pluinvee Bulletin word gratis versorg onder alle led van Eiers, Vereeniging, Breda en individuele lede geaffilieer aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluinvee-Vereeniging.

#### KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluinvee-Vereeniging, P.O. Box 1796, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

#### ADVERTENSIE TARIEF.

Kans in Eiers Pluinvee.

	12.	6.	3.
Een jaar van Maasj	£1 20 0	£1 20 0	£1 0 0
Een kwart Maasj	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 0 0
Een half Maasj	4 0 0	4 10 0	3 0 0
Volle Maasj	7 10 0	8 10 0	6 10 0

“Eiers” advertensies—Voorafbetaald, 2d. per woord vir eerste plasing, verdere plasinge 1d. per woord, met 'n maksimum van 2d. per plasing. Vir “Eiers” advertensies sal woorde slegs in telegrams gestuur word.

#### VOORWAARDEN MET BETREKKING TOT ADVERTENSIES.

1. Terwyl alle sorgvuldigheid vir die akkuraatheid van advertensies getoed is, word geen aanspreeklikheid aan enige wettige of 'n gevolg van tipografiese of ander fout gemaak word.
2. Alleen spesiale geaffilieerde advertensies is verskikbaar betaalbaar, en is alle ander gratis slegs betaling met betalende getoed.
3. “Eiers” advertensies sal alleen aanvaarbaar word wanneer betaalbare betalings verskaf.
4. Alle advertensies is subskrievasie aan bekende verskeie hulle aanvaarbaar.
5. Niemand advertensies, versagting van advertensies, of versagting van woorde moet die Sekretaris bereik op of voor die 15de van elke Maasj voor die volgende uitgawe verskaf.
6. Alle cheques moet betaalbaar gemaak word aan “Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluinvee-Vereeniging” en moet wisselgeld insluit.
7. Die reg is voorbehou om enige advertensie te weier sonder om enige rede daarvoor te gee.